

**Government of Jammu and Kashmir**

# **Economic Survey 2009-10 (J&K)**

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K**

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# Highlights

## 1 (b) CHAPTER

### Growth Profile

- ✓ India's economic growth will exceed 7.75% in 2009-10 as per Union Finance Ministry's Mid Term Review. This prediction has been helped by high GDP growth at 7.9% during the second quarter July-September 2009.
- ✓ The State Economy is expected to grow at 6.87% during 2009-10 as compared to the growth rate of 6.12% in 2008-09 (preliminary estimates). This growth rate is noteworthy considering the fall in growth momentum during the year 2008-09 because of the global economic slowdown and repeated rounds of disturbances of law and order that affected the state during the year.
- ✓ The target growth rates set for the state's economy at the beginning of the Eleventh FYP were 7% for 2007-08 and 7.5% for the year 2008-09. The growth rate for the state is increasing surely but slowly over the years and still lags behind the national level growth rate.
- ✓ The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost works out for J&K to be Rs 26153.37 crores (Preliminary estimates), indicative of a growth of 6.87% in 2009-10 as compared to the growth of 6.12% in 2008-09 (Preliminary estimates).
- ✓ At the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan, the growth rate for the current financial year 2009-10 for the state was targeted at 8%. However, the growth performance recorded during the first two financial years of 11<sup>th</sup> FYP indicates that the stiff target of 8% for 2009-10 appears difficult to be achieved.
- ✓ The Per Capita Income for the state during 2008-09 at constant prices works out to be Rs 21561/- only as against the Per Capita Income of Rs 28937/- at all India level for the same period.
- ✓ The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices is worked out to be Rs 26153.37 crores and Per Capita Income for the state during 2009-10 (Advance Estimates) at constant prices works out to be Rs 22730/- only.
- ✓ The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is worked out to be Rs

38297.58 (advance estimates) crores indicating a growth rate of 10.03% and Per Capita Income for the state during 2009-10 (Advance Estimates) at current prices works out to be Rs 33285/- only indicating growth rate of 8.54%.

- ✓ The agriculture sector is likely to register a growth rate of 1.74%. The industrial sector which is likely to grow by 11.84% has helped to maintain the growth momentum, in the state economy. The overall growth is mainly driven by the growth in the sectors, construction, trade & hotels, transport and communication and other services. The services sector is the major contributory sector of the state economy and is expected to grow by 6.64%.
- ✓ District Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur are among the top three ranked districts in terms of Gross Per Capita Income of Rs. 31705/-, Rs. 29203/- and Rs. 26541/- respectively whileas Kargil is the lowest ranked district with Rs. 17428/- preceded by Kupwara and Poonch districts with Gross Per Capita Income of Rs. 17722/- and Rs. 20163/- respectively at Current Prices of 2005-06.
- ✓ Contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to the GSDP for 2009-10 (Preliminary estimates) has been 24.62%, 29.58% and 45.80% respectively. Whileas at all India level, the contribution of these sectors to GDP was 19.78%, 24.49% and 55.73% respectively as per figures of 2007-08 (Quick estimates).

### Development Performance

- ✓ Plan size of Rs 25833.98 crore agreed for 11<sup>th</sup> FYP period is 78.16% higher than plan size of Rs 14500.00 crore of 10<sup>th</sup> FYP. Energy with Rs. 8196.95 crore is the priority sector for development followed by Social Services sector with an outlay of Rs. 6501.40 crore and General Economic Services and Transport with outlays of Rs 2740.98 crore and Rs 2660.81 crore respectively.
- ✓ Annual plan for 2009-10 was approved at Rs 5500.00 crore. Besides an amount of Rs. 1200.00 crore approved as outlay under PMRP, both aggregating to Rs. 6700.00

crore, against which the tentative expenditure (ending January, 2010) was Rs 2882.90 crore (52.40%). The expenditure under PMRP (ending November, 2009) was Rs 473.32 crore (39.44%).

- ✓ The overall increase in the plan allocation during 2009-10 is 21.53% more than previous year. The increase in allocation of Annual Plan is 22.22% and 18.46% under PMRP.
- ✓ The Per Capita Plan expenditure during 2007-08 and 2008-09 works out to be Rs. 3613/- and Rs. 3816/- respectively as compared to the Per Capita plan expenditure of Rs. 3254/- at national level for 2007-08 (RE).
- ✓ Allocation under BADP for 2009-10 was fixed by Gol at Rs 100.00 crore, in addition to the unspent balance of Rs 31.10 crore during 2008-09 aggregating a total availability of Rs 131.10 crore, against this an expenditure of approximately Rs 60.40 crore was registered till January, 2010.

### **Finance**

- ✓ Budget estimates of the state for 2008-09 stood at Rs 17054.00 crore which is 6.96% more than 2007-08 figures.
- ✓ Estimated disbursements for the year 2008-09 were placed at Rs 12048.00 crore under non-plan budget and Rs 5006.00 crore under plan budget.
- ✓ The State Government resorted to an overdraft (OD) of Rs 2290.25 crore from J&K Bank as ways and means (WAM) facility to meet temporary mismatches in liquidity during 2008-09 (31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009) as compared to Rs 2055.22 crores during 2007-08.
- ✓ With the successful introduction of the VAT in the state, the tax revenue has increased by 42.25% from Rs. 1799.00 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 2559.00 crore as per actuals for 2007-08. For the year 2008-09, the tax revenue of Rs. 2683.00 crore has been recorded indicating 4.85% increase over 2007-08 actuals.
- ✓ 57.27%, 29.11%, 13.38% and 0.05% disbursements were meant for revenue account, capital account, interest payments and loan disbursements respectively during 2008-09.

### **Banking**

- ✓ In view of their role in the economic environment the spread in the bank

networking is a continuous process. The number of bank branches has increased from 816 as on March 2001 to 968 as on September 2009 posting a growth of 18.63% during this reference period.

- ✓ Banking system of J&K constitutes 1.19% of total 81090 bank branches of the country as on September, 2009. Banks located in rural area accounted for 54.96% of total 968 bank branches in J&K.
- ✓ On an average one bank is available per 104.74 sq km and 13000 people as compared to 39.05 sq km and 14000 people at all India level.
- ✓ Aggregate deposits of all scheduled commercial banks increased from Rs. 25148 crore in March 2008 to Rs. 29355 crore in March 2009 reflecting growth rate of 16.73%, this growth in the aggregate deposits in India was 21.94%. During the same period growth in gross bank credit was 12.38% in J&K and 19.33% in the country.
- ✓ As on September 2009 aggregate deposits of the Scheduled Commercial banks were recorded at Rs. 29853 crore and gross bank credit was Rs. 14686 crore. The Other Scheduled Commercial banks as a bank group held the maximum share of both deposits and advances, accounting for 61.50% and 74.88% respectively.
- ✓ The highest growth in deposits than credits as on March 2009, reflected decline in the credit deposit ratio from 48.08% as on March 2008 to 46.29% as on March 2009. CDR for India ending March 2008 was 74.16% and 72.58% ending March 2009. As on September 2009, 49.19% CDR for J&K and 70.26% CDR was observed for the country.
- ✓ 61.77% credit deposit ratio of banks located in urban/metropolitan areas (September, 2009) only was above the RBI norm of 60%. All the bank groups (on the whole) recorded CDR below 60%, it is much lower in case of State Bank of India and its Associates i.e. only 24.98%.
- ✓ With 21.69% and 31.43% share in bank branches and aggregate deposits, Jammu district has the lead followed by Srinagar district with 15.50% share in bank branches and 26.85% share in deposits. The remaining 20 districts are left with 62.81% bank branches and 41.75% deposits as on September 2009.
- ✓ As on September 2009, 68.73% bank advances were received by Srinagar

(46.44%) and Jammu (22.29%) districts leaving thereby only 31.27% advances to be shared by the remaining 20 districts.

- ✓ Credit-deposit ratio (September 2009) of 85.16% was highest in Srinagar followed by Shopian district with 71.49%. Kishtwar district recorded lowest CDR of 14.92% followed by district Kargil with CDR of 14.98%.

### **Sectoral Achievements**

- ✓ Jammu and Kashmir economy continues to be predominantly agrarian although the contribution of agriculture and its allied sectors towards GSDP has decreased from 51.05% in 1980-81 to 31% in 1999-00 and to 27% in 2007-08. Contribution of agriculture and its allied activities in 2008-09 (Preliminary estimates) towards GSDP is estimated to be 25.81%.
- ✓ 30.57% of the reporting area constituted the net area sown of the state during 2008-09. 42.48% and 41.45% of the net area sown and gross area sown respectively was irrigated during 2008-09.
- ✓ As per 4<sup>th</sup> advance estimates, foodgrains production in the state during 2008-09 is projected at 17171 thousand quintals.
- ✓ Average yield has increased to 16.83 quintals per hectare during 2008-09 against the previous year's figure of 16.58 quintals.
- ✓ Total cropped area during 2008-09 is estimated at 1137.88 thousand hectares.
- ✓ Production of saffron for 2008-09 has been provisionally reported as 56.13 quintals as against 91.31 quintals for 2007-08. Area under saffron cultivation has decreased by 25% in 2008 when compared with 1998 area figures under the crop.
- ✓ Seed Replacement Rate in Jammu and Kashmir continues to be less than 10% as compared to more than 25% in the country. Besides natural factors, low ratio of seed replacement rate, yield stagnation, lack of adequate irrigation and small size of land holding is considered as a significant cause for low growth in agriculture and allied sectors.
- ✓ Fruit production of state for 2008-09 was 16.91 lakh tonnes posting an increase of 3.35% over 2007-08 fruit production.
- ✓ During 2009-10 (ending November, 2009) 6.10 lakh tonnes of fruit were exported outside the state of which 98.36% was of fresh fruits. Foreign exchange earnings on

export of dry fruit for 2008-09 were Rs 142.24 crore.

- ✓ Establishment of Tulip Garden first of its kind, spread over an area of 35 hectares of land, having distinction of being Asia's largest Tulip garden at Siraj Bagh Srinagar is the landmark achievement in the floriculture segment.
- ✓ Mutton and Wool production during 2009-10 (ending November, 2009) stands at 216.74 lac kgs and 53.78 lac kgs respectively. Whileas it was 275.02 lac Kgs and 69.13 lac kgs during 2008-09.
- ✓ Milk processing capacity of Milk plant Cheshmashahi and Satwari is 25000 liters per plant per day.
- ✓ 19.95% of the geographical area on this side of the control line is under forest comprising (Jammu region 45.89%, Kashmir region 50.97% and Ladakh region 0.06%). This ratio for the country is 24.47%. However, the prescribed ratio of forest area for the Hill states is 67%.
- ✓ The state has four National Parks, 14 Sanctuaries and 35 Conservation Reserves covering an area of 15912 Sq Kms.
- ✓ Fish production of the state reached to 192.70 thousand quintals during 2008-09. Under Prime Minister's package, 481 fishing units have been completed ending March, 2009 with most of them harvesting the crop. Against the target of 51.50 lakh during 2009-10, 19.50 lakh have been achieved ending November, 2009.
- ✓ Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of fishermen, 205 beneficiaries were covered under insurance scheme (CSS) involving an amount of Rs 65.00 lakhs as on 31-03-2009. Besides, 1481 beneficiaries were covered under construction of low cost housing scheme. Against the target of 500 houses in 2009-10, sanction for 240 houses has been obtained from Gol.
- ✓ An Aquarium cum awareness centre at Baghi Bahu was established at a cost of Rs 10.00 crores and its 1<sup>st</sup> phase was thrown open to the public in July, 2007. During 2009-10, Rs 34.43 lac has been realized as revenue by way of entry fee till ending November, 2009.
- ✓ Under Fisheries sector an amount of Rs 189.717 lakhs was realized as revenue by the state during 2009-10 (ending November, 2009).

- ✓ The Co-operative Banks have a network of 210 Bank Branches with 1531 employees as on 31-03-2009.
- ✓ The deposits of the Central Co-operative Banks as on 31-03-2009 were Rs.1556.15 crore with loan outstanding amounting to Rs.711.06 crore.
- ✓ In Poultry development, 470 cooperatives have been registered with membership of 11500, out of which 150 cooperatives have started their business with rearing capacity of 17.15 lac birds per annum.
- ✓ There were 23908 functional SSI units in the State providing employment to around one lakh persons ending March 2009 as against 22937 units ending March 2008.
- ✓ 1163 units in Large, Medium and SSI sectors have so far been set up in various industrial complexes managed by J&K SIDCO.
- ✓ As per the Fifth Economic Census-2005, there were 324908 establishments in the state as against 41826989 establishments in the country.
- ✓ The number of workers in the establishments was 751532 as compared to 100904121 workers in the country during 2005.
- ✓ While establishments grew at the rate of 6.03% (Jammu and Kashmir) and 4.69% (India) per annum during 1998-2005, the corresponding rate of growth in the employment was 6.82% (Jammu and Kashmir) and 2.78% (India).
- ✓ SICOP has so far (ending November, 2009) developed 9 Industrial Estates spread over an area of 4617 kanals of land.
- ✓ Sericulture activities are carried out in 2300 villages of the State. 22000 families are reportedly engaged in sericulture activities.
- ✓ The influx of tourists to J&K state has increased from 7718175 in 2008 to 8650255 (ending November, 2009) registering an increase of 12.08% over the previous year.
- ✓ 51255 foreign tourists have visited the state comprising of 20809 (Kashmir valley) and 30446 (Ladakh region) till November, 2009.
- ✓ For integrated and focused development of places of tourist attraction across the state, 19 High Powered tourism development authorities have been created.
- ✓ 44 projects have been taken up under the central assistance at a cost of Rs 97.20 crore for development / promotion of leisure, heritage, pilgrim and adventure tourism against which the expenditure was of the order of Rs 39.17 crore during 2008-09.
- ✓ A total of 24614 SSI units are functioning in the State providing employment opportunities to 103650 persons ending Nov. 2009.
- ✓ Directorate of Industries and Commerce which is nodal agency at State Level for implementation of Central and State Packages of incentives to industrial units has provided various incentives amounting to Rs.63.34 crore to 2591 industrial units from 2003-04 to 2009-10 (ending Nov. 2009).
- ✓ The Handicraft sector engages approximately 3.74 lac artisans in manufacturing handicraft products in J&K State.
- ✓ The J&K State is the home of 18 different minerals, amongst available mineral resources; lime stone, coal gypsum and lignite are in abundance in the State. The revenue realized by the Directorate of Geology and Mining in the form of royalties is Rs. 1966.72 lacs during the current year (ending November 2009). About 350 tube wells for drinking water and irrigation purposes have been constructed upto November, 2009.
- ✓ About 22000 rural families in 2300 villages are presently associated with silk worm.
- ✓ 1287 numbers of units in large, medium and SSI sectors have so far been set up in various industrial complexes managed by J&K SIDCO in State. The total investment mobilization in all these units is to the tune of approximately Rs. 4304.00 crore and total employment generated is 533353 persons.
- ✓ The total turnover of the SICOP were valuing Rs. 294.00 crore ending Nov. 2009 and is expected to achieve Rs. 525.00 crore during the financial year 2009-10.
- ✓ Financial status of the Jammu & Kashmir Industries Ltd. reveals that it is running in loss.
- ✓ JK Cement Ltd. has earned huge profits and registered a profit of Rs. 356.00 lacs during the year 2008-09. The company has liquidated loan of all financial institutions and is now debt free. The JKCL paid out of its resources Rs. 1243.05 lacs as salary to migrants during the period 1990-91 to Oct.2009.

## Human Development

- ✓ Estimated Birth Rate of 19.0 per milli (per thousand), Death Rate of 5.9 per milli and Infant Mortality Rate of 51 per thousand live births was recorded in J&K for 2007 against the all India figures of 23.5, 7.5 and 57 respectively.
- ✓ The Sex ratio in the state as per Census 2001 stood at 892 females per 1000 males. However, the results of the sex ratio survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in 2007 have shown 925 females per thousand males. These figures are almost similar with the figures of 923 females per thousand males revealed by 60th round of NSSO Survey conducted during (January to June 2004).
- ✓ At present there are 4804 number of Health Institutions ending March, 2009 recording about 40 times increase since 1951.
- ✓ Ending December, 2009 average population covered per Health Institution is 2604. Bed Strength per lakh of population is 105 and population per Doctor has been worked out to be 2086 persons for J&K State.
- ✓ Under NRHM during 2009-10 (ending November, 2009) 96 PHCs have been functional for 24 X 7 services, 44 Child Health Centres (CHCs) have been upgraded as First Referral Units (FRUs) and 125 Ambulances were procured to improve referral transport system in the state.
- ✓ There are 14820 (13516 Government and 1304 Private) Primary Schools, 8300 (6264 Government and 2036 Private) Middle Schools, 1901 (1156 Government and 745 Private) High Schools and 786 (597 Government and 189 Private) Higher Secondary Schools functioning in the State. Besides 2 Sainik Schools, 36 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 14 Jawahar Nawodalayas are in the Government sector.
- ✓ The number of out of school children stands at 0.40 lakh as on March, 2009. The Dropout Rate at Primary level and Upper Primary Level is 1.13% and 2.94% respectively.
- ✓ Professional courses such as BCA, BBA, BIT and MCA have been started in 15 colleges of the state during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- ✓ 18 New Degree Colleges have been setup (14 Colleges under PMRP Phase-I, 4 under the assistance of Ministry of HRD. Out of 14 New Degree Colleges, 10 have been completed and four are under progress.
- ✓ 18 Degree Colleges (10 under PMRP Phase-II and 8 Under State Plan) have also been made functional and construction of these college buildings is expected to start during 2009-10.
- ✓ Two Central Universities under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI stand sanctioned for J&K state.
- ✓ As per Census 2001, there were 55.52% persons (66.60% males and 43.00% females) literate in J&K.
- ✓ The Literacy Rate in the state for the year 2009 has been estimated at 67.89 percent (74.96 percent males and 59.71 percent females) by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, thereby showing a growth of 12.37 percentage points over the figures of Census 2001.
- ✓ The highest Estimated Literacy Rate for the year 2009 in the State has been recorded in district Jammu with the indicator standing at 86.59 percent. District Samba stood at rank 2nd with Estimated Literacy Rate of 84.77 percent. District Srinagar stood at rank 3rd with Estimated Literacy Rate of 77.14 percent.
- ✓ The lowest literacy rate for the year 2009 was exhibited by district Kupwara (50.90) preceded by district Budgam (53.00%).
- ✓ The J&K government attaches paramount importance to the development of housing infrastructure to achieve the objective of the National Housing Policy+ for providing shelter to all+.
- ✓ Under IAY / RHS housing schemes implemented in rural areas, 19010 houses were constructed/ upgraded during 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, as on September 2009, out of a target of 28023 houses taken up, for construction/upgradation, 7858 houses were completed.
- ✓ Under the central project Basic Service for Urban Poor (BUSP) launched under the flagship programme JNNURM, 5 projects have been sanctioned for construction of 6677 housing units with allied infrastructure for slum dwellers at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 162.39 crore. Central share of Rs. 33.64 crore was received and Rs. 4.01 crore has been spent on this account.
- ✓ Under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), another main component of JNNURM has been implemented by taking up housing and slum upgradation programme in non-BSUP cities. 5176 dwelling units shall come up at a



- sanctioned cost of Rs. 85.00 crore. For 25 projects taken under this programme, central assistance of Rs. 29.91 crore has been received and Rs. 9.11 crore have been spent till November 2009.
- ✓ Conservation and Management Plan for Dal Lake was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 298.76 crore. Upto September 2009, expenditure incurred was Rs. 139.55 crore on this account.
  - ✓ The urban population of J&K state has observed a tremendous increase of 98.4% against the national average of 64.2% during the last two decades.
  - ✓ For providing free boarding, lodging and health care to the destitutes, 12 Nari Nikatens are presently functional in the state, with an intake capacity of 400 inmates.
  - ✓ For Welfare and Development of Backward Classes and other Weaker Sections, 1460 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 206 units were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 19.38 lakh as subsidy and Rs.53.85 lakh as loan disbursement during 2009-10 (ending December, 2009).
  - ✓ For disabled (physically handicapped persons) monthly pension has been enhanced from Rs. 300/- per month to Rs. 400/- per month from January 01, 2009.
  - ✓ National Programme for education of girls at elementary education (NPEGEL) aimed to enhance education of girls by providing need based incentives like stationery, books, uniforms etc to the girl student. 287 girls Middle schools have been developed under NPEGEL in the State.
  - ✓ Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY) aims at addressing the needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy, numerical skills and vocational skills of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.
  - ✓ To reduce gender disparities in education access and to promote women empowerment, 9 women ITIs and 12 Women Wings in the existing ITIs have been established under Prime Ministers Reconstructions Programme (PMRP).
  - ✓ Prematric scholarship by State Government is provided to girls to enhance their level of literacy and to reduce the burden on the parents to sustained education.
  - ✓ Support to training and employment programme (STEP) has been launched to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor women in 10 traditional sectors viz Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste land Development through mobilizing into cohesive groups.
  - ✓ To facilitate employment of women and to support the working women away from their homes/towns who come in the cities and towns for undergoing short term training courses, Working Women Hostels with day care centres and crèches have been set up in the State, catering to social needs of the destitute. In J&K State, 5 hostels for working women have been sanctioned. Out of these, two have been completed, one in Jammu and other in Kashmir. The work on other 3, is in progress.
  - ✓ At present there are 141 ICDS projects with 25483 Sanctioned Anganwadi Centres against which 23029 centres are presently functional for providing services to approximately 7.93 lakh beneficiaries comprising of 5.30 lakh children and 1.32 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers and 1.30 lacs adolescent girls.
  - ✓ For young Urban educated unemployed women, the state will provide help to establish integrated communication kiosks or specialized marketing cells for promotion of local handicrafts or organic food and organically processed kiosks or such like activities. This will be exclusively for young women in the urban areas under a special package for promotion of self employment.
  - ✓ Government has been implementing various programmes which support women to take up new ventures and start self employment through State Women Development Corporation, Social Welfare Department and Rural Development Deptt.
  - ✓ Females in the age group of 15 to 35 years are imparted trainings in various crafts through Social Welfare Training Centre run by the Social Welfare Department so that they can become self dependent and can become able to earn their livelihood. At present, there are 150 Social Welfare Centres engaged in imparting training to the women folk. Apart from these, there are four ladies vocational trainings centres in the State - one each at Jammu, Srinagar, Kargil and Leh. In these centres, besides imparting advanced trainings in various crafts, training in stenography is also imparted.

- ✓ A separate and independent Directorate of Tribal Affairs has been established in September 2008.
- ✓ Various types of Pre-matric scholarships for different reserved categories of students were integrated, rationalized and enhanced w.e.f 1-1-2009.
- ✓ Per day Diet charges for inmates of various hostels being run by the Social Welfare Department like Nari Niketans, Bal Ashrams, G&B Hostels, Hostels for the Pahari Speaking Students were enhanced from Rs. 25/- per day per inmate to Rs. 50/- per day per inmate w.e.f. 1-1-2009.
- ✓ Two special buses with barrier free facilities for facilitating the travel of physically challenged persons one each for Jammu and Srinagar cities in the first instance have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lacs/bus.
- ✓ SRO 294 of 2005 regarding Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Rules stands modified vide SRO 144 of 2008 dated 28-5-2008, wherein reservation in promotion for SC and ST has been increased from 4% to 8% and 5% to 10% respectively. This has resulted in addressing the long pending demand of these communities.
- ✓ One ST Hostel in the premises of Women's college MA Road Srinagar with an intake capacity of 100 in-mates stands completed and handed over to Education Department.
- ✓ As on September 2009, 8770 habitations were fully covered under safe drinking water supply, 2930 habitations were partially covered and 315 rural habitations were uncovered, out of 12015 total habitations, based on 2005 survey.
- ✓ Erstwhile Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and Integrated Development for Medium and Small Towns (IDMST) water supply schemes have been subsumed in Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) launched under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 23 water supply projects costing Rs. 317.89 crore were sanctioned under UIDSSMT. An amount of Rs. 156.42 crore including central assistance of Rs. 143.33 crore was received and Rs. 79.54 crore were spent ending September 2009 under this central project.
- ✓ Water supply scheme for Sopore town costing Rs. 33.00 crore and water supply scheme for Udhampur town costing Rs. 28.82 crore were sanctioned under central project %UIDSSMT+. Additional central assistance of Rs. 15.09 crore and Rs. 13.40 crore received respectively for water supply schemes Sopore and Udhampur towns.
- ✓ Water supply projects Tangnar and Sukhnag are being executed under the central project Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG) at a cost of Rs. 148.37 crores and 121.00 crores respectively. For these water supply projects, budgetary support of Rs. 58.38 crore has been received from Government of India.
- ✓ All the 22 districts have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign. As on October 2009, 131727 individual household latrines, 11288 school toilets, 495 community sanitary complexes and 955 anganwari toilets were constructed.

### Infrastructure Development

- ✓ Out of the estimated hydro power potential of 20,000 MWs in the State, 16480 MWs have been identified of which only approximately 14 percent i.e. 2318 MWs have been exploited sofar.
- ✓ In the year 2009-10, the State is likely to add 137.50MWs which will make an aggregate of 2456.20 MWs or 14.90 percent of identified potential and by the end of 11th Five Year Plan about 5733.61 MWs will be added which will accumulate total harnessed potential to 8189.81 MWs or 50.46 percent of identified potential.
- ✓ With the commissioning of 450 MW Phase-I of Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project in December 2008, the installed capacity of the State sector power projects has reached 758.70 MWs.
- ✓ With the completion of four more power projects of Pahalgam (Unit III), Machil, Sanjak and Baderwah (Unit III), 3.61 MWs will be added to the power generation potential during 2009-10.
- ✓ The Installed capacity of Central sector power projects from three commissioned projects is 1680 MWs (estimated, by the end of 2009-10). The demand of Power in J&K state, as per the 16th Power Survey conducted by Ministry of Energy, Gol is around 2120 MWs.
- ✓ Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in power are very high in the state and have been put around 63.94% (E).
- ✓ The revenue realization of Rs 457.99 crore (ending December, 2009) under Power Sector during 2009-10.

- ✓ JAKEDA under Rural Electrification Scheme has electrified 50 unelectrified villages during 2008-09 by providing 8297 Solar Home Lights.
- ✓ 2500 Solar Home Lights have been also distributed under general category under Solar Photovoltaic Programme of MNRE, Gol. Besides, 8000 Solar Lanterns were also distributed in the unelectrified villages/hamlets of the state.
- ✓ Against the total road length of 18809 kms maintained by State R&B Department, 9560kms are black topped, 4832 kms metalled, 1315 kms shingled, 3000 kms fair weather and 102 kms jeepable.
- ✓ Four lanning of Jammu- Srinagar national highway has been approved by the Central government. The work on the historical Mughal Road as an alternate road to the present Srinagar- Jammu highway is under execution at an approved cost of Rs 639.85 crore, the completion of which is expected during the year 2011.
- ✓ 2735 habitations are yet to be connected with roads as against the total number of 9933 habitations.
- ✓ Ending March, 2009, 119 bridges under PMRP have been completed. Besides, 90 bridges are presently at different stages of progress.
- ✓ The number of registered vehicles in March 2009 stood at 668427 as compared to 299104 number of registered vehicles in March 2000. The number of vehicles available per lakh of population in the state stood at 5342 (March 2009) as against the figure of 6739 at all India level of March 2004.
- ✓ 33 km Railway section of Mazhama-Baramulla has been inaugurated on Feb. 14th, 2009 for normal train traffic as against the previous service which was available for Anantnag-Mazhama section. The rail link from Anantnag to Qazigund has also been completed and made operational. Similarly the work on the rail link from Qazigund to Banihal is going at a full swing and is expected to be commissioned by May 2012.
- ✓ Out of the three domestic Airports of the State, Srinagar Airport has been upgraded as International Airport and inaugurated on 14th of February 2009.
- ✓ The subscriber base of the mobile service providers . Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Bharti Televentures (Airtel), Dishnet Wireless (Aircel) . and Vodafone Eraser

was 4347781 ending December 2009 in the state.

#### **LoC Trade**

- ✓ Since the start of the LoC trade from 21.10.2008 to 31.12.2009, forty three items in total have been exported through Chakanda-Bagh-Poonch route valuing Rs.52.69 crore. Agriculture / Horticulture Products valuing Rs. 50.10 crore, Dry Fruits of Rs. 0.36 crore, Herbs amounting to Rs. 1.38 crore and Miscellaneous items for Rs. 0.82 crore were the most prominent items.
- ✓ During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 93.82 crore. (Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route .The most important items were Agriculture/Horticulture products (Rs 76.33 crore), Dry Fruits (Rs. 13.73 crore) and Herbs (Rs. 2.43 crore) and Miscellaneous items [Rs 1.32 crore].
- ✓ Since inception of the LoC trade on 21.10.2008 up to 31.12.2009, twenty nine items in total have been exported through Salamabad Uri route valuing Rs. 52.7218 crore. Fresh fruits and vegetables, dry fruits, Rajmash, mixed spices, Shawls and Stoles, Paper Machie and Kangdi were the most prominent goods.
- ✓ During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 64.6719 crore. (Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route. The most important items were fresh fruits and vegetables, Maize, Dates Fresh, Honey, Jaya Namaz, and Shawls / Scarfs / Dupata.

#### **Poverty & Un-employment**

- ✓ The total BPL estimated population ratio of J&K State has arrived at 21.63% (24.21 lakh persons) constituting 26.14% (22.00 lakh persons) for rural areas and 7.96% (2.21 lakh persons) for urban areas as per the survey conducted in 2008 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Poverty ratio at all India level for the year 2004-05 was found to be 27.50% with 28.30% in Rural and 25.70% in Urban areas as per NSSO Survey.
- ✓ On the basis of BPL Head Count Ratio, the seven poorest districts in the State are Reasi, Ramban, Kisthwar, Poonch, Kupwara, Kargil, and Bandipora which have more than 30 percent estimated BPL Population ranging between 31.09 percent to 37.93 percent.
- ✓ The BPL Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in

2008 reveal that the highest percentage of Urban poverty is in district Kulgam with 15.83% followed by district Pulwama with 14% and district Ganderbal with 13.87%.

- ✓ The Social-group distribution of BPL Population indicates the dispersion of 42.05 percent in case of Scheduled Tribes, 38.07 percent in case of Other Backward Classes (including Paharis), 22.77 percent in case of Scheduled Caste while as others categories show only 16.85 percent of population under Below Poverty Line when compared with the respective population of a particular category. This shows that highest incidence of poverty is among Scheduled Tribe population followed by OBC Category inclusive of Pahari speaking population.
- ✓ The Government has ordered for re-verification of BPL lists maintained by the various departments in the state. The Deputy Commissioners and Tehsildars have been appointed as Nodal authorities for carrying out the re-verification within their respective jurisdictions. The report has to be submitted to the State Planning & Development Department within three months from the date of the issue of the order i.e 25-06-2009.
- ✓ Unemployment rate in respect of J&K State, has been worked out to be 5.2% (5.4% for males and 3.5% for females) which is on higher side when compared to All India figures of 3.1 percent (3.1% for males and 3.0% for females) as per Usual Principal Status as per the findings of 62nd round of NSS (July 2005-June 2006) Report.
- ✓ The number of registered illiterate unemployed youths has increased to 4033 in 2009 from 3141 during 2008, thereby showing an increasing of 28.39 percent in the state. The number of educated unemployed has increased to 376520 in 2009 from 80529 during 2008. This sharp increase has been attributed to the latest data provided by district employment exchanges after registering almost every unemployed youth who voluntarily came to register their names this time before announcement of Employment Policy by the Govt of J&K.
- ✓ Sher-i- Kashmir Employment and Welfare Programme (SKEWPY) for the youth was launched on 5th December 2009. The state government has announced that the implementation of the historic Employment Policy in the state will start from April 2010. The policy needs Rs 300 to 400 crore

annually for stipend to be provided under package. The Policy document depicts that the state government shall provide 5 lac employment opportunities for the youth including one lac government jobs to unemployed educated youth in a phased manner in coming five years. The policy also has a place for loans on easy instalments for unemployed youth to generate their own units, besides providing financial support in the shape of monthly Voluntary Service Allowance (VSA) to all the unemployed educated youth of the State.

- ✓ To overcome the problem of constantly increasing population of educated unemployed youth, (reason being lack of adequate private sector) the state government sanctioned the setting up of J&K State Overseas Employment Corporation+ with an authorized share capital of Rs 100 lakh to facilitate educated and skilled youth to seek employment within and outside the country.
- ✓ Under Honorable Prime Minister's Package for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants to Kashmir Valley employment opportunities are being provided to 15000 unemployed migrant youths. Out of which 6000 youth will be accommodated in the State Government jobs. The remaining 9000 unemployed youth would be facilitated to get financial assistance to come up with the self employment/business ventures. Under the same package 3000 posts in various departments have been referred to Service selection board for selection in Kashmir Division.
- ✓ Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NAREGA), 61.18 lac persondays were generated and 5.79 lakh (cumulative) job cards have been issued till ending November, 2009.

#### Prices/Inflation

- ✓ General Index of Industrial Workers in Srinagar City increased by 8.17% during 2008-09 compared to 6.39% during 2007-08. Inflation rate of 8.93% (2008-09) and 5.03% (2007-08) on this series has been posted at All India level.
- ✓ General Index of Agricultural Labourers recorded 8.49% increase during 2008-09 in J&K compared to 9.59% rate of increase in the country.
- ✓ General Index of Rural Labourers inflated by 7.86% in J&K and 10.84% in India during 2008-09.

- ✓ Prices fluctuate frequently and these fluctuations besides affecting the standard of living have a good bearing on project formulation, investment decision etc. Price Index is a statistical device used to measure the change in the price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics.
- ✓ Although Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the popular measure of headline inflation in the country, however, Consumer Price Index are also used to track inflation. The sections for which CPIs are computed are Industrial Workers (CPI . IW), Agricultural Labourers (CPI . AL), Rural Labourers (CPI . RL) and Urban Non Manual Employees (CPI . UNME).
- ✓ During the year 2008-09 General Index of Industrial Workers in Srinagar city increased by 8.73% against 9.02% at all India when compared to 2007-08 Index. During April to September 2009 regarding Srinagar centre and April to August 2009 in case of all India CPI . IW (General Index), recorded inflation rate of 7.46% in Srinagar city and 9.15% at all India when compared to the corresponding periods of previous year.
- ✓ CPI . AL during 2008-09 increased by 10.05% in J&K and 10.02% at all India over 2007-08 and during the period April to August 2009 CPI . AL increased by 12.74% in J&K and 11.44% at all India when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.
- ✓ Regarding Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers the rate of inflation for the year 2008-09 was 7.33% compared to 6.23% for 2007-08 and 10.02% at all India for 2008-09.

off take figures were 656.6 thousand metric tonnes.

### **Food Management**

- ✓ For distribution of the essential commodities efficiently the Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department has a network of 6200 authorised sale centres and fair price shops. On an average one sale centre/fair price shop is available per 2018 people.
- ✓ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is an important constituent of poverty alleviation programme as it is focused towards poor. Under TPDS, there are 19.56 lakh ration card holders, (12.23 lakh APL, 4.80 lakh BPL and 2.56 lakh AAY). They are provided 35 kg food grains per month on the subsidized prices prescribed for each scheme.
- ✓ Import of food grains during the year 2008-09 were 784.4 thousand metric tonnes and

# Executive Summary

# 2

## CHAPTER

### Macro-Economic Framework

The Indian Economy is well on course to return to high growth trajectory. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to be in the 6.25-7.75% range as predicted by the Economic Survey 2008-09 in July 2009 or may even exceed it. This is the highest GDP growth which Indian Economy obtained since the beginning of global financial recession in September 2008. This growth rate makes India the second fastest growing economy among major countries after China which recorded 7.9% growth in April-June 2009 period.

The Indian Economy notched up a healthy growth of 7.9% in the second quarter (July-September) this fiscal powered in large measure by a robust, stimulus package-aided industrial expansion. Indian industry registered a growth rate of 10.3% in October, providing further evidence of a sustained recovery under way since the second quarter of this fiscal.

As per the CSO's released data, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the second quarter of the financial year 2009-10 grew 7.9% which is higher than GDP growth of 6.1% obtained in the first quarter. The second quarter growth of 7.9% makes the country hopeful to achieve the target. But this broad-based recovery is likely to be accompanied by somewhat higher inflation, mainly on account of food price rise.

The J&K Economy is also well back on the rails and has decisively moved to a higher growth phase of 6% and plus during the current Five Year Plan. Making a distinct break from the past, the state economy is expected to register a growth rate of 6.87% during the current financial year, 2009-10 as compared to the growth rate of 6.12% in 2008-09 (preliminary estimates) and the Per Capita Income (PCI) is expected to cross Rs. 33000 (at current prices). This growth rate is noteworthy considering the fall in growth momentum during the year 2008-09 because of the global economic slowdown and repeated rounds of civil strife that affected the state during the year.

The agriculture sector is likely to register a growth rate of 1.74%. The Industrial sector is likely to grow by 11.84% which helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State

Economy. The overall growth is mainly driven by the growth in the sectors, viz. construction, trade & hotels, Transport and Communication and Other Services. The Services sector is the major contributory sector of the State Economy and is expected to grow by 6.64% as per advance estimates for the year 2009-10.

**Table 2.1: Sectoral Growth rate of GSDP at constant (1999-00) prices.**

S. No.	Sector	Growth rate of GSDP		
		2007-08(P)	2008-09(Pr)	2009-10(A)
1	Agriculture & allied activities	1.60	1.64	1.74
2	Industry	11.27	10.43	11.84
3	Services	6.26	6.15	6.64
4	GSDP	6.28	6.12	6.87

P: Provisional, Pr: Preliminary, A: Advance Estimates

The State Economy has decisively moved to a higher growth phase of 6% and plus during the current 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as compared to the compounded growth rate of 5% during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and 4% during the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan periods. The projected economic growth rate of 6.87% for the year 2009-10 is fully in line with this trend.

However the achievements made shall not be taken for any complacency. In terms of economic growth and PCI, J&K is placed at 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Position respectively in the race at the National level, far below the National level of growth rates of GNP and PCI. Growth in the agricultural sector, in which 72% of our population and around 49% of our total work force is engaged and is stagnant at around 1.5% growth rate, is a major cause of concern. Rejuvenation of agricultural sector is obviously critical for inclusiveness.

The Sectoral composition of GDP (at constant prices) in 2008-09 indicates that the share of primary sector, secondary sector and services sector was 25.82%, 28.29% and 45.89% respectively. The Sectoral composition of the state income has undergone considerable change during the plan period. Over the last four-five decades, the share of primary sector has declined steadily and the share of secondary sector has increased significantly, while the share of services sector has also increased. It may be concluded that the Industrial and the Services sector have flourished very rapidly in the economy, while the

share of primary sector in the State Economy is declining continuously, showing a shift from primary sector to Industrial and Services sectors.

### Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product

District Jammu occupies the number one position with Per Capita GSDP of Rs.

31705, followed by district Kathua with Rs. 29203 while as district Kargil is placed at the bottom position with Per Capita GSDP of Rs. 17428 preceded by district Kupwara with Rs. 17722 at current prices for the year 2005-06. This clearly speaks of the glaring inter- district imbalances in development and deserves serious concern.

**Table 2.2: Growth rate of GSDP and Per Capita GSDP for the year 2006-07 of Jammu & Kashmir and the neighboring Northern States**

S. No	State	GSDP Growth Rate (at constant Prices)	Rank	State	Per Capita GSDP (at Current Prices)	Rank
1	Delhi	12	1	Delhi	50376 *	1
2	Haryana	11.4	2	Haryana	39059	2
3	Himachal Pradesh	9.2	3	Himachal Pradesh	33898	3
4	Rajasthan	7.2	4	Punjab	33780	4
5	Punjab	6.3	5	J&K	19663	5
6	J&K	6.3	6	Rajasthan	18577	6
	<b>All India</b>	9.6		<b>All India</b>	25529	

\*: 2005-06

### Development Review

The 5-year Planning process in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has started from 1951, as part of national effort, with first 5-year plan (1951-56) formulated for Rs.1274.15 lacs only. The outlay for the 11th FYP of J&K state stands agreed at Rs. 25833.98 crore which is 78.16% higher over the original 10th FYP outlay of Rs. 14500.00 crore. Energy with Rs. 8196.95 crore is the priority sector for development followed by Social Services sector with an outlay

of Rs. 6501.40 crore. General Economic Services and Transport with outlays of Rs. 2740.98 crore and Rs. 2660.81 crore respectively are at No. 3 & No. 4 for 11th Five Year Plan whereas agriculture follows suit with an outlay of Rs. 1818.21 crore. Outlays of Energy, Social Sector, General Economic Services, Transport and Agriculture & Allied activities for the 11th Five Year Plan have shown %age increases of 184%, 61.87%, 165%, 62.19% and 20.63% respectively over the 10th Five Year Plan.

**Table 2.3: 10<sup>th</sup> And 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan Outlays According to Sectors/ Services (Rs. in lakh)**

Sector/Service	10 <sup>th</sup> FYP Outlay 2002-07			11 <sup>th</sup> FYP Outlay	
	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Percentage
Agriculture & Allied	150780.10	63853.80	86926.30	181821.00	7.03
Rural Development	37410.17	15454.58	21955.59	61561.00	2.38
Special Area Progress	127187.12	108606.47	18580.65	141976.00	5.49
Irrigation and Flood Control	80578.90	53107.94	27470.96	73502.00	2.84
Energy	288573.93	238170.00	50403.93	819695.00	31.71
Industries & Minerals	43565.21	26154.90	17410.31	55088.00	2.13
Transport	164070.11	144337.97	19732.14	266081.00	10.29
Communication	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	4234.00	0.16
Science & Technology, Environment	3619.21	1109.50	2509.71	2370.00	0.09
General Economic Services	103490.66	93105.50	10385.16	274098.00	10.60
Social services	401643.25	187440.30	214202.95	650140.00	25.16
General services	29081.34	28730.00	351.34	52832.00	2.03
Total	1450000.00	980070.96	469929.04	2583398.00	100.00

Source: Plan Document of Jammu and Kashmir

Annual plan for 2009-10 was approved at Rs 6700.00 crore (5500 state plan + 1200 PMRP) which included a revenue component of Rs 643.12 crore and a capital component of Rs 4856.88 crore. Against this, the expenditure ending January, 2010 was Rs 2882.90 crore (52.42%) comprising revenue expenditure of Rs 402.99 crore (62.66%) and capital expenditure of Rs 2479.91 crore (51.05%) excluding funds under PMRP. The outlay included Rs 1200.00 crore for Prime Ministers Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), against which an amount of Rs 473.32 crore (39.44%) stands utilised ending November, 2009.

The implementation of decentralized planning has remained successful in the state so far as the development and welfare of the common masses is concerned. The quantum of district plan allocations has been on an increase since its inception in the state from Rs 4190.15 lakh in 1977-78 to Rs 135301.30 lakh in 2009-10. The expenditures have almost been found commensurate with the earmarked outlays. During 10th FYP period (2002-03 to 2006-07) the expenditure has been registered to the extent of 96.11% against the total outlay of Rs 459793.88 lakh. However percentage expenditure has slightly declined to

93.83% as against the outlay of Rs 96866.44 lakh only an amount of Rs 90886.68 lakh was utilized during 2007-08. In the plan review meetings of the districts held during February, 2010 and chaired by the Honble Chief Minister, the financial progress under district plans ending January 2010 has been reported to be 70%-75%

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), was announced by the Honble Prime Minister on 18th November, 2004. The total package was of Rs 23303.97 crore, which was subsequently raised to Rs 30867.71 crore. Projects for Rs 6437.75 crore are being executed by the State agencies under the State Sector, Projects for Rs 7141.47 crore are being executed by the State agencies under the Central Sector and Projects for Rs 17288.49 crore are being executed by the Central Agencies under Central Sector. Expenditure as on ending November, 2009 on the projects are Rs 2941.2 crore, Rs 945.43 crore and 8685.07 crore respectively under three heads.

At present, 15 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 20.00 crore and above with an estimated cost of Rs. 20222.00 crore against the original approved cost of Rs. 9542.80 crore are under implementation in the State of J&K. Although these projects are not of latest origin, they have suffered substantial cost and time overruns, there are 7 Power projects, 7 Highway projects, one Civil Aviation and a large Railway project Udhampur-Srinagar Baramulla. The projects have also suffered due to lack of infrastructure and other constraints.

Border Area Development programme (BADP), a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme was started with the objective to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. Initially the programme was under implementation in 42 blocks in the State. Two border blocks of Nyoma and Durbuk bordering China in Leh district have been brought under the programme since 1998-99. The programme is as such under implementation in 44 Blocks of

the State. The programme is under implementation in 20 blocks in Jammu region, 17 blocks in Kashmir region and 7 blocks in Ladakh region. Against current year's allocation of Rs 100.00 crore fixed by the GoI for the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs 60.40 crore (Rs41.87 crore out of current year's allocation + Rs 18.53 crore out of last year's revalidated unspent balances) stands utilized under different sectors by ending January, 2010.

## State Finance

The Budget estimates for the year 2008-09 stood at Rs 17054.00 crore showing an increment of 6.96 % over the year 2007-08. Revenue receipts estimates for 2008-09 were Rs 14302.00 crore of which own taxes contribute 18.76%, non-tax revenue 5.85%, central tax transfers 12.77% and grant in aid 62.62%. Revenue receipts have increased by 7.70% over the year 2007-08.

The estimated disbursements for the year 2008-09 were Rs 12048.00 crore under non-plan budget and Rs 5006.00 crore under plan budget sharing 70.65% and 29.35% respectively. The state has very successfully managed the transition to the new VAT regime which was introduced in the financial year 2005-06. With the imposition of the VAT the tax revenue has increased by 42.25% from Rs. 1799.00 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 2683.00 crore as per actuals for 2008-09. Tax revenue for the year 2008-09 has been worked out at Rs. 2693 crore which indicates 4.85% increase over 2007-08 actuals.

57.27% disbursements were meant for revenue account. Capital account constitutes 29.10%, disbursements on interest payments is 13.38% and 0.25% for loan disbursement. Component-wise percentage share of disbursements reveals 31.85% under General Services including 9.25% interest payments, 25.13% under Social Services, 42.77% under Economic Services and 0.25% under Loans and Advances.

S. No	Component	Relative share (in percent)				
		2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	General Services,	31.71	28.78	35.92	35.99	31.85
	of which Interest Payments	10.45	8.58	13.53	15.28	9.25
2	Social Services, of which expd. on:	24.13	25.49	28.29	24.89	25.13
	i. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	9.78	9.11	9.89	8.94	9.45
	ii. Health and Family Welfare	4.73	4.42	5.64	5.07	4.76
	iii. Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	6.86	6.63	7.32	7.78	7.84
	iv. Other social services	2.76	5.33	5.44	3.10	3.08
3	Economic Services, of which expd. on:	43.53	45.32	35.45	39.15	42.77
	i. Agriculture and Allied Activities	6.39	6.08	5.93	4.74	5.00
	ii. Irrigation and Flood Control	2.94	2.28	2.48	2.58	3.10
	iii. Power and Energy	23.76	19.81	16.49	17.85	19.42



	iv. Transport	3.37	3.50	3.85	6.40	5.65
	v. Other Economic Services	7.07	13.65	6.70	7.58	9.60
4	Loans and Advances	0.63	0.41	0.34	0.24	0.25
5	All Components	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A = Actual

## Banking

For sustainable economic growth banking system has a pivotal role to play. As on September 2009, banking structure in J&K consists of 968 branches of all Scheduled Commercial Banks, which is 1.19% of the total bank branches of 81090 of India. Out of these 968 bank branches major chunk of 532 branches are located in rural areas followed by 258 and 178 branches located in urban/metropolitan and semi urban areas, sharing 54.96%, 26.65% and 18.39% respectively. On an average one bank branch in J&K as on September 2009 was available per 104.74 sq km of area and 13 thousand people, the corresponding figures at all India level were 39.05 sq km and 14 thousand people during the same reference period.

The aggregate deposits of all Scheduled Commercial banks were Rs. 29853 crore, as on September 2009, the relative figures for the country were Rs. 4101518 crore. Bank-groupwise details indicate that other Scheduled Commercial banks as a group accounted for 61.50% aggregate deposits and only 38.50% aggregate deposits are held by all other bank groups. At the all India level 50.51% aggregate deposits are shared by Nationalised banks.

The gross bank credit as on September 2009 was Rs. 14686 crore as against Rs. 2881898 crore for the country. Again in the gross bank credit other Scheduled Commercial banks as a bank group in J&K and Nationalised banks in India occupied major share of entire bank credit i.e 74.88% (J&K) and 50.53% (India).

As on March 2009 aggregate deposits grew at a rate of 16.73% i.e. the deposits increased from Rs. 25148 crore as on March 2008 to Rs. 29355 crore as on March 2009, the corresponding growth in gross bank credit was 12.38%. This higher growth in deposits than in credits lowered the credit-deposit ratio from 48.08% (2007-08) to 46.29% in 2008-09. In 2009-10 (September 2009) growth in bank credit (8.09%) was higher than growth in deposits (1.70%) over respective figures as on March 2009, reflected increase in incremental CDR from 46.29% to 49.19% (September 2009). At all India level growth of deposits is higher than growth of credits as on March 2009 and September 2009 with 21.94% 4.17% (deposits) and 19.33% and 0.85% (credits) revealed in

decline in incremental CDR from 74.16% as on March 2008 to 72.58% as on March 2009 and 70.26% as on September 2009.

The district profile of banks as on September 2009 indicates that with 210 bank branches, Jammu district shares 21.69% of the whole banking system of the state followed distantly by Srinagar district with 150 branches (15.50%). All other 20 districts share remaining 608 bank branches (62.81%), Kishtwar with only 8 branches (0.83%) is the lowest district. Similarly in the aggregate deposits Jammu district shares 31.43% followed by Srinagar with 26.82%, in this case the lowest district is Bandipora sharing only 0.73% deposits. In gross bank credit Srinagar district ranks first with a share of 46.44% followed by Jammu with 22.29%. Only 0.30% credits are claimed by Kishtwar district.

In the credit deposit ratio lead is performed by Srinagar district reflecting ratio of 85.16% followed by Shopian (71.49%), Kishtwar again records lowest CDR of 14.92%.

As far as credit disbursements at state level are concerned, 61.92% is received by urban/metropolitan population group followed by 21.68% and 16.40% by rural and semi urban population groups. Similarly at all India level population group known as urban/metropolitan received 82.63% credits leaving 17.37% to be received by other two population groups with only 7.72% rural Indians.

## Agriculture and Allied sectors

The economy of J&K continues to be predominantly agrarian as 49% of the total working force with 42% as cultivators and 7% as agriculture labourers depend directly on agriculture for their livelihood. Apart from direct impact of agriculture growth on generation of rural employment and incomes, its significant secondary linkages with development of rural non-farm sectors are more crucial. Trade in agricultural outputs and inputs and services required by it and processing of its products open up additional and more significant avenues for labour absorption. Agriculture has also a significant contribution in the export of rare agriculture produce like saffron, honey and basmati from state and remains an important source of raw material demanded by many industries. Looking at the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the state

economy, it has been estimated that 26% of GSDP (2008-09) accrued from it.

Out of the total Reporting Area of 24.16 lakh hectares for 2008-09, 30.57% was the net area sown, 27.23% under forests, 11.91% under land put to non-agricultural uses, 11.92% under barren and unculturable land and 18.37% under other categories. Out of total 7.39 lakh hectares of net area sown and 11.37 lakh hectares of gross area sown during the year 2008-09, 3.14 lakh hectares and 4.71 lakh hectares respectively were irrigated making the percentage irrigation of 42.48% and 41.45% under the respective categories. Out of net sown area of 7.39 lakh hectares, 3.98 lakh hectares is the area sown more than once, determining the extent of double cropping to be 53.86% for 2008-09.

Fertiliser consumption during the year 2008-09 was 133.0 thousand tonnes. Food-grains production for 2008-09 as per the 4th advance estimates is projected to increase to 17171.87 thousand quintals as compared to 15661.60 thousand quintals for 2007-08. Average holding size as per agriculture census 2000-01 is 0.67 hectare compared to 0.76 hectare in 1995-96 and 1.32 hectares at all India level for 2000-01.

The advance estimates for 2008-09 measure the annual average growth in agriculture and allied sectors as 1.74%. 79000 Kisan Credit Cards stand issued by banks in J&K as on March, 2009. Production of honey for the year 2008-09 has been 443 tonnes compared to 277 tonnes for previous year. Mushroom production has been reported to be 6156 quintals for the year 2008-09 recording an increase of 2.51% over previous year. Production and the production is expected to cross 7000 quintals in 2009-10. Seed Replacement Rate for J&K state is less than 10% while as in the country it is above 25%. Provisional figures for 2008-09 indicate that area under saffron was 2667 hectares and production figures were 56.13 quintals as compared to 2436 hectares under cultivation and 91.31 quintals production for the year 2007-08.

Horticulture is emerging as a fast growing sector in the state. Its importance is gauged by its contribution to the state economy estimated to be 7 - 8%. Almost 45% economic returns in agriculture are accounted for by horticulture. 5 lakh families comprising of 30 lakh people are directly or indirectly involved in horticulture trade. An area of 3.06 lakh hectares was under horticulture during the year 2008-09, showing an increase of 3.73% over previous year. Area figures of 2007-08 which

stood at 2.95 lakh hectares. In the area figures, highest share of 43.50 % is claimed by apple followed by 27.45% walnut. Production of fruit for the year 2008-09 was 16.91 lakh tonnes i.e. 3.35% more than fruit production for 2007-08. In the fruit production figures for 2008-09, share of apple accounts for 78.81% and walnut with 8.73% share is the next major fruit. During the year 2008-09 export of fruit outside the state is provisionally recorded at 11.17 lakh tonnes out of which 11.01 lakh tonnes (98.56%) were fresh fruit. The foreign exchange earnings from horticulture produce were Rs. 142.24 crore for 2008-09. Decline of 14.86% in quantity exported and 11.89% in foreign exchange earnings on account of dry fruit has been observed during 2008-09 over 2007-08 figures. The number of Fruit Growers Cooperative Societies registered as on 31-3-2007 was 261 with membership of 19194 individuals. Three main fruit and vegetable markets at Nowpora-Sopore, Parimpora-Srinagar and Narwal-Jammu are operating to meet the marketing challenges for the horticulture produce. During the year 2007-08, 115 and 36 lakh fruit boxes were transacted by Fruit Mandi Sopore and Parimpora respectively.

More than 40 lakh seedlings of different kinds of flowers and ornamental plants are produced by the Floriculture Department per annum thereby earning revenue of Rs. 8.00 lakh. Among the landmark achievements in Floriculture segment is the establishment of Tulip Garden. The garden first of its kind located at Siraj Bagh Srinagar, has the distinction of being Asia's largest garden spread over an area of 35 hectares of land. From last week of March to last week of April, 2008, about one lakh tourists visited the Tulip Garden and an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh accrued as revenue to the state exchequer through the sale of entry tickets.

Livestock is making deep inroads in the rural economy by providing gainful employment to marginal and small farmers. It is a booming yet eco-friendly sector. Besides, consuming domestic biodiversity, it is a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. Contribution of livestock to the state economy is estimated to be 11%. Data on livestock is collected through quinquennial livestock census.

<b>Table 2.3(b).1: As per ISS report</b>		
	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
Per capita availability of meat (per person/ annum)	2260 gms	2443 gms
Per capita availability of egg (per person/annum).	55 Nos	64 Nos
Per capita availability of milk (per day)	341 gms	377 gms

As per the quick estimates live stock census 2007 there are 58.55 lakh poultry birds. As per the livestock census 2007, the improved / cross bred of cattle population was of the order of 16.70 lakhs which constitutes 48.50% of the total cattle population. Similarly, Sheep improved / cross bred population was 20.07 lakhs which constitutes 59.89 %.

India ranks first in the world in milk production, which rose from 17 million tones in 1950-51 to around 100 million tones in 2006-07. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 112 grams in 1968-69 to 230 grams per day in 2005-06 and about 244 grams per day in 2006-07.

Jammu and Kashmir is ideally suited for dairy development. The State has registered a steady growth in milk production. The State's milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakh metric tonnes which increased to 15.05 lakh metric tones in 2006-07. The per capita milk consumption is 338 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 244 grams for 2006-07. As per the official estimates the production of milk, has increased to 1622.38(000 MTs) in 2008-09 from 1505.00 (000MTs) in 2006-07, registering an increase of 7.79%.

The mutton production increased from 269.70 lac Kgs in 2006-07 to 275.02 Lac Kgs in 2008-09 registering an increase of 1.97 %. Similarly, wool production has increased from 67.92 lac Kgs in 2006-07 to 69.13 lac Kgs in 2008-09.

In the area of poultry development, 470 co-operatives have been registered with a membership of 11500 individuals, out of which 150 co-operatives have started their business with rearing capacity of 17.15 lakh birds as per annum.

The state has 20230 sq kms forest area constituting about 19.95% of total geographical area on this side of Actual Line of Control. While reserved forest+ account for 12.61%, protected forest+ is 87.21% and 0.18% forest cover is categorised as un-classified+. Per capita forest area accounts for 0.17 hectares as compared to 0.07 hectares in the country. Outturn of forest for the year 2008-09 was 91.10 thousand cubic metre with 72.21 thousand cubic metre timber and 18.89 thousand cubic metre firewood. During 2009-10 (Ending December, 2009) total out turn of forests was 0.58 thousand cubic metre consisting of 0.27 thousand cubic metre timber and 0.31 thousand cubic metre firewood. The state has 4 national parks, 14

sanctuaries and 35 conservation reserves covering an area of 15912 sq kms.

The J&K state has the potential to produce all kinds of fisheries in view of its unique agro-climatic conditions. The length of 27781 kms of rivers/streams, facilitate farming of more than 40 million tonnes of fish catch. Ending March 2009, the number of fishing license holders was 13026. Fish catch over the years has been encouraging. Fish production during the year 2008-09 was 1.927 lakh quintals recording an increase of 2% over the figures for 2007-08. The production of famous Kashmiri Trout+ has recorded increase of 112.12% between 2000-01 and 2008-09. Under Prime Minister's Package, 481 units have been completed ending March 2009 with most of them harvesting the crop. Insurance+ and Housing+ schemes are under operation for the welfare of fishermen population which is prone to natural calamities. As on 31st March 2009, 205 beneficiaries have been covered under the Insurance+ scheme involving financial implication of Rs. 65.00 lakhs. 1480 beneficiaries have also been covered under the Construction of low cost housing+ scheme. An Aquarium-cum-Awareness Centre at Bagh-e-Bahu was established at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crore. During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 47.70 lakh was realised as entry fee. The Fisheries department is establishing atleast one fish farm unit each in the newly created districts. Emphasis of the department is on increasing the hatching and rearing capacity to upgrade fish culture in the state. Fishermen are provided marketing facilities in this direction. An amount of Rs. 189.72 lakh accrued to the state from all sources of fisheries during the year ending November, 2009.

Sericulture is an agro based cottage industry with a high capacity of employment generation in the rural areas and is useful in upliftment of cultivators' income. The state stands 1st in cocoon production in North Western Sericultural States of the Country. About 22000 rural families in 2300 villages are presently associated with silk work. Annually, about 800 MTs of cocoons are produced in State, generating an income of about 8.00 lacs by generating four lac mandays in different departmental activities and one lac mandays in post cocoon sector. About 1.5 lac meters of silk cloth is produced per annum. Number of initiatives have been taken by the Govt. to increase the production within 11th plan period. Hence, J&K ranks 5th among traditional / leading Sericultural states of the country.

S. No	Item	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*	
			Target	Ach.	Trg.	Ach.	Trg.	Ach.
1	Production of cocoons	Lac kg	9.00	8.03	9.00	7.38	9.00	8.10
2	Income generation of cocoons	Lac Rs.	-	500	-	522	-	800
3	Raw silk production (Estimated)	MT	-	89	-	82	-	90
4	Reeling units	Nos.	-	30	-	31	-	31

\*Provisional

The Co-operative Movement in the country has completed over 100 years of fruitful service to farmers and other weaker sections of the society. Cooperatives play a notable role in every economic sphere. The cooperative movement in J&K was first institutionalised in 1913. The legal frame work was updated in the years 1936, 1960, 1989 and 1999. Rural Cooperative Credit structure is 3 tier with State Cooperative Bank at the apex level, District Cooperative Banks at the district level and Primary Agriculture Credit Society at the village level. The co-operative banks as on 31.03.2009 have made business of Rs. 2461.49 crore, of which deposits account for 63.22% with an amount of Rs. 1556.15 crore and loan outstanding were Rs. 711.06 crore. Total number of bank branches under the fold of co-operatives was 210 as on 31.03.2009, employing 1531 persons. In J&K from 2001-02 to 2009-10 (ending October 2009), 1754 new co-operatives were registered. The areas mostly included are poultry, dairy and the specialized sectors like Engineers Co-operative, Floriculture, Women Empowerment, Micro Credit etc. The Co-operatives have a membership of 42000 individuals mostly the unemployed youth, including Agriculture Graduates Co-operatives. The Central Level Marketing Cooperative Societies have handled a record fertiliser business of 2.09 lakh tonnes and also recorded a business turn over of Rs. 88.00 core during 2008-09. The Cooperative Department launched the official website [www.jkcooperative.org](http://www.jkcooperative.org) on 28-11-2006 as a part of transparency and modernisation.

The ultimate irrigation potential in J&K has been assessed at 1358 thousand hectares, which includes 250 thousand hectares to be developed through major and medium irrigation and 1108 thousand hectares through minor irrigation. However, till the end of the 10th Plan, the state has been able to create a total potential of 677.66 thousand hectares only, out of which 580.61 thousand hectares of potential is being utilized. Net area sown in the state during 2008-09 was 739 thousand hectares whereas the gross area sown (total area sown under different crops) was 1137 thousand hectares.

If we consider the losses suffered in terms of production of food grains in the

remaining 72,500 acres, for which irrigation has been deprived of, due to non-construction of Shahpurkandi Dam by the Punjab Government, the same work out to Rs. 248 crore approximately per annum at the current price level. The total losses which the State has suffered due to non-construction of Shahpurkandi Dam by the Punjab Government over the years is of the order of Rs. 1550 crore approximately.

## Industries

Jammu and Kashmir has not been able to attract investments in the industrial sector and remained industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly and often inhospitable terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, sparse population density, shallow markets and most importantly a law and order situation threatened by militancy.

The Industries and Commerce Department is concentrating to attract investment in the state for developing world class infrastructure to achieve its objectives.

J&K Govt. has come up with a new and comprehensive industrial policy which came into being in 2004 and will last till 2015. The policy explains objectives, approaches and strategy of the government both at central and state level. The policy has evoked a great deal of interest in the private investment. The State has the distinction of having two set of incentives, one from the centre and other from the state.

### Industrial Infrastructure

The department of Industries and Commerce has 51 existing Industrial estates in the State under the control of Directorates of Industries and Commerce and SIDCO/SICOP. These Industrial Estates are spread over an area of 30479.54 Kanals of land.

Further 7310 kanals of land are being acquired for setting up of five new Industrial Estates as well as to expand the existing Industrial Estates in various districts of Jammu Division.

Eight storied complex named as Jawaharlal Nehru Udyog Bhawan+at Rail Head Jammu at an area of 1.10 lakh sq. feet costing Rs. 14.71 crore has been completed. The

department has identified land for constructing Udyog Bhawan at Srinagar with a project cost of Rs 30.00 crore.

Government of India has sanctioned 2 Growth centres to J&K State, which are under implementation. These Growth centers are Industrial Growth Centre Samba, Jammu and Industrial Growth Centre, Lassipora in district Pulwama, Kashmir. J&K SIDCO is the implementing agency for the establishment of Growth Centres.

### Industrial Scenario of J&K

After the announcement of Central package during 2002 and State Industrial Policy 2004 around 145 Industrial Units have been set up ending Oct. 2009 in the large and medium sector with an investment of Rs. 4304.00 crore providing employment to 53353 persons.

### Prestigious projects in pipe line

One steel processing mill with a production of 40000 Tonnes of TMT Bar Mill/annum and 60000 Tonnes of GC sheets /annum is being set up at Industrial Growth Centre Lassipora, Pulwama, by Steel Authority of India Ltd. at a cost of Rs.200.00 crore. The unit will provide direct employment to 242 persons. 200 Kanals of land have been provided to SAIL for the said purpose by SIDCO and the company is in the process of implementation of the said project.

A proposal has been received from M/S Essar Group for establishment of two call centers with a capacity of 3000 seats, one to be set up at Industrial complex Khunmoh and another at EPIP Kartholi Jammu. The total investment in these call centers would be to the tune of Rs. 70.00 crore. The employment opportunities to atleast 6000 computer literate/professionals is envisaged to be created in these call centers.

### Small Scale Industries Sector

The total number of permanently registered SSI units ending Oct., 2009 stood at 52098 generating 240530 employment opportunities. For rehabilitation of sick units, the State Govt. is providing soft loan to the extent of 30% of total requirement to potentially viable

Sick units for their revival under Rehabilitation Policy.

### Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The Government of India, Ministry of MSME, New Delhi has launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) on 61st anniversary of India Independence Day by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities through establishments of Micro establishments in Rural as well as in Urban areas.

During the year 2009-10, against the target of 1384 projects/units involving a margin money of Rs.1065.33 lacs allocated by Ministry of MSME, 1542 cases have been sanctioned by the banks/financial institutions against the cases sponsored by the different concerned agencies involving a margin money of Rs.1334.53 lacs, thereby envisaging employment opportunities for 8502 persons ending Nov., 2009.

### Findings of the 5th Economic Census

#### Establishments

As per the results of 5th Economic Census conducted by the Central Statistical Organization in 2005 in-collaboration with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jammu and Kashmir, there were 324908 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities (other than crop production and plantation), as compared to 215600 establishments recorded by 4th Economic Census 1998, 183118 establishments (56.36%) are in rural areas and 141790 establishments (43.64%) are in Urban areas. 322323 (99.20%) establishments are engaged in non-agricultural activities and the remaining 2585 (0.80%) in agricultural activities (other than crop production and plantation

751532 persons were engaged in these establishments out of which 367051 persons were in rural establishments and 384481 persons in Urban Establishments.

S. No	Item/Indicator	Unit	Magnitude	
			J&K	All India
1	Establishments	Number	324908	41826989
2	Employment in establishments	Number	751532	100904121
3	Average employment per establishments	Number	2.31	2.41
4	Annual average growth rate 1998-2005			
	a. Establishment	percentage	6.03	4.69
	b. Employment	percentage	6.82	2.78

## **Handicrafts**

The Kashmir handicrafts have earned a unique place in the world handicrafts scenario. These activities are more labour intensive, therefore having scope for employment generation at a large scale. Silken carpets in particular constitute a specialty in quality and design at National level and occupy an important position in the international market.

About 3.74 lacs artisans are engaged in manufacturing Handicraft products in the State. As on 31.03.2009, 2045 handicrafts societies were registered with a membership of 9520. 8500 trainees are annually trained in handicraft skills through its 553 training centers.

The department provides interest subsidy @ 5% on the loans in order to encourage the youth to take up handicrafts as livelihood by providing training in training centers. Interest subsidy of Rs.23.83 lacs covering 672 artisans which has been released under this scheme during the year 2008-09 and 35 cases have been disbursed by the end of Oct. 2009 under credit Plan.

The production figures for the current financial year has reached Rs. 235.00 crore and the export of handicrafts has touched Rs. 60.42 crore by the end of Oct. 2009.

### **J&K Handicraft Corporation Ltd.**

Jammu and Kashmir Handicraft Corporation Ltd. which was set up in the year 1970 with authorized and paid up share capital of Rs. 8.00 crore, facilitates trade and marketing of the handicraft produce through a network of marketing outlets. It performs its activities through a network of 23 showrooms which are located in and outside the State. The corporation has registered a sales turnover of Rs. 400.00 lacs during the 1st six month of the current financial year (2009-10).

## **Handlooms**

The handloom industry is a labour intensive industry, low energy sector with no adverse impact on environment and has potential of providing employment and checking urbanization.

There are 464 registered Industrial Co-operative societies with a membership of 14916 weavers. 43712 million meters of Handloom fabrics valuing Rs. 24.55 crore have been produced during 2009-10 and sold upto Oct., 2009. 100 training centers are running in the handloom sector wherein about 500 trainees are imparted technical skills annually. The department has recorded a number of 598 handloom units in the State providing

employment to 2334 persons. 143 weavers were provided insurance cover under Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojna (MGBBY) and 1515 No. of weavers have been covered under Health Insurance Scheme during the Current year upto Oct., 2009.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, Government of India has introduced a integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in and outside identified handloom cluster into a cohesive , self managing and competitive socio economic unit.

The Government is laying focus on product design and diversification, providing credit facilities, enhancing weavers productivity through up gradation of skills and use of efficient looms. Market access to handloom product is being extended through marketing incentives and wide publicity.

## **Geology and Mining**

The State is a home of 18 different minerals but limestone, coal, gypsum and lignite are in abundance in the State. The Department of Geology and Mining is constructing tube wells both for drinking water and for irrigation purposes. About 350 tube wells have been constructed by the Department upto Nov. 2009. Drilling of about 0.54 thousand meters has been done whereas samples collected and analyzed were 465 and 313 respectively. The mineral revenue realized by Directorate of Geology and Mining rose to Rs. 1966.72 lacs during the current year upto Nov. 2009 which is an increase of 36% over the previous year.

## **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

The main objective of Khadi and Village Industries Board is to create employment opportunities by promoting various Khadi and Village related activities and to impart training to the rural artisans about modern technology. The KVIB provides financial assistance to individuals, registered institutions and co-operatives. The Board financed 9949 units till end of March, 2008, generating employment for 113333 persons on full time / part time basis. Once the bank sanctions the case for assistance, the Board releases 25% of the total project cost as margin money in favour of the beneficiary, however, the limit is 30% in case of women / reserved beneficiaries in the form of fixed deposit receipt for a period of two years.

During the year, 2009-10 KVIB had recorded production worth Rs. 168.57 lacs against the target of Rs. 294.00 lacs and also KVIB provided employment to 720 persons

against the target of 1397 persons upto ending Oct. 2009.

#### **Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation (J&K SIDCO)**

The J&K SIDCO acts a nodal agency for promotion of Medium and Large scale Industries, development of Industrial infrastructure. A total of 1287 No. of units in Large, Medium and SSI sector have so far been set up in various Industrial complexes managed by J&K SIDCO in the State. The total investment mobilization in all these units is to the tune of Rs.4304.00 crore approximately and total employment generated is 53353 persons.

Steel Authority of India (SAIL), Harshana Naturals and establishment of call centers by MIS Essar group are the prestigious projects in pipeline in Kashmir Division. J&K SIDCO has been designated as a nodal agency by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI for disbursement and regulating of various funds received for development of Export related infrastructure in the State.

The Corporation has so far developed 20689 kanals of land in second Industrial Estate and 10920 kanals of land have been allotted in favour of Medium, Large, Small scale units in both the regions of the State.

The Corporation is in process of establishing the Industrial Estates at a) Industrial Estate Ompera, Budgam b) Industrial Estate Ghatti, Kathua c) Industrial Estate Khunmoh, phase III. The land is already in possession of the Corporation for the said purpose.

SIDCO used to provide loan assistance to industrial units. Due to the prevalent situation in the state, most of the units went into default. An amount of Rs. 13.00 crore on account of principal is recoverable from 38 units, besides interest of Rs.195.00 crore (Approx) as on 30.10.2009. The Corporation has announced One Time settlement scheme for the defaulters in December, 2008 which has expired on 31.08.2009. 11 units responded and about Rs. 3.88 crore recovered towards principal as on 30.11.2009.

#### **J&K Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited (SICOP)**

The J&K SICOP Ltd. has to provide facilities to small scale and tiny industrial units by way of development of industrial areas, arrangement of raw material, financial assistance for purchase of raw material, to meet Government orders for manufactured goods etc. The main objectives of SICOP is to develop infrastructural facilities by way of establishing

industrial areas, to procure and sell industrial raw material to SSI units, extend marketing support to SSI units and to provide testing facilities to the industry.

SICOP is showing impressive growth rate and during the year 2009-10 (ending Nov.2009), the total turnover of the SICOP was valuing Rs 294.00 crore and expected to achieve Rs.525.00 Crore during the end of current financial year. SICOP has achieved a composite turnover of Rs 294.00 crore that generated total income of Rs.7.18 crore during the end of Nov.2009.

#### **J&K Handicraft Corporation Ltd.**

Jammu & Kashmir Handicraft Corporation Ltd. which was setup in the year 1970 with authorized and paid-up share capital of Rs 8.00 crore which facilitates trade and marketing of the Handicraft produce through a network of marketing outlets. It performs its activities through a network of 23 showrooms which are located in and outside the state. The Corporation has registered a sales turnover of Rs 400.000 lakhs during the first six months of the current financial year (2009-10).

#### **J&K Minerals Ltd.**

Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd. is a fully owned Government company. The business of the company is to exploit mineral resources and to establish mineral based industries in the State. The company has realized revenue of Rs. 768.29 lacs from sale of Coal and Gypsum and Rs.26.63 lacs from sale of cement. The Board of Directors of Corporation has approved closer of cement factory (Wuyan) and two pre-cast concrete cement factories one each at Wuyan in Kashmir and Bari Brahmana in Jammu. The accumulated loss of the company upto the year ending March, 2009 was around Rs. 422.00 crore.

#### **J&K Cements Ltd.**

The cement plant Khrew listed as heavy sector industry started commercial production in April, 1983 with a capacity to produce 600 tons per day (TPD). The Jammu and Kashmir Cement Ltd. was incorporated with the objectives to exploit the abundant deposits available near the plant site, make the quality cement available to the consumer at reasonable rates and to fill up the gap between demand and supply. Since the factory is an environment polluter, the company is making all out efforts in making the environment eco-friendly.

The Jammu and Kashmir Cement Ltd. is one of the largest employers in the State providing employment to more than one

thousand semi-skilled, skilled, specialized and super-specialized people.

Sales turnover of the company has increased from 4007.00 lacs in 2002-03 to Rs. 8136 lacs in 2007-08. During the current financial year, the company has sold cement to the tune of Rs. 4860.54 lacs upto ending Oct, 2009. The company has liquidated loan of all the financial institutions and is now debt free. JKCL paid out of its resources Rs. 1243.05 lacs as salary to migrants during the period 1990-91 to Oct., 2009 and is also paying dividend on its equity share capital to the Govt. To bridge gap between demand and supply of cement in the state, the company obtained Administrative approval of the state cabinet for installation of additional 600 tons per day production line at the existing cement plant at Khrew.

In addition to this, JKCL has acquired 20 kanals of land from SIDCO on lease basis for installing 300 tons per day clinker grinding unit at Samba at a premium cost of Rs. 12.58 lacs.

#### **Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI)**

Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI) strives to develop entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship culture in the State of Jammu and Kashmir through awareness generation, entrepreneurship education, skill up gradation, knowledge dissemination, attitudinal modification and developing linkages with National and International Organizations to make entrepreneurship the most important component of State Economy.

The institute has established three Regional centers at Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. As a strategy, the institute is focusing on those sectors where there is a local resource base, market opportunities are substantial, investment is lesser and the business environment is conducive. In order to achieve its objectives, the institute organizes number of training activities.

### **Tourism**

Since last two decades the state of Jammu & Kashmir has heavily suffered due to disturbances in which the tourism sector is considered to have been hit very badly among other sectors of the economy, but with the improvement in the security scenario in the state the influx of tourists has again gathered momentum. This can be gauged from the fact that the number of tourists has considerably increased from 28.35 lakh in 1988 to 77.18 lakh in 2008, which shows an increase in tourist rush

by 172.19% during the span of two decades. Out of the total number of 77.18 lakh tourists in 2008, the number of domestic tourists is 5.89 lakh, foreign tourists 0.55 lakh, pilgrim tourist to Shri Amarnath Ji and Mata Vaishno Ji 4.98 lakh and 65.76 lakh respectively. However, the number of tourists who visited J&K ending November 2009 has been put around 86.50 lakh.

The number of foreign tourists to Kashmir valley has drastically dwindled from the figure of 59938 to 22000 during the years 1988 to 2008 registering a decrease of 172.44%. Contrary to this the number of foreign tourists to Ladakh has increased over the same period of time from 16256 in 1988 to 33000 in 2008 showing an increase of 103%. However, the number of foreign tourists to Kashmir valley has been recorded as 20809 by ending November, 2009.

19 High Powered Tourism Development Authorities have been created for integrated and focused development of identified areas in all the three regions of the state. 44 projects stand taken up at a total project cost of 97.20 crore under Central assistance relating to development/promotion of leisure, pilgrim, adventure and heritage tourism. Against the availability of 56.14 crore during the years 2003-04 to 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 39.17 crore only has been registered. Out of 19 TDAs, 8 TDAs have been created in Kashmir region, 8 in Jammu region and 3 in Ladakh region.

year	Kashmir Valley	Jammu	Ladakh	Total
1988	818090	1992595	24864	2835549
2007	655405	7222318	50579	7928302
2008	1070175	6576000	72000	7718175
2009*	914682	7657000	78573	8650255

\*ending November, 2009

12 TDAs are implementing programmes under PMRP with envisaged funding of Rs 20.00 crore per Authority. 2 Tourist Development Authorities viz; Wullar-Mansbal and Verinag Development Authorities are funded with the central assistance under Destination Development Programme. The left over 5 TDAs are borne on state plan. 50 villages in the rural areas have been identified to be brought on the tourist map.

### **Health**

The availability of public healthcare is of critical importance in the State, as a large chunk of the population relies on government healthcare systems to meet their requirements. The State Government is continuously endeavouring to provide preventive, promotive and curative



health care services, which are easily accessible, affordable and acceptable to the citizens.

The number of Health Institutions has made a remarkable expansion from 124 Health Institutions in 1951 to 4804 Health Institutions (3400 Govt. +1102 Pvt. +302 Area Specific Health Care Services) as on 31st March, 2009. The Health Institutions run by the Government has increased from 124 to 3400, thereby gaining about 30 times increase. Still Government institutions are overloaded as 91% in patients are dependent on Public Sector Institutions against 41.7% at national level.

At Tertiary level, the State has One Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), 4 Medical Colleges having 12 Associated Hospitals (including one each in private sector), One Ayurvedic Hospital and three Dental Colleges (One Pvt). Moreover, the State has a wide network of health institutions spread throughout its length and breadth. At Secondary level, the State has 22 district Hospitals (14 old+ 8 new) and 78 (1 Pvt.) Sub-District Hospitals/CHCs (excluding 8 SDHs under up-gradation as District Hospitals). However, Primary Health Care Services are being provided by 375 PHCs, 238 Allopathic Dispensaries, 2253 Sub Centres/MACs, and 417 ISM dispensaries. 1098 Registered Clinics/Nursing Homes are also providing services to the people in the Private Sector.

**Table 2.7: Comparison of Vital Indicators for the year 2008**

S. No	Item/Indicator	Unit	Magnitude	
			J&K	All India
1	Birth Rate	Per milli	18.8	22.8
2	Death Rate	Per milli	5.8	7.4
3	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand live birth	49	53

J&K State, in its endeavour to strive for good health to all, has succeeded to a great extent in improving the health scenario. While comparing the indicators of prime importance for the year 2005 (Family Welfare Statistics in India 2006) and SRS Estimates 2007, it can be inferred that vital indicators i.e. CBR, CDR and IMR have come down at All India level nominally, while as J&K State has followed the same trend except CDR, where the indicator has nominally gone up from 5.5 to 5.9 for the State.

In GMC Srinagar, Institute of Traumatology is being established under the project with 9 allied Super Specialities. The specialities being created are- Neuro Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Gastroenterology and Nephrology.

Under PMSSY, 15 Super Specialties are being created at GMC Jammu. These are -

Besides, 302 institutions are delivering area specific health care services which include STD/VD Clinics, TB Centres, Leprosy Sub Centres/Control Units and Trachoma units/Amchi and other units.

The Health Department has also shown remarkable expansion in Bed strength and medical manpower. The strength of doctors has enhanced from 184 doctors to over 5800 doctors and the bed strength has grown from 100 beds to 11840 beds from 1951 to 2009-10 (ending Dec. 09). These institutions provide Bed Strength of 1046, 6977 and 4863 in respect of Private, Secondary/Primary care and Tertiary sector respectively.

There has been a steady increase in health care infrastructure available since independence period, but the infrastructure in the shape of buildings, machinery and equipments has not been able to keep pace with the expansion in the recent plans due to topographical constraints. The health infrastructure in J&K State at all levels suffers from shortages that are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Even though some investment was made in Capital Infrastructure of Primary Health Care Institutions through an externally aided Indian Population Project-VII in the early nineties followed by RCH & NRHM, there is need for major investment for building infrastructure.

Neuro Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology (in new Super Speciality Block) and Gastro-Intestinal Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Surgical Oncology, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, Pulmonary Medicine, Clinical Haematology and Medical Oncology (in existing departments).

## Education

At State level the students per lakh of population has increased from 14602 students in 1980-81 to 15836 students in 2008-09 which indirectly indicates that the people's participation in education has increased from 14.06 percent to 15.83 percent. About 55.52% persons (66.60% males and 43.00% females) as per Census 2001 were literate in J&K, showing an increase of 28.83 % over the last two decades.

The Literacy Rate in the state for the year 2009 has been estimated at 67.89 percent

(74.96 percent males and 59.71 percent females) by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, thereby showing a growth of 12.37 percentage points over the figures of Census 2001. The highest Estimated Literacy Rate for the year 2009 in the State has been recorded in district Jammu with the indicator standing at 86.59 percent, District Samba stood at rank 2nd with Estimated Literacy Rate of 84.77 percent. District Srinagar stood at rank 3rd with Estimated Literacy Rate of 77.14 percent. The lowest literacy rate for the year 2009 was exhibited by district Kupwara (50.90) preceded by district Budgam (53.00%).

Under SSA, 4014 new Primary Schools were opened, 5986 EGS centres were converted into Primary Schools, 4988 Primary Schools were upgraded to the level of Upper Primary schools (Middle schools). 1517 Primary school are proposed to be upgraded to the level of Middle Schools during 2009-10. Ending November 2009, 32286 Rehbar-e-Taleem Teachers have been engaged, 1517 Head Teachers were provided to the schools and 3835 Teachers were trained.

Under Midday Meals scheme, against the target of 5815 kitchen sheds, 4400 Kitchen Sheds have been completed and remaining 1415 are at different stages of construction. During 2009-10 a provision of Rs 3143.00 lakhs has been kept under annual plan for construction of Kitchen sheds. 581 Middle Schools were upgraded to High Schools, 363 High Schools upgraded to the level of Higher Secondary Schools and 15864 Children covered under Non-Residential Bridge courses.

Under higher education, 18 New Degree Colleges have been setup (14 Colleges under PMRP Phase-I, 4 under the assistance of Ministry of HRD. Out of 14 New Degree Colleges, 10 have been completed and four are under progress. 18 Degree Colleges (10 under PMRP Phase-II and 8 Under State Plan) have also been made functional and construction of these college buildings is expected to start during 2009-10. Two Central Universities under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI stand sanctioned for J&K state.

Indicator	Unit	J&K	All India
Gross Enrolment ratio in classes (I-VIII) 6-14 years	Nos	87.76 (2006-07)	96.92 (2006-07)
Pupil Teacher ratio (Primary)	No. per teacher	31 (2007-08)	46 (2004-05)
Pupil Teacher ratio (Upper Primary)	No. per teacher	20 (2007-08)	35 (2004-05)

## Housing

Housing measures the economic well being and is a basic need of every individual, 2001 census posted a number of 1452125 occupied residential houses constituting 52.45% of total census houses for J&K state. Number of households per hundred occupied residential census houses as per 2001 census is 107 for J&K, the corresponding figure for the country is 103. 2001 census recorded about 25 percent urban population in J&K.

The state government is implementing a number of housing programmes with the financial support of Government of India to address the housing problem by way of construction and upgradation. Apart from provision of basic services, key principles followed in implementing the housing programmes are to provide affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for the economically weaker sections of the society.

The government of J&K is focussed to develop housing infrastructure both in the rural and urban areas. In the rural sector Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme since 1989. For specified group under IAY, the ceiling on construction assistance is Rs. 35500.00 per unit in plain areas and Rs. 38000.00 for difficult/hilly areas and Rs. 15000.00 on upgradation of unserviceable kacha house to semi pacca/pacca houses for all rural areas. Rural Housing Scheme (RHS) is another state plan scheme being implemented on the pattern of IAY.

During the year 2008-09 under IAY/RHS 19010 houses were completed with 13700 new constructions and 5310 upgradation achieving 71% target. During the year 2009-10 (ending September 2009) 28% achievements under IAY/RHS were made by constructing 5844 new houses and upgrading 2014 houses.

Increased pressure of urban population lays pressure to increase urban infrastructure with special emphasis on the housing sector. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched by the Government of India for 7 years from 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs. 50000.00 crore has two main components, Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Srinagar and Jammu cities of Jammu & Kashmir state have also been declared as mission cities. BSUP was launched to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in Srinagar and Jammu cities.

IHSDP which was launched simultaneously with BSUP, is taking up housing and slum upgradation programme in non-BSUP cities. Under BUSP, five projects (3 in Jammu and 2 in Srinagar city) have been sanctioned for construction of 6677 housing units with allied infrastructure for slum dwellers at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 162.39 crore. Central share of Rs. 33.64 crore stands received and Rs. 4.01 crore has been incurred.

Similarly under DUIG, 5 projects costing Rs. 557.92 crore have been sanctioned. Funds released by government of India were Rs. 123.31 crore and Rs. 63.75 crore was incurred by the end of October 2009.

Another important component of JNNURM is the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which is taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes in non-BSUP cities. Under IHSDP, 10 projects in phase 1st and 15 projects in phase 2nd were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 85.00 crore. For these 25 projects, central assistance of Rs. 29.91 crore was received and Rs. 9.11 crore were incurred till November 2009. In these projects 5176 dwelling units shall come up.

During the financial year 2009-10 (ending March 2010) the government is making an expenditure of Rs. 315.90 crore on housing and urban development consisting of six sectors viz; Urban Development, Housing Sector, Poverty Alleviation, Dal Development, Sewerage and Drainage. The proposed outlay on these sectors for 2010-11 has been fixed at Rs. 415.29 crore.

## Water Supply

Water is a state subject, the schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the states. The central government, however, supplements the efforts of state government by providing financial as well as technical support. Drinking water is an essential component of Bharat Nirman—a major programme launched by the Government of India in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. This programme aims at to provide safe drinking water supply to all the habitations besides checking and maintaining quality of water. The physical achievements of water supply in rural areas reveal that as on September 2009, 8770 habitations were fully covered and 2930 habitations were partially covered, out of 12015 total habitations based on 2005 survey.

Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG) launched under the

flagship Programme Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) envisages to improve the infrastructure in the water supply sector of Mission cities Srinagar and Jammu. Water supply projects Tangnar and Sukhnag are executed under this central project with the financial assistance of Rs. 148.37 crore and Rs. 121.00 crore respectively. Budgetary support of Rs. 58.38 crore for these water supply projects has been received from Government of India.

The other component of JNNURM for the remaining small towns is called Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which was launched in December 2005 by subsuming the erstwhile schemes of Integrated Development for Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). Improving the water supply infrastructure in small and medium towns is the admissible component of UIDSSMT. Under this central project 23 water supply projects at a cost of Rs. 317.89 crore are under implementation, for which an amount of Rs. 156.42 crore including Rs. 143.33 crore central assistance was received and Rs. 79.54 crore was spent ending September 2009. Water supply scheme for Sopore town costing Rs. 33.00 crore and water supply scheme for Udhampur town costing Rs. 28.82 crore have been sanctioned under this central project. Central assistance of Rs. 28.49 crore on both these projects has been received.

## Sanitation

Proper sanitation and availability of drinking water have a good bearing on individual health and hygiene. Realizing the importance of sanitation on health, the Government of India launched Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986, a centrally sponsored scheme in J&K also. The CRSP was, however, restructured in 1999 by the Government of India to introduce Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which lays emphasis on information, education and communication and all related activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitation facilities.

All the 22 districts of J&K have been brought under the purview of TSC in a phased manner. The physical achievements indicate increase in the access to the sanitation facilities in the state. Against the revised target of 598882 individual household latrines, 23007 school toilets, 1086 community sanitary complexes and 955 anganwadi toilets, as on October 2009 the achievements were 131727, 11288, 495 and 79 respectively. These figures make significant achievements of 50% and 46%

of total cumulative targets under school toilets and community sanitary complexes respectively.

## Women Empowerment

Women constitute about 47% of the total population of the State. Women development, no doubt, has been part of the development planning since the inception of five years plans but the shift in approach from welfare to the development of women took place in the 6th Plan. 7th Plan laid emphasis on identification and implementation of various beneficiary oriented schemes the benefits of which percolate to women directly. 8th Plan promised to ensure that benefits of development do not by-pass women. The 9th Plan changed the strategy for women from development to empowerment and adopted a system of preparation of Women Component Plan (WCP) through which not less than 30% of the funds/benefits were to flow to the women from all the women related development sectors. The 10th Plan further strengthened the implementation of Women Component Plan (WCP). Moreover, the Women and Child Development Department was emphasized to monitor closely on continuing basis the flow of benefits to the women. These initiatives have helped in improving the status of women in various spheres to a great extent, yet the imbalance exists.

The sex-ratio as per census 2001 is 892 (females per thousand males) which is very unfavourable to the women of the State. Although the recent survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the year 2006 has shown the sex ratio as 925 and the results of NSS Survey 61st round has also revealed a sex ratio of 923, the sex ratio in the State is still below the National average of 933. The position is worse in the urban areas where the sex ratio is only 819 as against 917 in rural areas as per the Census 2001. However, the position has improved as per NSS 60th round results which exhibit sex ratio in urban areas at 919 and rural areas at 925.

Education of the women is very effective tool for women's empowerment not only from the point of view of literacy, but has inter-linkage with other social parameters viz. population growth, health care, education of children etc. As per census 2001, the literacy rate in the state was 55.52% and for females it stood at 43% consisting of 36.74% (Rural) and 61.98% (Urban). While as for males, the indicator stood at 66.60% consisting of 61.65% and 80.00% at Rural and Urban levels respectively. The female literacy in the State is only 43%. The gender gap in literacy is 23.6%. Gender differential exist

both in Rural and Urban areas but it is high in rural areas.

The Literacy Rate at State level has increased to 65.67 percent (73.30 percent males and 57.11 percent females) as per latest survey conducted in 2008 by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, thereby showing a growth of 10.17 percentage points (18.32 percent) over the previous Census (2001).

12 Nari Niketans are functioning in the State having total capacity of 400 inmates to provide free boarding, lodging, healthcare to the destitutes.

At present there are 141 ICDS projects with 25483 Sanctioned Anganwadi Centres against which 23029 centres are presently functional for providing services to approximately 7.93 lakhs beneficiaries comprising of 5.30 lakhs children and 1.32 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers and 1.30 lacs adolescent girls.

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## Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe

Scheduled Castes constitute 7.59% and Scheduled Tribes constitute 10.90% of the total population of the State. As these groups account for a sizeable proportion of the total population, the State of J & K has initiated many schemes for their upliftment on socio-economic front

through various Departments/Corporations such as J&K Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Other Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., Social Welfare Department and Women Development Corporation.

J&K Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Other Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd. is providing Loan Assistance on Concessional Rates of Interest to the Target Group persons for establishment of income generating units under various schemes viz. Bank Tie-up scheme, Direct Financing Scheme (in collaboration with National Level Corporations of Government of India), Skill Development Training Programme, Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their Dependents.(Time Bound Scheme).

Under Bank Tie-up Scheme, during 2008-09, 1873 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 656 units were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 54.32 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.236.24 lakh loan was disbursed. Likewise in the year 2009-10, 1460 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 260 units were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 19.38 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.53.85 lakh loan was disbursed as on ending December 2009.

Under Direct Financing Scheme, the Corporation provides loans to the Target Group People in collaboration with the National Level Corporations viz. NSFDC, NSTFDC, NMDFC, NBCFDC, NSKFDC, NHFDC on concessional rates of interest. The National Level Corporations provide assistance in the shape of redeemable loan against the State Govt. Guarantee cover to the J&K SCs, STs and BCs Development Corporation for implementing the scheme of loaning in the J&K State for upliftment of Target Group Beneficiaries.

Under Skill Development Training Programme, the Corporation has been providing training to the candidates of Target Groups to develop their skills and knowledge with a view to enhance their competence for wage employment / self employment. Under the scheme, the corporation has so far provided the training to 2672 youths of the target group, in the field of Computers, Typewriters, Cutting / Tailoring, Mechanical Trades, Sisal Fibre Products / Bamboo Crafts and Handicraft Product, Calico Printing, Amber Charkha etc.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the year 1992-93 had launched the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers. The Corporation has provided skill development training to all the 117 manual scavengers

identified by Municipal Councils and rehabilitated them in dignified alternate trades.

Social Welfare Department provides direct benefit for educational uplift of target groups viz. SC, ST and OBC students through scholarships, hostel facilities, reimbursement of examination fees, etc. The schemes/programmes are implemented through various departments /corporations/field agencies.

Under Integrated Social Security Scheme which was introduced in the year 1994-95, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 200/- per person in respect of old age, women in distress (per women) and Rs. 300/- to Physically Challenged people per beneficiary per month (which has been increased to Rs. 400/- per month/beneficiary w.e.f. 01-01-2009) is paid at their door-steps. Besides, physically handicapped and the widows/divorcee in the age group of 19-45 years are provided a lump-sum one time aid in kind to the extent of Rs. 3500/-.

Under National Social Assistance Programme, the GOI provides financial assistance in the form of monthly pension to old age people at the rate of Rs.325/- per month (Rs. 125/- State + Rs. 200/- GOI). Besides, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- is being provided to the family in case of death of primary bread earner of the family living below the poverty line.

The J&K, Rehabilitation Council has been providing financial assistance to the militancy-hit victims of J&K State since 1996. The objectives of the Council are to provide the assistance for the physical, psychological and economical rehabilitation of the victims of militancy in J&K with special focus on widows, orphans, handicapped and the aged persons whose breadwinner is killed or incapacitated as a result of militancy.

## Power

Out of the estimated hydro power potential of 20,000 MWs in the State, 16480 MWs have been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 14 percent of 2318.70 MWs have been exploited so far. From 20 power projects under state sector 758.70 MWs whileas under centre sector 1560 MWs from three power projects of Salal, Uri . I and Dulhasti Hydal power projects have been harnessed. With the imposition of the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan which prevents storage of water of three rivers of Jehlum, Chenab and Sindh, the power projects have been constructed as a run off the river

which results in the reduction of the generation to less than 1/3rd of the installed capacity particularly during winters.

With the commissioning of 450 MW Phase-I of Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project in December 2008, the installed capacity of the State sector power projects has reached 758.70 MWs. With the completion of the ongoing four power projects of Pahalgam (Unit III), Machil, Sanjak and Baderwah (Unit III), 3.61 MWs will be added to the power generation potential during 2009-10. The Installed capacity of Central sector projects from three commissioned projects is 1560 MWs. The demand of Power in J&K state as per the 16th Power Survey conducted by Ministry of Energy, Gol is around 2120 MWs.

The transmission and distribution losses in the State are as high as 62 percent which includes commercial losses as well. The main reasons for such high losses are technical which include existing outdated system. To minimize such losses, the system needs up-gradation and improvements. Commercial losses, include unaccounted and uncontrolled consumption of power beyond the agreement load, unregistered consumers, lesser agreement loads etc.

The Revenue realization in the power sector during the year 2008-09 was 737.83 crore, against the target of Rs. 1105.00 crore. Ending December, 2009 Rs 457.99 crore have been realised.

By the end of March 2008, out of 6417 inhabited villages, 6152 were electrified, constituting 95.87 percent coverage. Out of 9278 hamlets, 6600 (71.14%) hamlets were electrified. During the financial year 2008-09, Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA) under the scheme of Rural Village Electrification (RVE) has electrified 50 unelectrified villages of the state by providing 8297 Solar Home Lights. Under general category, 2500 Solar Home Lights (SHLs) have been distributed by JAKEDA under the Solar photovoltaic Programme of the MNRE, Gol. These solar lights are subsidized by the MNRE, Gol and the state government to the extent of 40% and 15% respectively and the end user has to pay a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 5000 per SHLs. Besides 8000 Solar Lanterns (SLs) were also distributed in the unelectrified villages/hamlets of the state.

## Connectivity

The road length maintained by all the departments in the state was 40103 Kms as on 31st March 2008, out of which 24017 Km is surfaced and remaining 16086 KMs is

unsurfaced. The density of road length per 100 Sq Kms of area of the state works out to be 39.55 Kms against the national average of 104.6 Kms. The road length maintained by the R&B department in the state, ending March 2009 was 18809 Kms, out of which 9559 Kms were black topped, 4832 Kms metalled, 1315 shingled, 3000 Kms fair-weather and 102 Kms Jeepable. Out of 9933 habitations in the state, 2735 habitations remain yet to be connected through roads. Under PMRP 119 bridges were completed and construction of 90 bridges is under different stages of progress.

In terms of Roads maintained by PWD, road length per lakh of population 2007-08, district Leh has the highest value i.e. 1067.07 Kms and Rajouri is the lowest with 73.88 Kms. Leh is followed by Kargil with 669.71 Kms and Rajouri is preceded by Bandipora with 79.70 Kms as against 150.71 Kms for the State. Similarly the road length per 100 sq. kms of area 2007-08, district Shopian and Srinagar are the first two districts where the magnitude of PWD road length is highest with 163.14 Kms and 106.76 Kms per 100 SqKm of area. Leh, Kargil and Doda including Kishtwar and Ramban have the lowest road density of 3.33 Kms, 6.84 Kms and 7.77 Kms respectively against state density of 18.12 Kms. This figure at the national level is 104.6.

Four lanning of Jammu- Srinagar national highway has been approved by the Central government. The work on the historical Mughal Road as an alternate road to the present Srinagar- Jammu highway is under execution at an approved cost of Rs 639.85 crore for which the completion is expected by the year 2012.

The number of all types of vehicles registered in the state as on March 2000 was 299104 which has increased to 668427 in March 2009, thereby showing an increase of 123.00% over the period of 9 years in the vehicular population.

## Communication

The telecommunication has shown tremendous growth in the past few years particularly with the launching of cellular services in the state in August 2003. Though Jammu and Kashmir was a late entrant into this telecom segment, but it has caught up with the rest of the country. The cellular density (Mobiles per 100 persons) of the state as on December, 2009 stood at stood at 34.75 which is marginally above the national figure of 32.51. It can be concluded that roughly every third individual in India is using a cell phone.

In the mobile segment there has been a boom in the state, as in the rest of the country. The subscriber figure which was only 40100 in March, 2004 has reached 4347781 in less than 6 years in December 2009. The subscriber base of the mobile service providers . Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was 970542, Bharti Televentures (Airtel) was 1724263, Dishnet Wireless (Aircel) was 1484090, Vodafone Essar was 157202 and that of IDEA was 11684.

Ending November 2009, J&K State was served with 1692 post offices covering one post office on an average to 7493 people with 60 SqKms of area.

## LoC Trade

Since inception of the LoC trade on 21.10.2008 up to 31.12.2009, forty three items in total have been exported through Chakkan-da-Bagh-Poonch route valuing Rs. 52.69 crore. Agriculture / Horticulture Products valuing Rs. 50.10 crore, Dry Fruits of Rs. 0.36 crore, Herbs amounting to Rs. 1.38 crore and Miscellaneous items for Rs. 0.82 crore were the most prominent items. During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 93.82 crore. (Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route .The most important items were Agriculture/Horticulture products (Rs 76.33 crore), Dry Fruits (Rs. 13.73 crore) and Herbs (Rs. 2.43 crore) and Miscellaneous items [Rs 1.32 crore]. Freight and Labour charges for import and export of goods through LoC trade was Rs. 0.00504 crore and Rs. 0.0201818 crore respectively.

Twenty nine items in total have been exported through Salamabad Uri route valuing Rs. 52.7218 crore. Fresh fruits and vegetables, dry fruits, Rajmash, mixed spices, Shawls and Stoles, Paper Machie and Kangdi were the most prominent goods. During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 64.6719 crore. (Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route. The most important items were fresh fruits and vegetables, Maize, Dates Fresh, Honey, Jaya Namaz, and Shawls / Scarfs / Dupata.

## Poverty

Poverty in a wider sense reflects the collective and cumulative effect of economic patterns and forces, politics, sociology, geography and history of a society and is the root cause of the social strife, backwardness and political instability. For the developing countries, poverty alleviation, and eventually its elimination, is the most important goal.

Poverty alleviation is an International/National objective and the entire process of planned development has been directed towards attainment of this objective. The identification of the poor is important for purposes of planning in order to locate the most deserving of the beneficiaries of the various anti - poverty programmes, being implemented over the years.

The total BPL estimated population ratio of J&K State has been arrived at 21.63% (24.21 lakh persons) with a dispersion of 26.14% (22.00 lakh persons) for rural areas and 7.96% (2.21 lakh persons) for urban areas as per the BPL survey conducted in 2008 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Poverty ratio at all India level for the year 2004-05 was found to be 27.50% with 28.30% in Rural and 25.70% in Urban areas as per NSSO Survey. The District-wise analysis of BPL survey 2008 data pertaining to the incidence of poverty distribution shows that, out of the total 22 districts of the State, 7 (31.82 percent) districts recorded 30-40 percent poverty, 9(40.91 percent) districts recorded 20-30 percent poverty,5 (22.72 percent) districts recorded 10-20 percent poverty and One district recorded 4.55 percent poverty. On the basis of BPL Head Count Ratio, the seven poorest districts in the State are Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar, Poonch, Kupwara, Kargil, and Bandipora which have more than 30 percent estimated BPL Population ranging in between 31.09 to 37.93 percent. Urban poverty has been observed to be highest in district Kulgam with 15.83% followed district Pulwama with 14.00% and district Ganderbal with 13.87%.

The Social-group distribution of BPL Population indicates 42.05 percent in case of Scheduled Tribes, 38.07 percent in case of Other Backward Classes (including Paharis), 22.77 percent in case of Scheduled Caste whileas other categories show only 16.85 percent of population under Below Poverty Line when compared with the respective population of a particular category. This shows that highest incidence of poverty is among Scheduled Tribe population followed by OBC Category inclusive of Pahari speaking population.

## Unemployment

As per the findings of 62nd round of NSS (July 2005-June 2006) Report, Unemployment rate in respect of J&K State has been worked out at 5.2% (5.4% for males and 3.5% for females) which is on higher side when compared to All India figures of 3.1 percent (3.1% for males and 3.0% for females) as per Usual Principal Status.

As per the data maintained by Employment Exchanges in the State, the number of registered illiterate unemployed youths has increased to 4167 in 2008 from 4030 during 2007, thereby showing an increasing of 3.40 percent. The number of educated unemployed has further increased to 376520 in 2009 from 80529 during 2008. This sharp increase has been attributed to the latest data provided by district employment exchanges after registering almost every unemployed youth who voluntarily came forward to register their names this time before announcement of Employment Policy by the Govt of J&K.

Sher-i- Kashmir Employment and Welfare Programme (SKEWPY) for the youth was launched on 5th December 2009. The state government has announced that the implementation of the historic Employment Policy in the state will start from April 2010. The policy needs Rs 300 to 400 crore annually for stipend to be provided under package. The Policy document depicts that the state government shall provide 5 lac employment opportunities for the youth including one lac government jobs to unemployed educated youth in a phased manner in coming five years. The policy also has a place for loans on easy instalments for unemployed youth to generate their own units, besides providing financial support in the shape of monthly Voluntary Service Allowance (VSA) to all the unemployed educated youth of the State.

S.No	Sector where employment opportunities would be available in the next five years	Number of job Opportunities to be created (2010-15)
1	2	3
1)	Core minimum permanent employment in the Government Sector	1,00,000
2)	2000 Industrial Units (including handicrafts, handlooms, food processing, Leather, Silk, Wool etc)	20,000
3)	Women Development Corporation(5000 Units)	50,000
4)	J &K Entrepreneur Development Institute seed capital scheme-5000 Units(per 10 unit)	50,000
5)	Overseas Employment	7000
6)	Skill upgradation, retraining, skill development programmes through NASSCOM(IT)	5000
7)	Skill Development through JKEDI, RSETIs, these are Handicraft and Handloom training Centres	2,00,000
8)	PM's Initiative(8000 ITI trainees annually)	40,000
9)	Poultry sector	10,000
10)	Sheep and Dairy sector	5000

11)	Tourism sector	5000
12)	State Volunteers Core	8000
	Total	5,00,000

Under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Package for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants to Kashmir Valley employment opportunities are being provided to 15000 unemployed migrant youths. Out of which 6000 youth will be accommodated in the State Government jobs. The remaining 9000 unemployed youth would be facilitated to get financial assistance to come up with the self employment/business ventures. Under the same package 3000 posts in various departments have been referred to Service selection board for selection in Kashmir Division.

Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NAREGS), 61.18 lac persondays were generated and 5.79 lakh (cumulative) job cards have been issued till ending November, 2009 in the state.

## Prices

Upward movement in the general prices of goods and services measured in terms of percentage rate of change in a price index over the reference period of time is known as inflation. Inflation is a closely monitorable economic variable and its impact is on average consumer. Although Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the most popular measure of inflation in the country, however, Consumer Price Index is also used to track inflation. In India sectional consumer price index for the country and for the states/UTs are computed by the designated agencies. The sections for which CPIs are computed are Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME). CPI-IW, CPI-AL and CPI-RL are compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India is compiling CPI-UNME.

### Consumer Price Index – Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

In J&K, General Index of Industrial Workers for Srinagar centre during the year 2008-09 was up by 11 points measuring inflation rate of 8.73% over 2007-08 compared to 5.00% rate of inflation for 2007-08.. The corresponding rate of inflation for CPI-IW at all India was 9.02% during 2008-09 and 6.40% for 2007-08. Similarly during April . September 2009 (six months) period General Index of Industrial Workers recorded growth of 7.46% over the similar period of the last year. At all India this rate was 9.15% on the average of 5 months (April . September



2009) over the same period of the last year (2003).

### **Consumer Price Index – Agricultural Labourers (CPI – AL)**

CPI- AL worked out to be up by 41 points for 2008-09 measuring inflation of 10.05% over 2007-08 the relative rate at all India was 10.02% during this period. In fact rate of inflation on this indices was highest for 2008-09 since 2001-02 both in J&K and all India.

Month-wise trends in prices provide insight into the price fluctuations. Five months average (April . August 2009) measures 12.74% and 11.44% inflation rate respectively for J&K and all India over the corresponding average of previous year for CPI-AL.

### **Consumer Price Index – Rural Labourers (CPI – RL)**

General Index of Rural Labourers increased by 30 points in J&K and by 41 points in India during 2008-09 measuring 7.33% and 10.02% respectively regarding J&K and all India over 2007-08.

### **Consumer Price Index – Urban Non Manual Employees (CPI – UNME)**

During the year 2007-08, CPI . NUME was up by 38 points, 31 points and 29 points regarding Srinagar centre, Jammu centre and all India level respectively recording inflation rate of 8.00% (Srinagar), 6.46% (Jammu) and 5.97% (all India) over 2006-07. It is pertinent to mention that CSO stopped compiling CPI . NUME w.e.f. April 2008. Instead the CSO has taken an initiative to compile CPI (urban) and CPI (rural) covering all sections of the population for all states/UTs and all India. The exercise, however, has not as yet started.

During the year 2008-09, rate of inflation on all the Consumer Price Indices for all sections of population was not mild as it was above 5% both in case of J&K and all India. However, rate of inflation measured by CPI . IW, CPI . RL was less in J&K compared to all India. In case of CPI . AL it was by and large equal for J&K and all India.

## **Food Management**

The objective of food management is the distribution of food grains to the consumers particularly the vulnerable sections of the society at affordable prices. Food management in the state is done by the Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department. Besides ensuring food security the department is responsible to address all consumer related problems. To streamline the public distribution system,

government of India introduced Target Public Distribution System (TPDS) which is focused towards poor and is an important constituent of poverty alleviation programme. The Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) are the two important components of TPDS. For distribution of the essential commodities efficiently the Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department has a network of 6200 authorized sale centres and fair price shops.

Food rationing is an essential instrument of food management and it serves to achieve multiple objectives. Food rationing helps to control prices of essential commodities in the open market and also to make essential commodities available at affordable prices. Food rationing is done on ration tickets at subsidised rates. 19.59 lakh ration cards comprising of 12.23 lakh APL, 4.80 lakh BPL and 2.56 lakh AAY cards are in circulation. In addition there are 10220 Anna Purna card holders in the state. To fulfil the objective of provision of minimum nutrition support to the poor and to ensure price stability government incurs subsidy on food grains. Following scales are prescribed on supply of food grains to the ration card holders.

12.23 lakh APL families are provided 35 kg food grains per month per ration card holder. The rates per kg of food grains for APL ration card holder are Rs. 9.60 for Rice, Rs. 7.10 for wheat and Rs. 7.65 for atta (loose).

Under BPL welfare scheme 4.80 lakh families are covered and provided 35 kg food grains on highly subsidized rates. The sale price for this scheme is Rs. 6.25 per kg for rice, Rs. 4.75 per kg for wheat and Rs. 5.25 per kg for atta (loose).

The another welfare scheme known as Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched to make the TPDS more and more target oriented and focused towards poor. Under AAY, 2.56 families are provided 35 kg food grains on much higher subsidy rates. The rates governing AAY rationing are Rs. 3 per kg for rice and Rs. 2 per kg for wheat and atta (loose).

Anna Purna (ANP) welfare scheme covers the senior disabled citizens aged 65 years and above having no source of income and not covered under National Old Age Pension (NOAP) at the risk of hunger. 10220 souls are covered under ANP and provided 10 kg food grains per month free of cost.

In addition to food grains each ration card holder is provided sugar and SKO as per fixed norms i.e. 700 grams sugar are provided per head @ Rs. 13.50 per kg and 5 and 9 litres

SKO per ration card holder respectively during summer and winter seasons @ Rs. 9.75 per litre.

### Import of food grains

During the year 2008-09 as per records of CA&PDD, 784.4 (000) metric tons of food grains were imported consisting of rice 550.2 and wheat 234.2 thousand metric tonnes. Import of

food grains has shown an increase of 3.35% over 2007-08 level.

### Off take of food grains

Off take of food grains have decreased from 705.0 thousand metric tonnes in 2007-08 to 656.6 thousand metric tonnes in 2008-09, posting negative growth of 6.87% over 2007-08 figures.

**Table 2.10: Monitorable targets/achievements in respect of J&K state**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Magnitude							
			10 FYP				11 FYP			
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Pre)	2009-10 (A)
1	GDP Growth Rate									
a.	At Current prices	%age	12.68	9.19	9.33	9.36	9.39	9.52	9.47	10.03
b.	At Constant (1999-00) prices	%age	5.13	5.17	5.23	6.17	6.25	6.28	6.12	6.87
2	Agriculture and allied sectors Growth Rate									
a.	At Current prices	%age	14.99	11.97	4.12	5.45	4.79	4.87	4.75	4.88
b.	At Constant (1999-00) prices	%age	2.50	8.86	1.32	0.90	2.99	1.79	1.79	1.74
3	Poverty Ratio									
	Percentage of BPL population	%	NA	NA	5.40	NA	NA	21.63(2008) DES	NA	
4	Literacy Rate	%	2001 Census		2004 (60th NSSO Round)		2008 (DES Survey)		2009 (Estimated)	
			55.52		65.3		65.67		67.89	
5	Gender Gap in literacy	%	23.60		NA		16.19		15.25	
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
6	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	47	44	49	50	52	51	49	
7	Maternity Mortality Rate		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	Total Fertility Rate	No.	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3		
			2001 Census				2004 (60th NSSO Round)		2006 Sex Ratio survey	
9	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		892				923		925	

NA : Not Available, Literacy Rate indicates value for the population 6 years and above, Q : Quick, A : Advanced, Pre : Preliminary

# SWOT Analysis

## 2 (II)

### CHAPTER

The economy of Jammu & Kashmir State has suffered badly from disturbed conditions prevailing in the State for almost more than two decades. It would, therefore, be necessary to put the economy back on track and accelerate the pace of growth of economy and make-up for the losses suffered. Conscious of its responsibilities, the State Government is making all-out efforts to bridge the resources gap and develop the economy on self-sustaining basis. A massive reconstruction/rehabilitation process of state economy for sustainable development has been launched. The Government is very seriously looking at the economy of the state with a view to restructure it. Under this approach, each and every sector of the economy is being analyzed with a view to explore possibility for its further expansion/improvement. By doing so, the Government is in a way conducting SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of the economy of the state.

SWOT analysis involves examination of all the sectors viz; Economic sectors, Social sectors and infrastructural sectors of the economy. Under SWOT analysis, a critical analysis, not only of the productive sectors of the economy but also a whole lot of other factors that have some bearing on the economic performance of the state such as geography, demography, social infrastructure, natural resources, overall economic structure, etc among others factors, is also being conducted.

### Strengths

- The State occupies a strategic place on the country's map with its borders touching Pakistan, Tibet and China.
- The State has three distinct regions of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Each region has a specific resource base. Except for some portion of Jammu region and Kashmir valley, the entire State is mountainous.
- The land of the State is highly fertile and water resources are also abundant. Rice, maize and wheat are the major cereals of J&K.
- The State is largest producer of Apple, Walnut, Almond and many other temperate dry and fresh fruits.
- J&K holds top position in saffron production in India.
- J&K is a major exporter of superior quality carpets, wooden art, embroiderical clothes and many other valuable crafts.
- Density of population in the state is 100 persons per sq.km against the corresponding figure of 325 persons at national level. As per density (persons per sq.km) the state is the 31<sup>st</sup> populous state among the states/UTs of India;
- The main working force in J&K constitutes 37.01% of total population against the corresponding rate of 39.10% in the country. The state is neck and neck in respect of work force with national rate.
- The overall revenue receipts of the state have gone up from Rs.8866.00 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.19077.00 crore in 2008-09 registering a 115% increase. The current year's total receipts have been estimated at Rs 22739.00 crore.
- The revenue receipts of the Government from all sources over the years from 2004-05 to 2008-09 have registered a progressive growth. From growth percentage of 9.33% in 2004-05 over the previous year, the revenue receipts in 2008-9 have increased by 19.08% over the previous year. In the current fiscal Rs 19462.00 crore are expected as Revenue Receipts and Rs 3277.00 crore as Capital Receipts.
- States own Revenue Receipts (taxes as well as Non-taxes) have increased from 22.47% to 24.33% of total revenue receipts from 2004-05 to 2008-09. The total tax revenue of the state is estimated at Rs 3111.00 crore for the current financial year as against Rs 2693.00 crore of the last year. The non tax revenue has been estimated at Rs 1219.00 crore as against the budgeted figure of Rs 1127.00 crore of last year.
- Revenue on account of Central tax transfers has also increased from 10.53% to 12.98% of total revenue receipts from 2004-05 to 2008-09.
- The state is receiving plan assistance from the central Government on 90% grant:10%

loan basis as a special category state. The grants received are the major source of revenue to the state. Almost 60-65% of the revenue of the state is coming from this Source.

- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the J&K state is continuously growing. It has grown from Rs. 15659.81 crore to Rs 34805.18 crore during the period from 1999-00 to 2008-09 at current prices, registering an increase of 122.26%. At constant prices, the GDP has risen from Rs.15659.81crore to Rs 24471.31 crore during the same period registering an increase of 56.27%.
- The growth rate of state GDP is also showing an upward trend. Annual growth rate of state GDP which was 3.53% in 1999-00 has risen to 6.12% in 2008-09. Annual growth rate of GDP at national level was 6.7% during 2008-09.
- Contribution of Primary sector to State GDP in 2008-09 was 25.82% (Agriculture & Allied Sectors) against 19.78% during 2007-08 at the national level. The individual share of agriculture has been estimated in the range of 8-9% for 2007-08 (advance estimates).
- Contribution of Secondary sector to State GDP in 2008-09 was 28.92% against 24.71% at the national level.
- Contribution of Tertiary Sector to State GDP in 2008-09 was 45.89% against 54.74% in 2006-07 at national level.
- Per capita annual income of J&K State in 2008-09 was Rs.21561 at constant prices. The per capita income of the state has grown from Rs. 15988 in 1999-00 to Rs. 21561 in 2008-09 registering a percentage growth of 34.85%.
- Agriculture constitutes an important sector of the state economy as around 70% of the population of J&K derives its income directly or indirectly from this sector.
- Agriculture absorbs 49% of the total working force of the state with 42% as cultivators and 7% as agriculture labourers depending directly on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Apart from direct impact of agriculture growth on generation of rural employment and incomes, its significant secondary linkages with development of rural non-farm sectors are more crucial. Trade in agricultural outputs and inputs and services required by it and processing of its products open up additional and more significant avenues for labour absorption.
- Agriculture, besides, has a significant contribution in the export of rare agriculture produce like saffron, honey and basmati from state and remains an important source of raw material demanded by many industries. Vegetables are grown all over the state and an area of 51 thousand hectares has been reported under vegetables during 2008-09. Production of vegetables during 2008-09 has been of the order of 13.92 lakh tonnes. Surplus vegetables are exported outside state every year. During 2008-09, 220 thousand tonnes of off-season vegetables have been exported outside the state generating an amount of Rs. 133.00 crore.
- Kashmiri agriculture has an international identity. The world's best saffron is grown in the valley and its major intensity is in district Pulwama and Budgam. Nearly 98% of total area in the state under the crop is cultivated in Kashmir Province only. Its cultivation in Jammu division is limited to district Kishtwar only.
- Horticulture is emerging as a fast growing sector in the state. Its importance can be visualized by its contribution to the state's economy which is estimated to be 7-8%.
- Almost 45% economic returns in agriculture sector is accounted for by horticulture produce. 5 lakh families comprising of 30 lakh people are involved in horticulture trade.
- An area of 3.06 lakh hectares was under horticulture during the year 2008-09 showing an increase of 3.73% over the previous year's area figures. In the area figures highest share of 43.30% is claimed by apple followed by 27.80% walnut.
- The production of fruit for the year 2008-09 was reported to be 16.91 lakh tonnes registering an increase of 3.36% over the fruit production figures for 2007-08. Out of total fruit production for 2008-09, 15.26 lakh tonnes constituting 90.24% were fresh fruit and the remaining 9.76% dry fruit. In the fruit production figures share of apple accounts for 81.18% and walnut with 8.97% share is the next major fruit.
- During 2008-09, 11.17 lakh tonnes of fruit were exported outside the state. Foreign exchange earnings on export of dry fruit for 2007-08 were Rs. 161.44 crore.
- Livestock sector engages a sizeable number of workforce not only in rearing of animals but also in processing, transportation and sale of animal products.

- As per livestock census of 2003, total livestock in the state has increased from 91.75 lakh in 1997 to 98.99 lakh showing an increase of 7.9%.
- The number of livestock per 1000 of population as per 2003 livestock census was 926 animals while as at all India level the number of livestock per 1000 of population works out to be only 457 animals.
- Average livestock per household is 6 animals in the state compared to 3 animals at the national level.
- Forests play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance by moderating the climate, maintaining the soil mantle, improving soil fertility, minimizing soil erosion, purifying the air, preservation of wild life and in regulating the flow of water in rivers and streams.
- Forests are also main source of timber, fuel, fodder, medicines and other non timber minor products. Forests ensure good agriculture produce and offer considerable potential for industrial development of the State. The Sector provides grazing facilities for our livestock too.
- Per capita forest area accounts for 0.17 hectares as compared to 0.07 hectares in the country.
- Outturn of forest for the year 2007-08 was 101.16 thousand cubic metres with 68.27 thousand cubic metre timber and 32.89 thousand cubic metre firewood.
- Export of timber during the year 2007-08 was 30.70 thousand cubic metres, the highest level achieved during the period 2000-01 to 2007-08.
- The state has 4 national parks, 16 sanctuaries and 35 conservation reserves covering an area of 15912 sq kms.
- During the year 2007-08, an income of Rs. 22.65 crore accrued from forestry to the state exchequer against the corresponding figure of Rs. 16.92 crore for 2006-07 indicating an increase of 33.87%.
- J&K state has a sizeable irrigation potential available which requires to be harnessed.
- The net area sown in the state during 2007-08 was 734 thousand hectares whereas the gross area sown (total area sown under different crops) was 1134 thousand hectares.
- The Industrial sector of the J&K State comprising of manufacturing sector (both registered & un-registered), Construction, Electricity, Water supply and Gas and Mining & Quarrying is growing slowly. Overall contribution of Industrial Sector to GSDP has risen from 22.79% in 1999-00 to 27.43% in 2007-08.
- The slow growth in Industrial sector is mainly attributed to sluggish growth of manufacturing and construction activities within the secondary sector.
- The contribution of Manufacturing sector (both registered & un-registered) in GSDP of J&K is increasing day by day and has increased from 4.71% in 1999-00 to 6.56% in 2007-08. Taking individually, the manufacturing sector (Registered) contributes 3.09% and (un-registered) contributes 3.46% to GSDP of the state.
- The contribution of Construction sector to GSDP of the J&K state is also increasing over the years and has increased from 7.59% in 1999-00 to 16.99% in 2007-08. The construction sector is growing significantly which is evident from the fact that its contribution to GSDP has more than doubled during the period from 1999-00 to 2007-08.
- The small scale industries sector plays a pivotal role in J&K state in the absence of large scale industrial set-up. It has recorded a constant growth rate. The number of small scale industrial units in the state has increased from 43689 in 2001-02 to 50472 in 2007-08, registering an annual average growth rate of 2.44 percent. As a consequence of increase in SSI units, employment generation increased from 1.94 lacs in 2001-02 to 2.30 lacs in 2007-08, registering average annual growth rate of 2.98%.
- The sector produced handicraft goods for the year 2007-08 worth Rs. 1614.59 crore. The production figures for the year 2008-09 are Rs.1100.00 crore approximately. The Department has a target of producing handicraft goods worth Rs.1150.00 crore during 2009-10.
- Exports of handicrafts have also maintained upward trend during the years. Handicrafts goods valuing Rs.12.00 crore were exported during the year 2007-08. However, there was a decline of export sales to Rs.7.00 crore during the year 2008-09.
- Handloom industry also occupies a premier position in the State's economy. There are approximately 37000 handlooms in the

State, out of which Kashmir Valley is having a share of about 70%.

- In the cooperative sector during the year 2008-09 approximately 7.045 million meters of handloom fabrics valuing Rs.36.61 crore was produced.
- Tourism generates employment, though it is difficult to measure or calculate the employment generation as these jobs are scattered across many sectors and can-not be identified without a proper survey. However, according to some rough estimates, 20% of people get direct and indirect employment from Tourism Sector.
- Tourism is one of the important revenue earners for people in the state, though the industry has suffered a lot due to law and order problems, but there are definite signs of its revival.
- The annual revenue earnings made under the Tourism sector during the last 4 years is about 103.62 crore. There has been substantial increase in the earnings during the last four years from Rs. 2072.26 lakh during 2004-05 to Rs. 2916.93 lakh during 2007-08. The percentage of earnings has been more by 40.76% during 2007-08 when put in comparison to the figures of 2004-05.
- The influx of tourists to J&K has increased from 28.35 lakh in 1988 to 77.18 lakh in 2008 showing an increase of 172.19% in tourist rush during the last two decades.
- Crude Birth Rate of 18.9 of J&K State is lower than the national level birth rate of 23.8.
- Crude Death Rate of 5.5 of J&K State is also lower than the national death rate of 7.6.
- Infant Mortality Rate of 50 of J&K state is lower than the national infant mortality rate of 58.
- Institutional births rate of J&K State of 54.3% is higher than the national rate of 40.7%.
- Average Population covered per Health Institution during the period from 1950-2009 has decreased from 26240 to 3121.
- Average population per Doctor during the period from 1950-2009 has decreased from 17683 to 2266.
- Population covered per school in the state is 469 in 2008-09 against 967 persons in (2001-02) at the national level.
- Pupil teacher ratio at upper primary level in the state in 2007-08 was 31 against 46 in 2004-05 at the national level.
- Pupil teacher ratio upper primary level in the state in 2007-08 was 20 against 35 in 2004-05 at the national level.
- The number of houseless persons in India has come down from 2342354 in 1981 to 1943766 in 2001. Houseless population constitutes 0.19 percent of total Indian population. Similarly houseless population recorded by 2001 in J&K was 12751.
- The houseless population in the state has come down from 0.18% in 1981 to 0.13% in 2001.
- Census 2001 has revealed that 55% households live in permanent houses, 32.15% in semi-permanent houses and 12.85% were living in temporary houses, and the relative position in India was 51.80%, 30.04% and 18.16% respectively. Categorizing the households living in owned, rented and other categories works out to be 93%, 5% and 2% for J&K and 87%, 11% and 2% respectively for India. These figures also depict good position for the state as compared to All India.
- The estimated hydro power potential of the State is 20,000 Megawatts (MWs), of which 16480 MWs have been identified.
- During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 628.00 crore was realized against the total target of Rs. 1105.00 crore, constituting 56.83 percent of the targeted revenue realization in the power sector. The revenue realization during 2008-09 has registered an increase of Rs.36.03 crore thereby registering a growth of 6.09 percent over the previous year (2007-08).
- During 2007-08, 879.35 MWs energy was generated of the value of Rs. 81.42 crore and 1658.59 MUs power was generated, valued at Rs. 295.47 crore during 2008-09.

## Weaknesses

- J&K economy is a high cost mountain economy and has a number of characteristics that pose special development challenges.
- Remoteness and isolation is a major drawback. It is landlocked and located far from the major markets. High transport costs make it harder to turn to the major markets to compensate for the drawbacks of the small size of its domestic markets.



- The State is especially vulnerable to external events, natural disasters that cause high volatility in its State Domestic Product.
- It suffers from limited capacity in the public and private sectors.
- The access to national capital markets/ external capital is very limited for J&K. Most private sector enterprises are still in the primitive stage of organization.
- The residents of J&K experience higher volatility in their incomes. Overall, the range of per capita income and rates of growth are not significantly different across Indian state economies.
- Due to adverse climatic conditions during winters, agricultural activities remain suspended as a result of which, only one crop is sown during the year in most parts of the state.
- Because of its small domestic markets, J&K is relatively un-diversified in its production structure and exports.
- The decadal population growth of 29.43% was recorded between (1991-2001) for the state whereas at the all India level population between same period increased by only 21.11%. The population of state is growing at much faster rate than national level rate.
- As per the Census 2001 there were 892 females per 1000 of males in J&K State. The sex-ratio prevalent in the state was lower than the sex-ratio at the all India level which was 933 females per 1000 of males in 2001.
- Urban Population constitutes 27.82% of total population of J&K State against the urban population percentage of 24.81 at all India level.
- The revenue from own resources to the state is very low (around 25%) of the total revenue receipts. Comparing the revenue situation of the state viz-a-viz its expenditures for last 5 years, there always remains a deficit. This deficit has increased from Rs.1665.00 crore in 200-05 to Rs. 3386.00(E) crore in 2008-09.
- The fiscal deficit comes to around 9.7% of GSDP in 2008-09 which in the year 2006-07 was 6.6%.
- The Fiscal deficit of around 10% is unsustainable. It requires immediate corrective action. Multi-pronged strategy in terms of mobilization of additional resources, greater tax and non-tax collections, cost of recovery of use charges, full funding of Plan and expenditure compression, particularly establishment related, is required to be put in place.
- In terms of economic growth, Jammu & Kashmir is not placed at desired level having 21st place in the race at the India level. Among fast growing states/UTs economically, Chandigarh tops the list registering growth rate of 13.6% followed by Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Goa and Maharashtra. The bottom ranks are occupied by Jharkhand, Bihar and Manipur.
- If ranked in terms of per capita income at constant prices in 2005-06, Chandigarh has got the highest per capita income in the country. Goa, Delhi, Pondicherry, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab are also among the top ones. Jammu & Kashmir is placed at the lower 22nd place (total 35) which shows the state has not kept pace with the other States/UTs. The bottom ranks in per capita income are held by the States of Mizoram, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- Growth in primary sector which include Agriculture & Allied activities is stagnant at 1.79%-2007-08(A) as compared to growth rate of 3.95% in 2007-08 at the national level. Secondary sector is also stagnant registering a growth of 11.18% against 11.45% at the national level in 2007-08. Tertiary sector is slated to grow at 6.15% as against a growth of 6.26% in 2007-08. The growth of tertiary sector at national level as compared to state is much higher at 11.08% in 2007-08.
- The annual average Growth rate of per capita income is not growing at the desired rate and hence is not able to keep pace with the national averages which results in poor purchasing capacity of the common masses. However, there is not much wide gap in income distribution since the income is almost fairly distributed among the inhabitants of the state which has resulted into emergence of larger section of middle class society whileas in other parts of the country income distribution has wide gaps which results in inequitable wealth and welfare distribution resulting in poverty, illiteracy etc.
- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) estimates of J&K State (1999-00) estimates were, 100.874 in 2004-05, 109.462 in 2005-06 and 108.82 in 2006-07, whereas it has crossed 200 mark in many other states of the country. The low growth index reveals

that industrial performance needs to be improved further which in turn will generate high quality employment in the non-agricultural sector.

- The share of agriculture and allied sectors towards GSDP has declined from 51.05% in 1980-81 to 31% in 1999-2000 and around 25% in 2008-09 at constant prices. Less contribution of Agriculture towards state economy is attributed to the following factors:-
- Low Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) in case of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of major crops is less than 10% in comparison to the national level SRR of 25%. To sustain continuous growth in productivity, seed management plays a vital role.
- Stagnation in the average yield rate of 16.5 quintals per hectare.
- Stagnated cultivable area (i.e. 801 thousand Hectares). Stagnant net area sown percentage of 30% over the years from 2003-4 to 2008-09.
- Availability of irrigation facility to only 42% of the net area sown.
- Inadequate double cropping- due to lack of irrigation facility in some areas and climatic difficulty in others.
- Small size of land holdings. 94% of the land holdings fall in the size class of less than 2 hectare.
- Lack of irrigation, as around 58% of the net area sown is rainfed.
- Inadequate research in the field of agriculture in the state.
- Inadequate Agricultural Finance facilities.
- Horticulture is no doubt contributing substantially to the State GDP but there are certain problems/weaknesses which are proving as hindrances for further growth of this sector. The problem areas are:
  - Absence of Post Harvest infrastructure - non-establishment of cold storages has locked the growth of this sector. At present, post harvest losses are estimated about 20-30%. Experts say that there are losses to the extent of 10% at field level, 5% at transportation level, 2% during packaging, 9% at storage, 4% at processing i.e.30% in total. Surprisingly there is not even a single cold storage facility for apple preservation in the valley. The lack of this facility forces the farmers to sell their produce at cheaper rates.
- There is inadequacy of agro-processing facility. 30% of apple produced in the state are of low grade which can be processed for value addition rather than direct sale. This requires processing capacity of about 3 lakh tonnes per annum. The current capacity approximately of 65000 tonnes is not adequate. Demands in horticulture products can be sustained by developments in agro processing. In fact, there is rising demand for new products like dried powder, fruit based milk mix, juice pouches etc. and under these circumstances the private corporate sector can play a vital role in developing this aspect.
- Locational disadvantage is another issue of concern. The main consumption markets of the country are far away from production centres in the state. Lack of modern and efficient infrastructure like fast means of connectivity aggravates the problem of transporting the fruits especially of perishable nature to the main markets of the country.
- J&K has unexploited capacity to produce products which have value demand and ready for attractive markets both in India and Overseas(e.g. bio aromatics, medicinal herbs, organic specialty vegetables etc.) To enable exploitation of these opportunities, major programmes are needed to educate farmers to change production habits and grow crops which the market will reward.
- As a part of food habit, per capita consumption of meat, poultry items and milk is higher in J&K state than all India level, but the state is deficient in meat, poultry, eggs and milk production thus making state to heavily rely on imports from other states.
- The state spends annually an average Rs.700.00 crore on the import of mutton and poultry from other states. Given the resources constraint nature of the economy, the State cannot bear this flight of capital. The imports have increased by 57% from 1995-96 to 2005-06.
- A major constraint to the development of agriculture in J&K is the fact that only 50% of the ultimate irrigation potential of the state has been harnessed.
- J&K State is also deficient in rainfall; development of irrigation potential in the state becomes necessary for reducing dependence on import of food-grains and other agricultural products.
- The Contribution of Electricity, Water supply and Gas Sector to GSDP of the state is



decreasing day by day and has decreased from 7.59% in 1999-00 to 5.41% in 2007-08. This sector is on constant decline.

- The mineral sector is one of the core sectors for the development of the state. It comprises both major and minor minerals. The contribution of this sector is 0.22% to the economy of the state. This sector is stagnant from the point of view of its contribution to state economy over the years.
  - Inadequate infrastructure in tourism.
  - Adverse sex ratio of J&K of 892 females per thousand males against 933 females per thousand males at national level.
  - The number of medical institutions have increased considerably over the years from 124 to 375 (1950-2009) but the dependence of people per medical institution is still very high. The health infrastructure in the state at all levels suffers from shortages that are both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
  - Overall Literacy Rate in the state in 2001 was 55.20% against the literacy rate of 64.84% at the national level.
  - Literacy Rate among males in the state was 66.6% against the literacy rate of 75.26% among men at the national level.
  - Literacy Rate among Females in the state was 43.00% against the literacy rate of 53.67% among females at the national level.
  - Average area covered per school in the state is 3.90 Sq Kms in 2008-09 against 2.88 Sq. Kms at the national level (2001-02).
  - Gross enrolment ratio in classes (I-VIII) in the age group of 6-14 years in 2004-05 in the state was 74.45% against 93.5% in 2004-05 at the national level.
  - During the last two decades, urban population of J&K state has observed increase of 98.4% against the national average of 64.2%. The alarming increase in the Urban population has challenged the planners and administration to improve the living conditions of people in an integrated manner.
  - Out of the identified potential, only 2318.70 MWs or 14 percent have been exploited so far, consisting of 758.70 MWs in State Sector from 20 power projects and 1560 MWs from three power projects under Central Sector i.e. 690 MWs (Salal Hydro Electric Project) and 480 MWs (Uri-I Hydro Electric Project) and 390 MWs (Dulhasti).
- The prestige Baglihar Hydro Electricity Project, with a capacity of 450 MWs was commissioned during 2008-09.
- The base load requirement of the State is about 716 MWs and peak demand is currently pegged at about 2120 MWs. The sixteenth All India Power Survey has projected an increase in power demand of Jammu and Kashmir from 1706 MWs i.e. 9640 MUs during 2004-05 to 2120 MWs i.e. 14750 MUs during 2008-09. By 2010-11, the demand is expected to touch 2441 MWs i.e. 14321 MUs and 4000 MWs i.e. 19500 MUs by 2020-21.
  - The total availability of power from all the sources is just around 9147 MUs; the State is under stress to purchase power from other sources. To meet the restricted requirement of 10238 MUs in the current year, the State may require to purchase additional 1091 MWs through U.I and short term purchases besides banking arrangements with Punjab, Haryana and Chattisgarh.
  - While the Hydel projects constructed in the central sector allow the state only 12% of energy actually generated, even in the state sector 450 MW Baglihar Hydel Project commissioned recently, the state has to sell about 50% of the energy to outside buyers as a pre-condition imposed by the rendering institutions leaving its own consumers striving for energy. Owing to Indus Water treaty, the state has to choose less economic designs of Hydel projects.
  - Another area of concern has been the transmission and distribution losses which are far above the National level. Transmission and Distribution Losses under power sector are as high as 72% which includes Commercial losses as well. The reasons for such losses are more technical which include existing outdated system. To minimize such losses the system needs upgradation and improvement. Apart from tightening of controls, major structural reforms are called for.
  - Despite 6 decades of planning, 1755 habitations are yet to be connected. The PWD road length per 100 Sq Kms of area for the state is 18.55 Kms which is lowest in the country. In many parts of the state, we have road density as low as 3.33 Kms (Leh) and just 6.84 Kms (Kargil) per 100 sq Kms of area. In rural areas with more than seventy percent population, road connectivity requires improvements.

- The Jammu-Srinagar Highway is the only lifeline that connects the state to the rest of the country. The government has taken the initiative of creating an alternate highway via Shopian-Bufliaz popularly known as Mughal road. The construction of this road is presently going on at full swing and the project is expected to be completed by 2012 under the Prime Ministers Reconstruction Plan (PMRP).
- The topographical landscape of the State presents the alternates like civil aviation as a costly affair. However, commissioning of Sheikh-ul-Alam International Airport at Srinagar has opened the new vistas for enhancing connectivity at International level which will in-turn facilitate international tourism, promote international trade especially export which will provide a big push to the economy and generate avenues of better employment.

## Opportunities

- The lush green forests, snow clad mountains, sweet springs, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine scenery, great cultural heritage sights and pleasant climate of Kashmir valley wait for making the state an internationally acclaimed tourist destination.
- Exploration/extraction of mineral wealth of the state like Gypsum, Sapphire, marble on a massive scale is possible.
- Situated in the lap of Himalayas, the state is abundant in water resources for generation of hydel power and irrigation facilitates in the state.
- The state has borders with Pakistan, Tibet and China which offers excellent opportunities for pursuing trade with these countries. Restoration of Old trade links and opening of new trade links will certainly help the state economy.
- The state has huge number of skilled manpower available which on account of shortage of resources remains mostly un-utilised. This skilled manpower is available particularly in handicrafts, handlooms, and other export oriented sectors of the economy. Apart from this around 447653 educated persons constituting approximately 4% of the population of the state is still un-employed. This huge manpower requires to be engaged in productive sectors of the economy.
- Though there has been improvement in revenue receipts of the state from own sources in the recent past due to implementation of VAT System yet much more needs to be done. Tax as well non-tax revenue collection has to be increased considerably.
- Bringing down of Fiscal debt to 3%(now 3.5%) by the end of March, 2010 as per the fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management(FRBM) legislation passed by the State legislature was very difficult owing to the implementation of the 6th Pay Commission revising pay scales of the employees during 2009.
- To bring down fiscal deficit level following measures are required to be taken:-
  - Contain revenue expenditure by bringing moratorium on fresh recruitments for two . three years. Making recruitments against retiral vacancies only.
  - Bring buoyancy in non-tax revenues.
  - Bring moratorium on new creations in Government and PSEs.
- Monitor realization of non-tax revenue at the highest level to maximize receipts.
- Privatize Power Revenue collection to maximize receipts.
- Power purchases from CPSU be reduced by 10% of the last years level.
- Launch special drives to collect all accumulated arrears of user charges.
- Achieve cent percent metering and regularization of all illegal power connections.
- Reduce transmission and distribution losses in power sector by doing away with all kinds of subsidies.
- Privatize Roads and Irrigation Projects.
- Take-up only those projects which have the potential of generating adequate repayment capacity.
- Exploration/extraction of mineral wealth on a massive scale like Gypsum, Sapphire, marble etc.
- Pass own Service-Tax legislation in case Central legislation is not preferred.
- Bring in schemes that attract massive investment proposals in the state thus throwing open job opportunities for local youth in private sector.
- Revival of agriculture sector through application of latest techniques of agricultural growth. Addressing issues

confronting agriculture like Seed replacement ratio, in-adequate irrigation facilities, marketing of produce etc. will certainly help in reviving agriculture.

- Development of secondary sector through establishment of small scale industries sector. Setting up of agro-based industries in the private sector which have high growth expectation in state. Encouraging private investment in setting up of industries in the state. For this, relaxation in the form of concessions and incentives, needs to be given.
- For maintaining an annual growth rate of over 8% for the state economy, agriculture sector needs to grow annually at the rate of 4-5%. Opportunities for reviving agriculture sector and improving its growth performance include taking . up of following measures;-
  - Transfer of technology of High Yielding Varieties to different crops like Paddy, Wheat, Maize etc.
  - Encouraging Organic Farming.
  - Increasing seed replacement rate from the current rate of less than 10% to 25%.
  - Promoting dry land farming in Kandi area.
  - Ensuring Hassle free credit facilities to farmers and insurance for all crops.
  - Consolidation of Land holdings by way of legislation and its strict implementation.
  - Strengthening of irrigation infrastructure to reduce dependence on rains.
  - Management and development of Natural resources.
  - Introduction of power tillers and Farm mechanization in hilly areas.
  - Increasing agricultural research by way of establishing of seed testing and quality control system in agriculture.
  - Improving farmersq access to markets by establishing mandies in all districts, which will promote market demand farming.
  - Optimum utilization of existing irrigation potential and creation of additional irrigation potential will define the future course of growth of our agriculture.
  - The dispute created by the Punjab government over Shahpur Kandi Barrage has created an impasse in extending irrigation facilities in the vast belt of un-irrigated areas of Kathua, Samba and Jammu districts. Resolution of the dispute will help in achieving the objective of self sufficiency of foodgrains.
- The potential of Horticulture in J&K is high given the rich diversity in its flora and fauna and varied agro-climatic conditions. For exploiting the potential of horticulture sector, the following are the requirements:-
  - Establishment of Cold Storage facilities to improve price stabilization, manipulation of supply to the advantage of the seller and for better sorting, grading and packaging facilities.
  - To exploit the capacity by producing products which have value demand and ready for attractive markets both in India and Overseas(e.g. bio aromatics, medicinal herbs, organic specialty vegetables etc.). Horticulture department has to act as a catalyst for educating the farmers to change their pattern of production techniques.
  - There are immense opportunities to use apple pulp etc. for making baby foods, jams, jellies, squash, juices etc. Food processing industrial units can be promoted by encouraging private sector.
  - There is need to increase the scope of marketing for horticulture produce. Development of wholesale fruit and vegetable markets will provide updated information on the prevailing rates.
  - Contract farming is another mechanism whereby private corporate sector can establish linkages between farmers and markets. Most states have endorsed contract farming. This can be useful instrument for linking farmers to corporate buyers who can provide information and inputs as per specific crops.
  - The state incurs Rs.700.00 crore on import of meat, poultry, eggs etc annually. If the whopping sum of Rs 700 .00 crore gets pumped back into the economy, it would change the complexion of the State economy. Therefore, there is an urgent need for improving the production and productivity of mutton and poultry to eliminate the gap between the supply and demand in the state.
  - To promote organized farming and institutions of dairy, poultry and sheep cooperatives, the State Government should initiate appropriate policy measures and development interventions for promoting livestock sector in the state.
  - Extension facilities to far off and backward places, genetic improvement, introduction of

hi-tech commercial broiler for enhancing white meat production and Dropper breed of sheep to increase the mutton production, proper health cover can help a lot in the pursuit of this goal. Livestock is a fast growing sector and to boost it further, suggested measures and the programmes and policies already under implementation needs to be pursued with more vigour and determination. We are beset with the growing unemployment problem which can partly have its answer in livestock and poultry farming on scientific lines.

- The ultimate irrigation potential in J&K has been assessed at 1358 thousand hectares, which includes 250 thousand hectares to be developed through major and medium irrigation and 1108 thousand hectares through minor irrigation. Only 50% of the potential available has so-far been harnessed.
- The natural factors are more conducive for handicrafts, village and Small Scale Industries and less to large and heavy industries in the state. Setting-up of small and medium-scale industries in the traditional sectors along-with some new areas like food processing, agro-based units and metallic and non-metallic products will prove to be the main vehicle for accelerating economic tempo besides providing employment to the educated unemployed youth in the State.
- For creating industrial base in the state, necessary infrastructure needs to be created. Besides this, JKEDI should be strengthened for inculcating entrepreneurial behaviour among the youth of the state.
- Handicraft sector has a tremendous potential for foreign exchange earning and creating more employment opportunities in the state. It requires promotion of handicraft good at national/international level. Holding national, international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, and interface with the overseas markets will help in this behalf.
- It is also a labour intensive cottage industry having considerable potential for generation of employment opportunities.
- To give boost to this industry requires laying focus on product design and diversification, providing credit facilities, enhancing weavers' productivity through upgradation of skills and use of efficient looms, Market access to handloom products through marketing incentives and wide publicity.

- The state has sufficient potential to exploit for more and more revenue generation from Tourism Sector.
- There is a need for exploitation of the potential available under tourism sector by way of creation of the necessary infrastructure of international standards.
- Providing of various types of facilities and tourism infrastructure particularly in the field of adventure tourism.
- The railways network is a recognized mode of commutation, which has started making its presence felt. This could be realized through commissioning of Qazi-gund-Anantnag-Mazhom-Baramulla Rail link. The rail connectivity under Jammu-Udhampur-Qazigund section is the final missing link. This connectivity scenario has rendered the State dependent on road connectivity for common mode of commutation.

## Threats

- The State is situated on seismic zone which is vulnerable to natural disasters like earthquakes. Natural disasters cause high volatility in its State Domestic Product.
- The population of the state is growing at much faster rate than national level growth rate. This is highly undesirable keeping in view the resources available.
- The state is deficient in food-grains production by about 25%.
- Industrial sector is highly under-developed as such cannot absorb growing population in productive sectors.
- Agriculture is already over-laboured. This situation warrants check and controls.
- The state has witnessed a two decade long turmoil, making it difficult to maintain law and order situation which lead to high growth in administrative/security related expenditures, besides, resulting in loss of opportunities for growth of economy and generation of employment.
- The total outstanding debt of the State as on March 31, 2008 stood at Rs. 16659.00 crore. Apart from the stock of debt as indicated above, the State Government also resorted to an overdraft (OD) of Rs.2299.53 crore from J&K Bank as ways and means (WAM) facility to meet temporary mismatches in liquidity. Further, drawals from General Provident Fund (GPF) amount to Rs. 4826.00 crore. When this is also taken into account, the overall liabilities, net

of overdraft, as on 31st March, 2009 comes to Rs. 21485.00 crore.

- Outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP works out to around 48% as on March 31, 2009. However, operating on GAIL (Gross Accumulated Internal Liabilities), it works out to around 62% of GSDP. This is a considerably high level of debt and the debt-GSDP ratio needs to be brought down to a level of 55% over the next five years or so.
- The analysis of the economy of J&K reveals that the economy of the state is shifting from Primary sector to Tertiary sector. This is evident from the fact that the share of primary sector to state economy is declining and that of tertiary sector is increasing. The secondary sector is stagnant which is really a cause of concern. The state government should lay emphasis on development of secondary sector, the growth of which has a multiplier effect.
- The lower growth rate in agriculture & allied sectors of J&K State is a major cause of concern from the point of view of inclusiveness.
- Declining share of agriculture sector is a major cause of concern. Gaps between demand and production of foodgrains in the state is also on increase. Against the annual requirement of 2101.91 thousand tonnes of foodgrains, the corresponding estimated production during the year 2008-09 was 1627.50 thousand tonnes for feeding population of nearly 125.11 lakhs of the state with a percentage deficit of roughly 25% in the foodgrains.
- Climate change-dryness, hailstorms is adversely affecting the horticulture sector in the state;
- Untimely rains, inadequate irrigation facility are also affecting horticulture production in the state.
- The forests are the precious wealth of the State and are known as Green gold. The forest wealth has depleted due to pressure of population which continues.
- Illegal removal of forest produce and smuggling of timber is an area of concern.
- Wild life is a measure of ecological balance and without wildlife, eco system cannot sustain. Poaching of wild life and illegal trading of wild life poses great threat to important Wildlife species which include Hangul, Snow leopard, Musk Deer, Ibex, Kiang etc.



# Macro Economic Framework



## National Scenario of Growth

The Indian Economy has so far stood tall against global economic slowdown and the economy is well on course to return to high growth trajectory. But this broad-based recovery is likely to be accompanied by somewhat higher inflation, mainly on account of heavy stimulus packages and food price rise, as stated in the Government's midyear review 2009-10 dated December 18, 2009.

As per the CSO's released data, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the second quarter of the financial year 2009-10 grew by 7.9% which is higher to the level 6.1% GDP growth obtained in the first quarter. The second quarter growth of 7.9% makes the country hopeful to achieve the annual target. The sectors that showed significant growth in the second quarter of 2009-10 over last year are Mining & Quarrying at 9.5%, Manufacturing at 9.2%, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply at 7.4%, Construction at 6.5%, Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication at 8.5%, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services at 7.7% and Community, Social & Personal Services at 12.7%.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to be in the upper bound of the 6.25-7.75% range predicted by the Economic Survey 2008-09 in July last year or may even exceed it. This is the highest GDP growth which Indian Economy obtained since the beginning of global financial recession in September 2008. This growth rate makes India the second fastest growing economy among major countries after China which recorded 7.9% growth in April-June 2009 quarter in post recession period.

India's economic growth slowed down to 6.7% during 2008-09 from over 9% recorded in the previous three years on account of global financial melt-down. The Indian Economy notched up a healthy growth of 7.9% in the second quarter (July-September) this fiscal powered in large measure by a robust, stimulus package-aided industrial expansion. Indian industry registered a growth rate of 10.3% in October, providing further evidence of a sustained recovery under way since the second quarter of this fiscal.

India is likely to return to a high growth of 8-9% in a year or two, helped by strong fiscal and monetary measures to counter the global financial crises, **World Bank** president Robert Zoellick said. As per the latest estimates released, **Planning Commission, GoI**, has forecasted 8% and 9% growth rates for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Planning Commission has also forecasted the possibility of 10% growth rate to be achieved by Indian Economy by 2014-15. Manila based **Asian Development Bank** has also raised its growth forecast for India to 7% from 6% for the year 2009-10 and also kept it at 7.5% for 2010-11. However, the recovery process in major sectors should be observed withdrawing the given stimulus.

**PMEAC's Economic Outlook 2009-10** anticipates 6.75% growth for 2009-10. In its Economic Outlook for 2009-10, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) extends the view that the country's economy may grow by 6.75% this year despite bad monsoon affecting farm sector output. In its report PMEAC says that India's growth rate could range between 6.25% and 6.75% but on an average it could grow around 6.5%.

**Finance Ministry's Mid Term Review** predicts growth to exceed 7.75% in 2009-10. Government tabled Mid-Term Review of the economy in the Parliament on Dec.18, 2009 which predicts growth to exceed 7.75% during 2009-10. This prediction has been helped by high GDP growth at 7.9% during the second quarter July-September 2009. The Review further says that the growth outlook for the next two quarters and for the whole year is likely to be 7.75% or may exceed it. In Economic Survey 2008-09 presented in July 2009; the government has projected growth of 7%.

## State Scenario of Growth

### GSDP Forecast for 2009-10

The State Economy is expected to grow at 6.87% as compared to the growth rate of 6.12% in 2008-09 (preliminary estimates). This growth rate is noteworthy considering the fall in growth momentum during the year 2008-09

because of the global economic slowdown and repeated rounds of disbursement of law and order that plagued the state during the year.

The agriculture sector is likely to register a low growth rate of 1.74%. The Industrial sector which is likely to grow by 11.84% has helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State economy. The overall growth is mainly driven by the growth in the sectors, Construction, Trade & Hotels, Transport & Communications and Other Services. The services sector is the major contributory sector of the state economy and is expected to grow by 6.64%.

Year	GSDP	GDP
2003-04	5.17	8.25
2004-05	5.23	7.45
2005-06	6.17	9.40
2006-07	6.25	9.62
2007-08 (P)	6.28	9.03
2008-09 (Pr)	6.12	6.70
2009-10 (A)	6.87	7.20 *

*P: Provisional, PR: Preliminary, A: Advance Estimates, \*: Recent press release by FM, Gol.*

S. No.	Sector	Growth rate of GSDP		
		2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Pr)	2009-10 (A)
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	1.60	1.64	1.74
2.	Industry	11.27	10.43	11.84
3.	Services	6.26	6.15	6.64
	<b>GSDP</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.87</b>

*P : Provisional, Pr : Preliminary, A : Advance Estimates*

The economy has decisively moved to a higher growth phase of 6% and Plus during the current 11th Five Year Plan as compared to the compounded growth rate of 5% during the 10th

Five Year Plan and 4% during the 8th and 9th Five Year Plan periods and the projected economic growth rate of 6.87% for the year 2009-10 is fully in line with this trend.

## Sectoral Changes in J&K Economy

The Sectoral composition of GDP (at constant prices) in 2008-09 indicates that the share of primary sector, secondary sector, and

Services sector was 25.82%, 28.29% and 45.89% respectively. In 1999-00, the corresponding shares were 31.51%, 22.59% and 45.90% respectively.

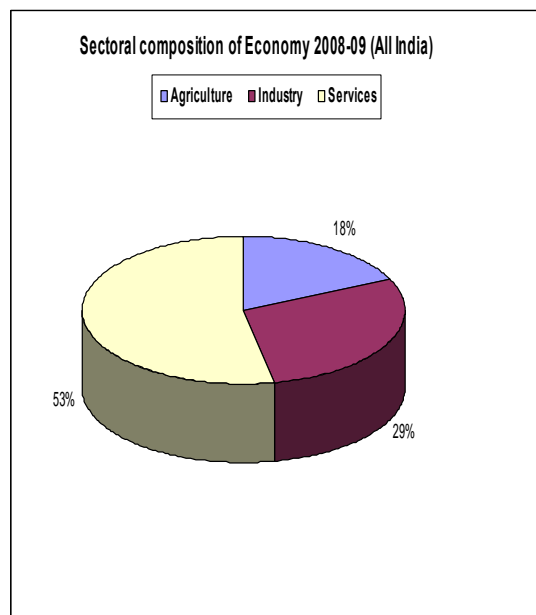
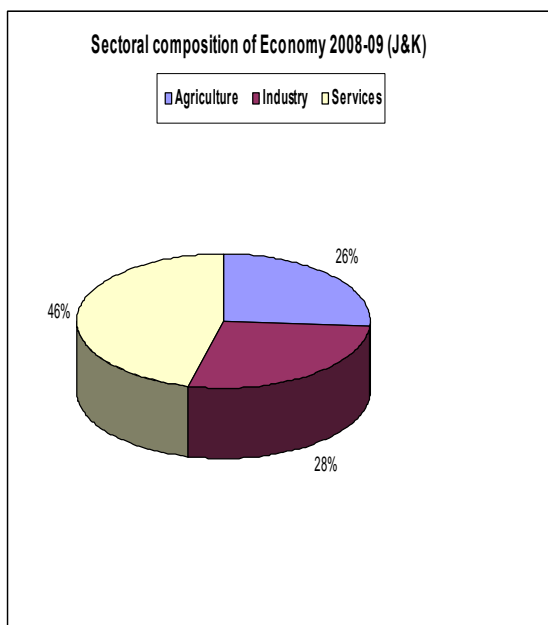
S.No.	Sector	Year									
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Pr)
1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	27.94	27.05	28.06	27.32	28.79	27.72	26.24	25.44	24.32	23.29
2	Forestry & Logging	2.62	2.35	2.52	2.50	2.13	2.04	2.01	1.92	1.85	1.79
3	Fishing	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.49
	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied</i>	<i>31.31</i>	<i>30.10</i>	<i>31.27</i>	<i>30.49</i>	<i>31.56</i>	<i>30.36</i>	<i>28.83</i>	<i>27.91</i>	<i>26.69</i>	<i>25.56</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.25
(a)	Sub-total Primary	31.51	30.23	31.40	30.61	31.69	30.51	28.99	28.10	26.91	25.81
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.52	1.17	1.21	1.21	1.27	2.65	2.69	2.97	3.13	3.30
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	3.20	3.26	3.15	3.16	3.15	3.13	3.15	3.55	3.68	3.79
7	Construction	10.29	9.24	9.89	10.48	10.55	12.35	12.91	13.68	14.88	15.93

8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.59	9.50	8.69	6.95	6.81	5.70	5.98	5.81	5.51	5.26
(b)	Sub-total Secondary	22.59	23.17	22.94	21.81	21.78	23.82	24.73	26.00	27.20	28.29
	Industry (b+4)	22.79	23.29	23.07	21.93	21.91	23.96	24.90	26.20	27.43	28.55
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	3.35	3.61	3.84	4.24	4.48	4.65	6.01	6.29	7.06	7.82
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.70	7.28	7.45	7.03	7.14	7.43	7.89	7.98	8.25	8.50
11	Banking & Insurance	3.73	3.92	4.08	4.48	4.24	4.38	4.25	4.84	5.05	5.17
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	6.77	6.93	7.00	6.73	6.44	6.34	5.88	5.41	5.09	4.80
13	Public Administration	15.29	15.20	14.00	14.84	13.48	12.32	12.00	11.39	10.73	10.03
14	Other Services	9.05	9.68	9.29	10.26	10.75	10.55	10.25	9.98	9.70	9.57
(c)	Sub-total Tertiary	45.90	46.60	45.66	47.58	46.53	45.67	46.28	45.89	45.88	45.89
	Total GSDP (a+b+c)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P : Provisional, Pr : Preliminary

The Sectoral composition of the state income has undergone considerable changes during the plan period. Over the last four . five decades, the share of primary sector has declined steadily and the share of secondary sector has increased significantly, while the share of services sector has also increased. It may, therefore, be concluded that the Industrial and the Services sectors have flourished very

rapidly in the economy, while the share of primary sector in the State economy is declining continuously, showing a shift of primary sector to Industrial and Services sectors. This trend is in consonance with the growth pattern experienced by the contemporary developed countries of the world but the underlying worrying fact is that 49% of our labour force and 72% of population is still dependent on Agriculture sector.





## Growth performance in the Five Year Plans

The average plan wise growth rates in NSDP from the third five year plan are given in the table below. It shows that the economy grew

at 4.75% per year in the Eighth FY Plan Period (1992-97) and then decelerate to 4.21% in the Ninth FY Plan Period (1997-02) but recovered sharply to achieve a growth rate of 5.52% in the Tenth Plan.

**Table 3(l).4: Growth Performance in the Five Year Plans**

S. No.	Period	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) At Constant Prices	Per Capita At Constant Prices
1	Third FY Plan (1961-66)	-0.37	-2.91
2	Fourth FY Plan (1969-74)	4.20	1.57
3	Fifth FY Plan (1974-79)	5.62	3.00
4	Sixth FY Plan (1980-85)	4.44	1.74
5	Seventh FY Plan (1985-90)	1.35	-1.19
6	Eighth FY Plan ( 1992-97)	4.75	2.46
7	Ninth FY Plan (1997-02)*	4.21	1.60
8	Tenth FY Plan (2002-07) **	5.52	4.06

\* Base Year 1993-94 \*\* Base Year 1999-00

## Gross State Domestic Product & Per Capita income

The GSDP of the J&K State is continuously increasing over the years. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-00) prices for the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 24471.31 crores as against Rs 23060.48crores for the year 2007-08 registering an increase of 6.21 percent over the previous year. The GSDP at constant (1999-00) prices clocked 5.59

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K percent average annual growth rate during 10th Five year Plan as against the set target of 6.10%. The state has fixed a stiff growth target of 8% for the 11th Five Year Plan. However during the first three years of the Eleventh FYP, the economy is estimated to have grown only by 6.28% in 2007-08 and 6.12% in 2008-09 and is expected to grow at 6.87% during 2009-10. Therefore, under the prevailing circumstances, achieving the growth rate of 8% appears to be quite difficult.

**Table 3(l).5: Gross State Domestic Product**

S.No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (1999-00) Prices	
		GSDP (Rs. in Crores)	Growth Rate %	GSDP (Rs. in Crores)	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1999-00	15659.81	-	15659.81	-
2	2000-01	16699.53	6.64	16213.01	3.53
3	2001-02	18039.35	8.02	16530.81	1.96
<b>Xth Five Year Plan</b>					
4	2002-03	20325.91	12.68	17379.31	5.13
5	2003-04	22194.43	9.19	18277.57	5.17
6	2004-05	24265.04	9.33	19233.90	5.23
7	2005-06	26537.22	9.36	20420.75	6.17
8	2006-07	29029.74	9.39	21697.61	6.25
<b>Average Annual Growth Rate of Xth FY Plan</b>			<b>9.99</b>		<b>5.59</b>
9	2007-08 (P)	31793.04	9.52	23060.48	6.28
10	2008-09 (Pr)	34805.18	9.47	24471.31	6.12
11	2009-10 (A)	38297.58	10.03	26153.37	6.87

P : Provisional, Pr : Preliminary, A : Advance Estimates

The Per Capita Gross State income at constant (1999-00) prices is worked out at Rs. 21561/- in the year 2008-09. The average annual growth rate of Gross per Capita income during 10th Five Year Plan at constant price stands at 4.13%. The annual average Growth rate of per capita income is not growing on desired lines and hence is not able to keep pace with the national averages which results in poor purchasing capacity and welfare of the common

masses. However, there is not much of a wide gap in income distribution as the income is quite fairly distributed among the inhabitants of the state which has resulted into emergence of larger section of middle class society while as in other parts of the country income distribution has wide gaps which results into inequitable wealth and welfare distribution resulting in increase in poverty, illiteracy etc.

**Table 3(I).6 : Per Capita Gross Income of J & K State**

S. No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (1999-00) Prices	
		Gross Per Capita (In Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate %	Gross Per Capita (In Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate %
1	1999-00	15988	-	15988	-
2	2000-01	16630	4.01	16145	0.98
3	2001-02	17529	5.40	16063	-0.507
<b>Xth Five Year Plan</b>					
4	2002-03	19554	11.55	16719	4.08
5	2003-04	21025	7.52	17315	3.56
6	2004-05	22642	7.69	17947	3.65
7	2005-06	24398	7.75	18774	4.61
8	2006-07	26307	7.82	19663	4.74
<b>Avge Annual Growth Rate of Xth Plan</b>			<b>8.47</b>		<b>4.13</b>
9	2007-08 (P)	28407	7.98	20604	4.79
10	2008-09 (Pr)	30665	7.95	21561	4.64
11	2009-10 (A)	33285	8.54	22730	5.42

P : Provisional, Pr : Preliminary, A : Advance Estimates

and the neighboring Northern States are given in table below:-.

## Inter-State Comparison

The growth rate of GSDP and Per capita GSDP for the year 2006-07 of Jammu and Kashmir

S.No	State	GSDP Growth Rate (at constant Prices)	Rank	State	Per Capita GSDP (at Current Prices)	Rank
1	Delhi	12	1	Delhi	50376 *	1
2	Haryana	11.4	2	Haryana	39059	2
3	Himachal Pradesh	9.2	3	Himachal Pradesh	33898	3
4	Rajasthan	7.2	4	Punjab	33780	4
5	Punjab	6.3	5	J&K	19663	5
6	J&K	6.3	6	Rajasthan	18577	6
	<b>All India</b>	9.6		<b>All India</b>	25529	

\*: 2005-06

When compared with the Northern States of India, J&K is at the bottom in terms of GSDP growth rate. Similarly the State ranks 5th in terms of Per Capita State Income (PCI) and more surprisingly far below the National level of per capita income as well as the growth rate of GSDP.

## District Domestic Estimates (Erstwhile 14 Districts only)

In the current era of grass-root level planning, Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) estimates or district income broadly brings to light the inter-district variations which in turn help the planners to formulate programmes to reduce these inequalities and disparities. Estimates of domestic product at district level are compiled by the income originating approach the method used for calculating the State Domestic Product. Therefore, district domestic product estimates have all the inherent limitations of the State Domestic Product

estimates. Though, the accrued income is a better method to work out estimates of district income, it cannot be adopted because economic activities at the district level are more open ended and inter-district flows cannot be captured fully. The availability of district-wise basic data required for estimation of income at the district level is not still up to the mark. The data in respect of commodity producing sector are mostly available, but the data for other sectors are very scanty. As such, wherever the basic data are available, the methodology used at the state level has been followed for preparation of estimates at district level. Because of the paucity of data and various limitations in estimation procedure, the district domestic product may be used only to have a broad judgment of income at the district level.

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) estimates (Quick) for the year 2005-06 at current and constant (1999-00) prices are shown in the Table below:-

**Table 3(l).8:**

District	GDDP estimates for the year 2005-06 at (Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Current Prices	Constant(1999-00) Prices
Jammu	538980	422786
Kathua	167919	130551
Udhampur	210467	164931
Srinagar	338640	262587
Leh	44320	34367
Doda	168141	128270
Baramulla	280191	210726
Pulwama	148739	110309
Budgam	142586	106636
Anantnag	263592	200090
Rajouri	105260	84935
Poonch	80249	62150
Kupwara	127065	95658
Kargil	37573	28078
<b>Total GSDP(J&amp;K) at 1999-00 Prices</b>	<b>2653722</b>	<b>2042075</b>

District Jammu tops the list with Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Rs. 5389.80 crores at current Prices followed by District Srinagar with Rs. 3386.40 crores while as the Districts Poonch and Rajouri remain at the bottom with GDDP of Rs. 802.49 crores and Rs. 1052.60 crores respectively. At Constant (1999-00) Prices too, the same trend is observed in the Districts.

### Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

At Current Prices, District Jammu with Rs. 31705 per Capita Gross District Income tops the list and District Kargil with Rs. 17428 lags

behind all others in the year 2005-06. Districts Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur and Srinagar are among top four ranked Districts in terms of Per Capita GDDP at Current Prices while as Districts Kargil, Kupwara, Poonch and Rajouri are the bottom four Districts at Current Prices, rest are ranked in the middle.

At Constant (1999-00) Prices, District Jammu leads all other Districts with Per Capita Gross District Income of Rs. 24870 followed by District Kathua with Rs. 22705 while as Districts Kargil and Kupwara with Per Capita Gross District Income of Rs. 13095 and Rs. 13341 respectively lag behind.

**Table 3(l) 9: Per Capita Gross District Income (or Per Capita GDDP) at Current & Constant (1999-00) Prices**

Per Capita Gross District Income ( or Per Capita GDDP) for the year 2005-06(Q)					
Per Capita GDDP at Current Prices for the year 2005-06			Per Capita GDDP at Constant (1999-00) Prices for the year 2005-06		
District	Per Capita GDDP	Rank	District	Per Capita GDDP	Rank
Jammu	31705	1	Jammu	24870	1
Kathua	29203	2	Kathua	22705	2
Udhampur	26541	3	Udhampur	20798	3
Srinagar	26272	4	Srinagar	20371	4
Leh	23114	5	Leh	17986	5
Doda	22814	6	Doda	17404	6
Baramulla	22220	7	Baramulla	16711	7
Pulwama	21432	8	Rajouri	16557	8
Budgam	21093	9	Pulwama	15895	9
Anantnag	20772	10	Budgam	15775	10
Rajouri	20519	11	Anantnag	15768	11
Poonch	20163	12	Poonch	15615	12
Kupwara	17722	13	Kupwara	13341	13
Kargil	17428	14	Kargil	13095	14
<b>J&amp;K State</b>	<b>24398</b>		<b>J&amp;K State</b>	<b>18774</b>	

\*: The per Capita GDDP of Leh & Kargil Districts is an adjusted figure.

# Development Review

## 3 (II) a CHAPTER

The Jammu and Kashmir state with its varied and diversified geographic, agro-climatic and topographic features poses very peculiar and unique problems of development and administration. Closed corner location, remoteness and isolation from major markets, scattered population and lack of economic infrastructure and dislocation of normal civic life during the last two decades- all these factors and characteristics define special developmental challenges. Besides, the small size of domestic market has resulted in an under-developed private sector and a limited diversification in its production activities and exports. The state of J&K poses a challenge to planners as well as administrators in tackling the manifold problems associated with the economic backwardness of the state. These problems apart, the state suffers from woefully inadequate infrastructure, limited natural resources and undeveloped skills, except in a few fields.

At the beginning of 11th Five year Plan the growth rate for the current financial year 2009-10 for J&K State was targeted at 8%. However the growth rate achieved during the first two financial years came out to be 6.28% in 2007-08 and 6.12% in 2008-09 only. This reveals that the target of 8% for the current financial year 2009-10 is difficult to be achieved. It is expected that the state economy will clock a growth of near 7% in 2009-10. In addition to this, the expectation will surely depend upon how much improvement in the overall economic recession will be observed globally and nationally at the end of this fiscal. Moreover the state of J&K again came under the grip of continued disturbances as was observed during the previous year. Adding insult to the injury, the scanty rains, as experts believe, affect the agricultural and horticultural produce, thereby adding to the list of possible reasons of lower growth projected to be achieved during the year 2009-10 in the State. Jammu & Kashmir is on

threshold of economic growth once again after the trauma of turmoil at the time when sound economic and fiscal decisions can put the state

### **Central Sector Projects**

At present, 16 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above with an estimated cost of Rs. 20427 crore against the original approved cost of Rs. 9602.87 crore are under implementation in the State of J&K. Although these projects are not of latest origin, they have suffered substantial cost and time overruns. There are 7 power projects, 7 Highway projects, one Civil Aviation and a large Railway Project Udhampur-Srinagar Baramulla. These projects have also suffered due to lack of infrastructure and other constraints. The brief highlights of these projects are summarized below:-

#### **Udhampur- Srinagar-Baramulla are new line (290 kms).**

This project is under implementation since 1995 to connect Udhampur and Baramulla to a new Broad-gauge line. This new line will lead to easier movement of essential commodities and also result in socio-economic progress besides providing strategic link. The project is implemented in 3 sections. Udhampur-Katra section (25 kms) is likely to be completed by December 2011. The section between Quazigund and Baramulla (119 kms) has been completed. The section between Katra and Quazigund (148 kms) which has suffered due to geological problem is expected to be commissioned by 2017-18. The project is anticipated to cost Rs.11270 crores.

In the power sector, 7 projects are under implementation. This include Sewa II Transmission System at a cost of Rs.98.47 crore (recently completed), Transmission Project associated with Uri II Hydro Electric Project at a cost of Rs.238.25 crore, Nimoo Bazgo HE Project at a cost of Rs.796.00 crore and Chutak HE Project at a cost of Rs.802.00 crore in Ladakh, Sewa II HE Project at a cost of Rs.1018.98 crore, Uri HE Stage II at a cost of Rs.1724.79 crore and Kishan Ganga HE Project at a cost of Rs.3642.04 crore. Except the Kishan Ganga HE Project, most of power projects are expected to be completed in the 11th Five Year Plan or in the beginning of the 12th Plan.

There are 7 projects in the Road Transport and Highway Sector which are being implemented by National Highways Authority of India. These include Srinagar By-pass Phase II, Jammu to Kunjwani, Pathankot to J&K Border, Kunjwani to Vijaypur, Srinagar by-pass, North-South corridor Phase II, Vijaynagar to Pathankot, North-South Corridor and Vijaypur to Pathankot J&K Corridor. The cost of these sections is of the order of Rs.776 crores. These projects are in advance stage of completion.

The airport at Srinagar is being expanded by expanding the Terminal Building at a cost of Rs.60 crores.

*Source: MOSPI, GoI*

on the path of faster growth and long term sustained economic development.

Development, in its comprehensive sense, is the most important National objective and has been vigorously pursued through the process of the Planning, which essentially involves identification of priorities and allocation of resources for their attainment. But the effort to reduce the huge infrastructural gap is on & is being addressed. The J&K economy is undergoing a phase of reconstruction & rehabilitation; and attaining sustainable growth and development is the need of the hour. The targeted growth rate for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) has been fixed at 8% against the expected rate of 9% at national level.

Economic development is the direct outcome of the investment made under public, private and cooperative sectors. Because investment increases an economy's capacity to produce, it is a factor contributing to economic growth. The 5-year Planning process in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has started from 1951, as part of All India Programme, with first 5-year plan (1951-56) formulated for Rs.1274.15 lacs only. Outlays earmarked and expenditures incurred under all the 5-year plans implemented in the state so far are shown in the table below;

**Table: 3(II).1 Outlays Earmarked and Expenditures Incurred during the Last 11<sup>th</sup> FY Plans with Level of Expenditure and Percentage periodical Plan Step-Up in Outlays. (Rs. in lacs)**

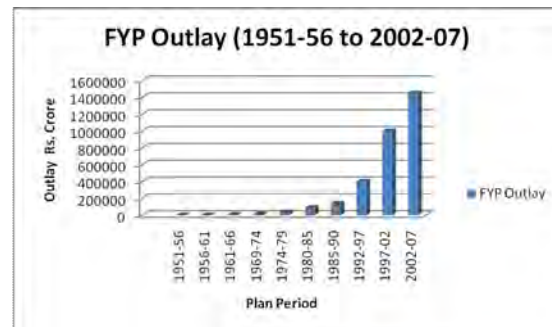
S.No	Plan period	FYP Outlay	Exp. against the FYP outlay	Exp. as %age of outlay	%age periodical (FYP) step-up in outlays	Expenditure Per Capita per annum Rupees
01.	1951-56	1274.15	1151.71	90.39	-	7
02.	1956-61	3392.07	2594.75	76.49	166.22	15
03.	1961-66	7514.44	6185.09	82.31	121.53	32
04.	1969-74	15840.00	16284.80	102.81	110.79	69
05.	1974-79	36340.02	27854.71	76.65	129.42	103
06.	1980-85	90000.00	91814.83	102.02	147.66	277
07.	1985-90	140000.00	163662.17	116.90	55.55	533
08.	1992-97	400000.00	452007.71	113.00	185.71	1006
09.	1997-02	1000000.00	754287.75	75.43	150.00	1449
10.	2002-07	1450000.00	1421716.00	98.04	45.00	2395
11	2007-12	2583400.00	<b>1253287.07</b>	*Indicates the expenditure incurred in the first three financial years of the 11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year plan upto ending January 2010.		

As can be seen expenditures have not been congruent with the outlays except for the Tenth FY Plan 2002-07 where the expenditure and outlay have gone neck and neck. This could safely be attributed to the various measures initiated by the government in the direction of observing financial discipline. The per capita Plan expenditure per annum which was Rs 1449/- during the 9th Five Year Plan reached to Rs. 2395/- during the 10th Five Plan recording an increase of 65.29% over the 9th Five Year Plan.

agriculture follows suit with an outlay of Rs. 1818.21 crore. Outlays of Energy, Social Sector, General Economic Services, Transport and Agriculture & Allied activities for the 11th Five Year Plan have shown %age increases of 184%, 61.87%, 165%, 62.19% and 20.63% respectively over the 10th Five Year Plan. Science & Technology continues to be at the bottom of the list with an outlay of Rs. 23.70 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan and surprisingly has shown a %age decrease of 34.51% over the 10th Five Year Plan period.

### Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

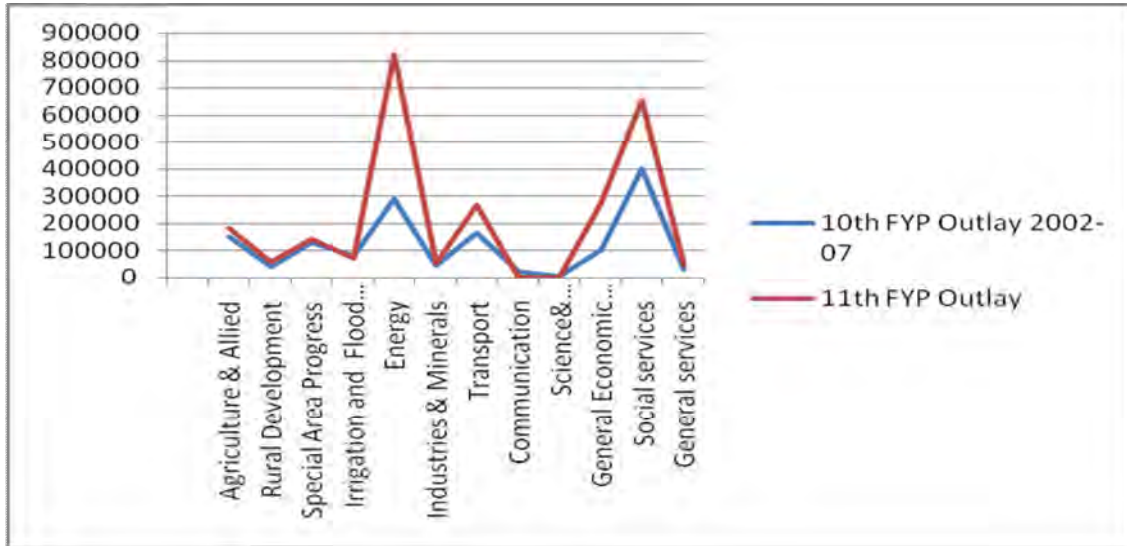
The outlay for the 11th FYP stands agreed at Rs. 25833.98 crore which is 78.16% higher over the original 10th FYP outlay of Rs. 14500.00 crore. . Energy with Rs. 8196.95 crore is the priority sector for development followed by Social Services sector with an outlay of Rs. 6501.40 crore. General Economic Services and Transport with outlays of Rs. 2740.98 crore and Rs. 2660.81 crore respectively are at No. 3 & No. 4 for 11th Five Year Plan whereas



**Table: 3(II).2 10<sup>th</sup> And 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan Outlays According to Sectors/ Services (Rs. in lakh)**

Sector/Service	10 <sup>th</sup> FYP Outlay 2002-07			11 <sup>th</sup> FYP Outlay	
	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Percentage
Agriculture & Allied	150780.10	63853.80	86926.30	181821.00	7.03
Rural Development	37410.17	15454.58	21955.59	61561.00	2.38
Special Area Progress	127187.12	108606.47	18580.65	141976.00	5.49
Irrigation and Flood Control	80578.90	53107.94	27470.96	73502.00	2.84
Energy	288573.93	238170.00	50403.93	819695.00	31.71
Industries & Minerals	43565.21	26154.90	17410.31	55088.00	2.13
Transport	164070.11	144337.97	19732.14	266081.00	10.29
Communication	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	4234.00	0.16
Science & Technology, Environment	3619.21	1109.50	2509.71	2370.00	0.09
General Economic Services	103490.66	93105.50	10385.16	274098.00	10.60
Social services	401643.25	187440.30	214202.95	650140.00	25.16
General services	29081.34	28730.00	351.34	52832.00	2.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1450000.00</b>	<b>980070.96</b>	<b>469929.04</b>	<b>2583398.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Plan Document of Jammu and Kashmir



## Eleventh Five Year Plan . Broad Objectives

The broad objectives and strategies during the 11th Five year plan include the following:

- I. The revenue expenditure as a proportion of the plan expenditure has been showing a declining trend in the recent years and the State will make an effort to move further down this road. The capital component in the 11th Five Year Plan is proposed to give the hike by 20% raising its limit to 87% from the previous existing share of 67% during the 10th Five Year Plan by way of transfer of Revenue Component to the Non Plan.
- II. The State economy is at a take off stage and the State will continue to put in efforts to attain a higher trajectory of growth which is both sustainable and inclusive. For this purpose, the State has set a stiff target of 8% average annual growth in State Domestic Product over the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period in real terms.
- III. The allocation of resources must be undertaken rationally in order to ensure that its impact becomes clearly visible on the ground. This makes it imperative to dedicate the bulk of resources to priority sectors like road connectivity, health, education and power.
- IV. In view of the necessity to maximize investment in economic growth, the state will try to provide fully the state share of the centrally sponsored schemes with a view to maximize the State's access to the central funds.
- V. There is a marked shift in emphasis towards the Public Private Partnership

(PPP) in the approach to 11th Five Year Plan at the national level. PPP can help provide additional resources for development. In the State, the PPP model would be used innovatively for maintenance of capital assets and implementation of various developmental activities/projects.

- VI. The committed liabilities of the plan are supposed to be transferred to non-plan at the end of every five year plan. This, however, could not materialize in the last few five year plans. The State will endeavour to transfer the committed liabilities of the previous plan to non-plan in the next two years.
- VII. The State has initiated measures to improve governance especially economic governance. These measures include introduction of double shift for selected projects/works and a dedicated monitoring mechanism for ensuring physical delivery of various developmental programmes and projects on ground for which Additional District Development Commissioners have been posted in various districts.
- VIII. The basic objective of 11th FYP is to maximise employment generation consistent with 8% growth in the State Domestic Product at constant prices. Main thrust will be on building and strengthening of infrastructural facilities covering road connectivity, power, water supply, education and health.
- IX. Energy Sector has been given the top priority during the 11th Five Year Plan alongwith Social Services. General Economic Services and Transport also remain the key sectors for development whereas the basic subsistence sector of Agriculture & Allied activities has slipped to No. 5 as far as the outlay agreed under the Five Year Plan period is concerned.

## Mid Term Appraisal of the Performance of 11th Five Year Plan

The Current Financial Year 2009-10 is the third year of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission, Government of India has initiated Mid Term Appraisal of the performance of 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. The Planning Commission has identified a list of 13 monitorable indicators for the State that include GDP growth rate, Agriculture growth rate, New work opportunities, Poverty ratio, Literacy and Dropout rates, Gender gap in literacy rate, IMR, MMR, Total Fertility Rate, Child malnutrition, Anemia among women and girls, Sex ratio etc. Trends in these indicators from the Ninth FYP shall be analyzed. Besides under flagship programmes 15 major Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been identified for monitoring at the Central level, covering different sectors which are Rural Development, Health, Nutrition, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Education, Urban Development, Agriculture & Water Management, Power.

## Annual Plan 2009-10

Annual plan for 2009-10 was approved at Rs 6700.00 crore which included a revenue component of Rs 643.12 crore and a capital component of Rs 4856.88 crore. Against this, the expenditure was Rs 2882.90 crore (52.42%) comprising revenue expenditure of Rs 402.99 crore (62.66%) and capital expenditure of Rs 2479.91 crore (51.05%) excluding funds under PMRP. The outlay included Rs 1200.00 crore for Prime Ministers Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), against which an amount of Rs 473.32 crore (39.44%) stands utilised ending November, 2009. The position of outlay and expenditure is indicated in the following table:-

S. No	Items	Approved Outlay	Cumulative Expenditure Ending January-10 (tentative)	Percentage expenditure
A	Revenue	64312.34	40299.87	62.66
B	Capital			
i.	State Share	277628.66	153500.03	55.29
ii.	Loan	70000.00	38530.13	55.04
iii.	ACA/ Earmarked	138059.00	55960.41	40.53
iv.	PMRP	120000.00	47332.00 (ending November, 09)	39.44
	Total	670000.00	335622.44	50.09

**Table 3(II).4: Scheme of Finance for Annual Plan 2009-10 Jammu & Kashmir**

**(Rs. Crore)**

Item		Annual Plan 2009-10
<b>A. State Government</b>		
1	State's Own Resources Excluding Borrowings (A to E)	-4432.65
	A Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)	-4476.09
	B Misc. Capital Receipts (MCR) (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	-62.44
	C Plan grants from Gol (12 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, (TFC))	105.88
	D ARM	
	E Contribution from SEB	
2	State's Borrowings (I) - (ii)	1837.00
	(I) Gross Borrowings (a to g)	2645.46
	A State Provident Fund	673.97
	B Small Savings	453.00
	C Market Borrowings	768.85
	D Negotiated Loans	700.00
	E Bonds/Debentures	
	F Loans portion of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Externally Aided Projects ( EAPs)	49.64
	(ii) Repayments	808.46
1+2	State's Own Resources (Including Borrowings)	-2595.65
3	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (a+b+c)	7595.65
	A Normal Central Assistance	2105.95
	B ACA for EAPs	446.80
	C Others	5042.90
	i) SPA for regular Plan	821.00
	ii) SPA for PMRP	
	iii) Advance SPA	3124.00
	iii) Others	827.90
	iv) Power reform Grant	270.00
	Total A: State Government Resources (1+2+3)	5000.00
	Other Resources	500.00
<b>B. Public Sector Enterprises (PSE (SRTC))</b>		
1	Internal Resources	
2	Extra Budgetary Resources	
3	Budgetary Support	
	Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)	
<b>C. Local Bodies</b>		
i.	Urban Local Bodies	
	A Internal resources	
	B Extra Budgetary resources	
	C Budgetary Support	
ii	Rural Local Bodies	
	A Internal resources	
	B Extra Budgetary resources	
	C Budgetary resources	
	Total (a+b+c)	
	Total C : Local Bodies (I + II)	



D. Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B+C)	5500.00
* This excludes: Rs 1200 Crore PMRP	

AIBP	254.27
JNURM	120.00
BADP	100.00
TSP	13.17
Roads & Bridges	61.88
NSAP	28.02
NPAG	1.97
Grants in aid- Art 275	12.43
BGRF	48.00
APRDP	134.00
NEGAP	12.12
RKVY	42.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>827.90</b>

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay 2009-10 (Rs in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Expenditure ending December. 09 (Rs in Lakhs)</b>	<b>% age expenditure</b>
I Agriculture & allied sectors	24661.44	4796.87	19.45
II Rural Development	8260.17	2810.34	34.02
III. Special Area Programmes	34374.77	13807.32	40.16
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	35075.30	14878.18	42.42
V. Energy	51885.75	7137.22	13.76
VI Industries & Minerals	9311.80	2902.22	31.17
VII Transport	86495.50	60271.10	69.68
VIII Communication	1512.00	80.09	5.30
IX Science, Technology & Environment	532.20	59.98	11.27
X General Economic Services	63797.61	12507.59	19.60
XI Social services	170705.87	82064.11	48.07
XII General services	63387.59	23132.28	36.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>550000.00</b>	<b>224447.30</b>	<b>40.81</b>

## Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

A plan for economic reconstruction and development of J&K State, known as Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18th November, 2004. The total package was of Rs 23303.97 crore, which was subsequently raised to Rs 30867.71 crore. Projects for Rs 6437.75 crore are being executed by the State agencies under the State Sector, Projects for Rs 7141.47 crore are being executed by the State agencies under the Central Sector and Projects for Rs 17288.49 crore are being executed by the Central Agencies under Central Sector. Expenditure as on ending November, 2009 on the projects are Rs 2941.2 crore, Rs 945.43 crore and 8685.07 crore respectively under three heads.

The main Projects/ Schemes under all sectors of the PMRP are as under:-

- ✓ Micro Hydel Projects
- ✓ Financial Assistance to Baglihar (Hydro Electric Project)
- ✓ Strengthening of Transmission & Distribution Network.
- ✓ Electrification under Vidyut Karan Yojana
- ✓ Access Road to Swalkote (Hydro Electric Project)

- ✓ Ramban- Dhamkund Road
- ✓ Construction of 24 Degree Colleges
- ✓ Construction of 14 women ITIs
- ✓ 6817 Anganwadi Centres
- ✓ NRHM
- ✓ Upgradation of Jammu/Srinagar Medical Colleges
- ✓ 119 Model villages
- ✓ Two major Sewerage projects for Srinagar/ Jammu
- ✓ 12 Tourism Development Authorities and Tourist circuits/ villages.
- ✓ Dal lake preservation
- ✓ Mansar Lake
- ✓ WULAR Lake
- ✓ Tsomoriri Lake
- ✓ Horticulture Technology Mission
- ✓ Urban Employment
- ✓ Compensation to industrial units occupied by Security Forces
- ✓ Rehabilitation of POK refugees
- ✓ Tenements for Kashmiri Migrants
- ✓ Khanabal- Pahalgam Road
- ✓ Narbal Tangmarg Road
- ✓ Mughal Road
- ✓ BRO roads etc.

The need of extension of PMRP to the end of 11th Five Year Plan along with incorporation of certain new components has been felt and conveyed to Central Government by the State Government.

<b>(a) Projects implemented by the State Government under State Sector</b>			
<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Original cost</b>	<b>Revised cost</b>	<b>Expenditure Nov. 09</b>
Baglihar HEP	630.00	630.00	630.00
Transmission & Distribution	700.00	1350.00	591.07
Access Road to Sawalakot	119.00	119.00	119.00
Srinagar Leh transmission line	634.00	634.00	0 (deferred)
Ramban Swalakot Road	78.00	78.00	35.00
Mughal Road	179.00	639.85	270.00
Khanabal-Pahalgam road	25.00	110.00	110.00
Narbal-Tangmarg Road **	38.00	116.00	100.00
Land acquisition	0.00	0.00	250.00
ADB-Counter part funding Loan I	486.00	0.00	320.00
ADB-Counter part funding Loan II	925.00	0.00	10.00
Salary for third teacher in Primary Education	54.00	54.00	54.00
14 (+10) New Degree Colleges	98.00	98.00	44.38
9 (+5) New Women ITIs	53.10	53.10	27.12
Model villages (119)	142.80	142.80	134.97
Infrastructure development of LAHDC, Leh/Kargil	60.00	80.00	80.00
Two room tenements for Kashmiri migrants	270.00	345.00	165.66
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4491.90</b>	<b>4449.75</b>	<b>2941.20</b>
<b>(b) Projects implemented by the State Government under central sector</b>			
Electrification of all villages across the state (NHPC/PDC)	700.00	781.85	247.81
Anganwadi (6817) in every habitation (D/SW)	20.00	20.00	20.00
Enhanced Outlay for rehabilitation council (D/SW)	3.00	3.00	3.00
Upgradation of Jammu Medical college to the level of AIMS(D/HME)	120.00	-	41.23
Upgradation of Srinagar Medical college to the level of	120.00	-	20.93

AIMS.			
National Rural Health Mission (D/HME)	278.00	278.00	182.67
Construction of Health Centers through external assistance (D/HME)	1051.56	0.00	0.00
Setting up of 50 tourist villages(D/Tsm)	31.50	35.00	3.42
12 Tourism Development Authorities (D/Tsm)	240.00	240.00	55.89
Tourist Circuits (Lakhanpur-Basohli, Badarwah-Sinthan, Srinagar) (CPWD)	21.97	21.97	9.42
Conservation of Dal lake (D/HUD)	298.76	298.76	139.55
Urban self Employment (D/HUD)	14.43	14.43	8.25
Sewerage & Drainage for Greater Jammu	129.23	-	17.15
Sewerage & Drainage for Greater Srinagar	132.92	-	23.23
Augmentation and Improvement of water supply in Greater Jammu	552.00	-	0.00
Conservation of Mansar lake	3.00	3.00	0.39
Conservation of Wular lake	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conservation of Tsomoriri lake	4.20	4.20	0.22
Extending Total Literacy Campaign	1.00	3.19	1.15
Compensation to Industrial Units	20.00	10.00	2.83
Rehabilitation of Horticulture Industry	100.00	100.00	104.64
Assistance to agriculture graduates	1.35	-	0.00
Construction of food storage facilities at Leh and Kargil	100.00	100.00	0.00
Raising of 5 IRP battalions	150.00	150.00	70.46
Rehabilitation of people affected by cross-border shelling in the Jammu region	58.99	58.99	58.99
Rehabilitation of Pakistan and Pakistan occupied, Kashmiri migrants	6.17	5.00	4.22
<b>Sub- Total</b>	<b>4158.08</b>	<b>2127.39</b>	<b>1015.45</b>
<b>(c) Projects implemented by the Central Agencies under central sector</b>			
1000 Micro Hydro Electric Projects (Army)	10.00	10.00	10.00
Pakal Dul (Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	4968.80	5577.00	95.64
Bursar (Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	4378.19	4378.19	66.72
Dul Hasti (Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	5228.00	5228.00	5095.22
Sewa-II NHPC	665.46	665.46	655.22
Uri -II(Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	1725.00	1725.00	926.55
Kishen Ganga (Hydro NHPC)	3642.04	3642.04	185.92
Nemo Bazgo (Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	611.00	611.00	346.01
Chhutak (Hydro Electric Project) NHPC	621.27	621.27	294.38
Domail Katra Road (BRO)	30.00	34.46	32.76
Batote Kishtwar Road (BRO)	539.00	539.00	216.00
Srinagar Uri Road (BRO)	300.00	353.38	296.64
Double Lanning of Srinagar Leh Road (BRO)	780.04	834.79	396.61
Nimo-Padam-Darcha Road (BRO)	171.29	302.04	76.98
IT Skill Promotion, DOAECC	7.70	7.70	7.70
Infrastructure facilities at Srinagar Airport (M/CIV Aviation)	78.00	78.00	78.00
<b>Sub- Total</b>	<b>23755.79</b>	<b>24607.33</b>	<b>8780.35</b>
<b>Grand Total (PMRP)</b>	<b>32405.77</b>	<b>31184.47</b>	<b>12737.00</b>

## Economic reconstruction Agency . ADB Projects

Considering the fact that many states developed their infrastructure at a very rapid pace by getting resources . technical and financial . by taking resort to externally aided projects, an Economic Reconstruction Agency (ERA) was constituted to get the projects

prepared for external assistance, get these sanctioned and oversee their implementation. For the first time, a multi sector infrastructure development project was sanctioned by Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Jammu & Kashmir. A project for Phase-II dealing with Urban Development is in process.

S.No	Description	Target	Achievement	Remarks
	<b>Water Supply</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Water Supply Network and reducing distribution losses.</li> <li>Augmentation of Water</li> </ul>	428 Kms.	257 Kms.	After completion of Multi-sector

1	Supply - construction of new tube wells and redeveloping the existing tube wells.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating additional storage capacity</li> <li>Revamping of Water Treatment Plants</li> </ul>	52 Nos.(New) 40Nos. (Redevelopment)  41 Nos. Over Head Tanks, 18 Nos. Ground level service reservoirs.  5 Nos.	22 Nos. Functional 27 Nos. Drilling completed  16 Nos. OHTs 7 Nos. GLSRs  1 No.	rehabilitation project approximately 14 MGD of additional water may be added to the existing generation
2	<b>Drainage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of old drains and construction of new drains</li> <li>Public Toilets in Jammu and Kashmir</li> </ul>	97.26 Kms.  41 Nos.	37 Kms.  16 Nos.	
3	<b>Equipments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Tankers for PHE, Jammu &amp; Kashmir</li> <li>Sewer and Drain equipments for SMC &amp; JMC</li> </ul>	21 Nos.	21 Nos.	

S.No	Description	Target	Achievement
<b>Roads</b>			
1.	Improvement and Rehabilitation of Roads in Jammu Sector	170.0 Km	34.0 Km road Black topped
2.	Improvement and Rehabilitation of Roads in Kashmir Sector	457.77 Km	91 Km road Black topped
	<b>Total</b>	<b>627.77 Km</b>	
<b>Bridges</b>			
3.	Bridges in Jammu Sector	228.26 mts	2 Nos. of bridge have achieved above 85% progress for length of 181.26 mts.
4.	Bridges in Kashmir Sector	905.6 mts	4 Nos. of bridges are functional and 1 No. main bridge completed
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1133.86 mts</b>	

### Project Description

The Project targets the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and utility facilities in the State). The project represents a first direct intervention by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) into a longer-term endeavour planned by J&K. It is part of a broader economic turn around plan defined by the central and state governments. In the first phase, the priorities laid out by the state are the restoration of facilities needed to deliver a minimum water services in the two main cities, Jammu and Srinagar, and the rehabilitation of the key roads and bridges in 14 districts. The Project will upgrade inherently sound facilities now in a poor state of repair. The objective is to increase their quality and life span. This will save money later but, more importantly, it will raise the quality of life of people now. This rehabilitation mandate will be accompanied by the structured and long term capacity building component, in essence to help with the project implementation itself, but also to

strengthen the ability of executing agencies to do more, faster and better in the future.

### Policy

- To bring the economy of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) back to the normal course of economic growth achieving 6.3% economic growth per annum.
- To improve the living condition for the urban population in Jammu and Kashmir and improvement of rural connectivity.
- To strengthen institutional capacity of Economic Reconstruction Agency (ERA) and project implementation units (PIUs) incorporating ADB Water Policy in ADB assistance thus resulting in improved access to safe water in urban areas for 1.5 million people (including 180,000 migrants) by project completion. To improve drainage for 1.02 million people by project completion.

- Two-tier system established for efficient and transparent management of externally aided projects.
- Improved roads and bridges will improve rural connectivity, tourism and facilitate trade within the State.
- Rehabilitation works are expected to add years to the life span of existing road networks and Bridges. Rehabilitation will also reduce budget outlays for maintenance, by definition freeing funds for other purposes.

## Thrust Areas under Loan 2151-IND

### Urban Sector

- Augmentation of water supply by constructing 52 No. Tube wells and redeveloping 40 No. existing Tube wells.
- Reduction in distribution losses and strengthening the existing system by way of replacing old and worn out pipes and laying of new Rising mains.
- Creating additional storage capacity by way of constructing Over Head Tanks and Ground level reservoirs.
- Re-vamping 5 No. WTPs in Srinagar city thus increasing generation of potable water.
- Rehabilitation of old drains, constructing of new deep drains and improving social hygienic conditions of the general public.
- Construction of 25 No. public Toilets in Jammu and 16 Nos. in Srinagar city.

### Transport Sector

Under Loan 2151-IND about 628.0 Km road network and 21 No. of bridges have been undertaken for improvement and rehabilitation to:-

- Improve socio-economic condition of the inhabitants,
- Improve living conditions, quality of life and economic prospects,
- Reduce travel time and vehicle operating costs,
- Improve access to health, education and market facilities; and
- Provide an alternate road for better facilities to tourists.

The primary focus of the project on Roads & Bridges is to improve rural connectivity and facilitate trade within the State and other parts of the country.

### Success Story

- Re-construction of collapsed Ganda Nallah at Indira Chowk, Jammu
- Improvement of Water supply in Jammu and Srinagar.
- Drilling of deep Tube wells in un-explored areas of Jammu city upto depth 300 mts. successfully.
- Improvement of WTPs in Srinagar.
- Construction of Deep drains in Jammu.
- Commissioning of 16 No. Public Toilets in various areas of Jammu.
- Procurement of various drain and sewer cleaning equipments for JMC and SMC.
- Procurement of Water Tankers for Deptt. of PHE, Jammu and Srinagar.

### Transport Sector

Double-lanning of Bari Brahmana-Bishnah Road, the sub project length is 6.5 Km which has been completed. The existing road was single lane carriageway road carrying very heavy traffic, connecting Bari-Brhamana Kanhala, Sultanpur, Chak Avatra and Bishna villages. Considering very heavy traffic, the existing road has been upgraded to double lane carriageway, full length road side drains, cross drainage structures, traffic signs and pavement marking have also been done.

The three roads Sidhra-Surinsar-Mansar Road, Chenani-Sudh Mahadev Road up to Mantalai and Udampur-Ramnagar Road have also achieved substantial progress. 27.5 Km road length has been black topped.

The 10 No. of sub projects in different districts of Kashmir have been upgraded. About 91.0 Km. length has been black topped, road side drains and cross drainage structures and minor and major bridges have been constructed.

4 Bridges at Laktipora, 18m span, at Kani Kadal, 32m span, Popchan 52.6m (2x26.285 m); and Dachnipora 50.0m (2x25 m) have been completed for public convenience.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

These schemes are target oriented and the benefits accrue to the common man. These schemes are funded by the centre and the states as per approved cost sharing pattern. The

Centrally sponsored schemes are implemented in almost all the sectors of the economy and a sizeable investment is made under these schemes.

For the 10th FYP period an amount of Rs 4053.57 crore was earmarked under CSS consisting of Rs 3046.26 crore as central share and Rs 1007.31 crore as state share. Thus, Central share constituted 75.15% and State share 24.85%. Major share of 28.54% is claimed by the PHE, Irrigation & Flood Control sector. Another major share of 26.78% has gone to Education sector. These two sectors collectively have a share of 55.32% i.e., more than half of allocation, leaving the remaining 45% for all other sectors. For the Eleventh FYP an amount

of Rs 19916.09 crore, as a centre share & Rs 3146.97 crore, as state share are the proposed outlays under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

After revalidation of previous unspent balances & actual receipts of funds, the total availability of funds during 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is to the extent of Rs 2206.59 crore. This availability consisted of Rs 391.00 crore as state share and Rs 1815.59 crore as central share. The expenditure against state share was Rs 216.72 crore and under centre share Rs 932.17 crore aggregating to Rs 1148.89 crore constituting 52.06% till ending December, 2009.

## Flagship Programmes . Objectives and Physical / Financial Progress

Table 3(II).8: Flagship Programmes- Objectives, Financial Progress & Physical achievements

Program	Objectives	Approved plan/Cost of projects sanctioned 2005-06 to 2009-10	Funds received during 2005-06 to 2009-10			Exp. Ending Nov. 2009	Physical achievements
			Centre share	State share	Total		
<b>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universalization of education at primary level by 2007 and at elementary level by 2010.</li> <li>• Universal retention by 2010.</li> <li>• Imparting quality education.</li> <li>• Bridging of all social and gender gaps in enrollment, retention and learning.</li> </ul>	2641.67 (ending Nov.2009)	1264.11	501.8	1766.01	1490.65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4014 new Primary Schools opened</li> <li>• Upgradation of 4988 Primary Schools to Upper Primary Schools</li> <li>• Upgradation of 5986 EGS Centers to Primary School level</li> <li>No. of out of School Children reduced from 3.76 lac in 2002-03 to 0.52 lacs as on ending September 2009.</li> <li>• Under National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), 563 Girls Middle Schools have been covered.</li> <li>• Under Kusturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), 10 school buildings have been constructed and 57 are in different stages of progress.</li> </ul>
<b>National Rural Health Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve quality of life.</li> <li>• Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) &amp; Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and universal access to public health</li> </ul>	595.66	266.96	26.46	293.42	182.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9500 ASHA workers were engaged and trained.</li> <li>• 96 PHCs made functional 24*7</li> <li>• 44 CHCs have been made functional as First Referral unit (FRU).</li> <li>• 474 Rogi Kaliyan Samithis registered</li> <li>• 6788 Village Health and Sanitation Committees constituted.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dev. Of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG)</b> Development of infrastructure in Mission Cities of Srinagar and Jammu.</li> <li>• <b>Basis Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing of Housing and Basic amenities in Mission cities of Srinagar and Jammu (Integrated Development of Slums)</li> <li>• Urban Infrastructure Dev. Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)</li> <li>• Dev. Of infrastructure in Towns</li> <li>• Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)</li> <li>• Providing of Housing and Basic amenities in Towns.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1773.76	330.16	35.82	365.98	178.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laying of Sewerage pipes taken up in hand in Division A+ of Greater Jammu and zone III of Greater Srinagar.</li> <li>• Implementation of WSS Tangnar taken up in hand.</li> <li>• Development of Akhnoor, Sunderbani, Samba, Doda, Bhaderwah, Poonch, Kathua and Udhampur taken up in hand under UIDSSMT</li> <li>• Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small &amp; Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) water supply scheme for Sopore Town sanctioned at a cost of Rs 33.00 crore has been taken up</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prime Ministers Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide connectivity to all unconnected habitations having population =500(in hilly States like J&amp;K)</li> <li>• Road length to be covered=4772 kms</li> </ul>	2222.64	619.21	31053	929.74	909.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 245 schemes completed</li> <li>• 1180.50 kms road length covered</li> <li>• Rs 50 crore provided for land acquisition under PMRP.</li> <li>• 885 schemes sanctioned under PMGSY.</li> </ul>



<b>National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance livelihood security in rural arrears.</li> <li>Creation of durable assets by undertaking different works.</li> <li>Strong social safety net for vulnerables, by providing fallback employment when other options are limited.</li> <li>Growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy.</li> </ul>	430.79	271.82	43.07	314.89	258.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Man days generated = 231.02 lacs.</li> <li>Job cards issued = 5.79 lakhs</li> <li>Vigilance and monitoring committees constituted</li> <li>Muster rolls and social auditing systems put in place</li> <li>Scheme has significantly picked up in Doda, Ramban, Kishtwar, Poonch and Kupwara</li> </ul>
<b>Accelerated Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide safe and potable water supply in rural arrears</li> <li>To cover 653 uncovered habitations</li> <li>To cover 2500 partially covered habitations (&lt; 40 ltr/c/d)</li> <li>Slippage-covering 2195 such previously fully covered habitations where source of water has depleted over a period of time.</li> </ul>	2193.82	1754.90	4.00	1758.9	1531.84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of covered habitations, 628</li> <li>Partially covered habitations, 1466</li> </ul>
<b>Accelerated Urban Water Supply programme (AUWSP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide potable and safe drinking water to urban areas.</li> <li>Target=10 Towns</li> </ul>	51.83	27.53	24.30	51.83	50.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Towns covered</li> </ul>

## Special Area Programmes

### District Leh & Kargil

The respective Autonomous Hill Development Councils formulate and approve the plans for these twin districts of the State. The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council Act came into existence in the year 1995 and was adopted by District Leh in the same year. Kargil District adopted it in the year 2003. Each Council consists of 26 elected and 4 nominated members headed by Chairman/Chief Executive Councilor who is assisted by 4 Executive Councilors.

The Council functions as the District Planning & Development Board for the district and DDC acts as CEO of the District Planning and Development Board. The Council formulates and approves the plans for the

concerned districts after the Planning & Development Department conveys the total plan allocations to the said districts. The sectors, areas, schemes are prioritized by the Council. After getting the approval of the Council, the plan is finalized and forwarded to the Planning & Development Department for its approval. It may be pertinent to mention here that plan funds (Capital) do not get lapsed but are carried forward in the next year as an additional source to the plan.

The government continues to ensure the development of various sectors in Ladakh region. Under horticulture, cultivation of Apricot which is of national and international importance is doing well. Solar dryer scheme has been introduced to preserve Apricot. Similarly due to introduction of mini solar polygreen houses which are provided at subsidized rates,

cultivation of vegetables has increased to a greater extent.

Out of the approved annual outlay of Rs 142.70 crore, 64.66 crore has been utilized ending December, 2009 in twin districts of Leh & Kargil.

### Welfare of Gujjars and Bakarwals

A sub-plan for the development and welfare of Gujjars and Bakerwals (G&B) is prepared and implemented in the State. Though they have been declared as Scheduled Tribes, because of their migratory character and socio-economic backwardness, a separate sub-plan continue to be prepared under G&B sector. Gujjars and Bakerwals constitute about 11% of the population of the State. An outlay of Rs.14.00 crore was earmark for welfare of G&Bs in the year 2009-10 and ending October 2009 Rs 0.58 crore stand utilized constituting 4.12%. During 2008-09 a target of 190000 students was envisaged for award of Pre-Matric Scholarship.

### Welfare of Pahari Speaking People (PSP)

People living in hilly and remote areas and speaking Pahari language have been demanding to get declared as Scheduled Tribes. Since they are socio-economically as backward as the Gujjars & Bakerwals (G&B) living in similar conditions, a separate sub-plan for welfare of PSP was initiated a few years ago. Schemes similar to those under G&B sub-plan

are being implemented for this segment of population. An outlay of Rs 10.95 crore was earmarked for welfare of PSPs in the year 2009-10 and ending October 2009 Rs 0.58 crore constituting 5.37% stand utilized. During 2008-09 a target of 147921 students has been envisaged for award of Pre-Matric Scholarship.

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

Border Area Development programme, a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme was started with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities and promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population. The nature of the programme was changed from a schematic programme with emphasis on education to a State level programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. Initially the programme was under implementation in 42 blocks in the State. Two border blocks of Nyoma and Durbuk bordering China in Leh district have been brought under the programme since 1998-99. The programme is as such under implementation in 44 Blocks of the State as per District-wise details given below:-

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of Blocks</b>	<b>Name of Blocks</b>
1	Jammu	6	Bishnah, R.S.Pura, Satwari, Marh., Akhnoor, Khour
2	Samba	3	Samba, VijayPur, Ghagwal
3	Kathua	3	Hiranagar, Barnoti, Kathua
4	Rajouri	4	Sunderbani, Nowshera, Rajouri, Manjakote
5	Poonch	4	Balakote, Mendhar, Poonch, Mandi
6	Budgam	1	Khag
7	Baramulla	6	Booniyar, Tangmarg, Baramulla, Ruhama, Dangiwach, Uri
8	Bandipora	1	Gurez
9	Kupwara	9	Tangdhar, Kralpora, Trehgam, Kupwara, Sogam, Langate, Rajwar, Ramahal, Teethwal
10	Kargil	3	Drass, Kargil, Shaker Chikten
11	Leh	4	Khaltsi, Nobra, Duebul and Nyoma
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	

The programme is under implementation in 20 blocks in Jammu region, 17 blocks in Kashmir region and 7 blocks in Ladakh region. The block-wise allocation of funds is made on the basis of length of IB/LoC population of border block and area of border blocks as per village papers.

The State government is receiving grants under Border Area Development

Programme for development of 44 border blocks in the State. These grants are utilized as per Action plans formulated in tune with the guidelines of the programme laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI. The programme is implemented in the districts through the District Development Commissioners and by line departments such as Health and Medical Education, Science and Technology

Department, Irrigation and Flood Control Department. In addition Civic Action programme is also being undertaken through Army/Para Military Forces and J&K Police under BADP. Four major Roads of Strategic importance i.e. Gulmarg Asha road (Baramulla District), Payarpur-Jagtial-Safawali Gali-Guthamdlori road (District Kupwara), Mohagala-Daheori-Khawas road (Rajouri District) and Basam Gali Jamianwali Gali-Loran road (Poonch District) have been identified in consultation with the Ministry of Defense for being taken up under

BADP. Out of these, first three roads are under construction with Project Sampark and Project Beacon of BRO. The project report for the 4<sup>th</sup> road is under preparation with Project Sampark.

Under Cluster approach, 5 Model Villages have been taken up for development under the Programme during 2006-07 (2 Villages) and 2007-08 (3 Villages). The details of Model Villages taken up for development, their estimated cost and expenditure ending 2008-09 are indicated as under:-

S.No.	Name of Model Village	Estt Cost	Exp.2008-09 (ending march, 2009).
1	Model Village Sadoh Samba Block District Samba	265.50	223.62
2	Model Village Chakonawad, Sunderbani Block District Rajouri	264.00	251.49
3	Model Village Nandpur Camp, block Vijaypur District Samba	296.00	21.42
4	Model Village Kangri, Sunderbani block District Rajouri	276.00	31.25
5	Model village Mangiote, block Nowshera, Rajouri	289.00	93.89

In addition the following three villages are also being proposed to be taken up under this programme during 2009-10:-

1	Village Laroka block Nowshera, District Budgam	258.00
2	Village Daboh, Block Samba, District Samba	329.00
3	Village Swankha, Block Vijaypur, District Samba	653.50

Demands are pouring in from the districts for taking up development of more villages under cluster approach and the same shall be examined in relation to the availability of funds.

departments, which mostly relate to infrastructure development, health care, community works, communication and installation of photovoltaic solar lights etc. etc.

In respect of all other issues, due care is taken to provide funds as per the requirement projected by the District and the Line

The details of funds received under BADP from 1993-94 to 2008-09 and expenditure incurred is as under:-

S. No.	Year						
		Blocks bordering Pakistan/PoK		Blocks bordering China		Total	
		Funds Released By Gol	Exp. Incurred	Funds Released By Gol	Exp. Incurred	Funds Released By Gol	Exp. Incurred
1	1993-94	1400.00	1361.03	0.00	0.00	1400.00	1361.03
2	1994-95	1750.00	1676.96	0.00	0.00	1750.00	1676.96
3	1995-96	1925.00	1467.43	0.00	0.00	1925.00	1467.43
4	Sup. Grants 1995-96	143.00	124.11	0.00	0.00	143.00	124.11
5	1996-97	1979.00	1679.61	0.00	0.00	1979.00	1679.61
6	Sup. Grant 1996-97	89.00	78.98	0.00	0.00	89.00	78.98
7	1997-98	1034.00	1518.91	0.00	0.00	1034.00	1518.91
8	1998-99	2138.00	1903.04	1000.00	0.00	3138.00	1903.04
9	1999-2000	2352.00	2591.10	1000.00	701.89	3352.00	3292.99
10	2000-01	2965.00	2725.37	1000.00	1226.45	3965.00	3951.82
11	2001-02	3485.00	3757.37	0.00	1046.78	3485.00	4804.15
12	2002-03	9000.00	7151.57	1000.00	955.47	10000.00	8107.04

13	2003-04	8820.00	7659.63	1180.00	1115.55	10000.00	8775.18
14	2004-05	7535.00	8309.82	1160.00	892.18	8695.00	9202.00
15	2005-06	9058.00	103.49.10	942.00	942.00	10000.00	11291.10
16	2006-07	8806.65	9683.00	986.35	936.80	9793.00	10619.80
17	2007-08	9649.00	6637.92	834.00	450.08	10583.00	7088.00
18	2008-09	9560.88	10583.86	834.00	1018.04	10394.88	11601.90
	Total	81689.53	79258.81	9936.35	9285.24	91725.88	88544.05

Allocation under BADP for 2009-10 was fixed by Gol at Rs 100.00 crore, in addition to the unspent balance of Rs 31.10 crore during 2008-09 aggregating a total availability of Rs 131.10 crore, against this an expenditure of Rs 60.40 crore was registered till January, 2010. The details of physical achievements recorded from 1993-94 to 2008-09 are given as under:-

**Table 3(II).13**

S. No	Sector	Unit	Cum. Ach. Upto 3/2009
	<b>Education</b>		
1	PS bldgs. constructed	No.	852
2	MS bldgs. constructed	No.	228
3	Addl class rooms constructed	No.	885
4	Hostels/Dormitories constructed	No.	60
5	Playfield developed	No.	361
6	Const of residential qtr for ZEO at Tangts (Durbuk)	No.	4
7	Const of glass room in Primary schools (Durbuk)	No.	6
8	Const of community school Lukung (Durbuk)	No.	2
9	Repair of school building	No.	14
10	Const of single tenements	No.	47
11	Const of toilet/bathrooms in schools	No.	100
12	Const of Lab building	No.	35
13	Fencing of school	No.	67
14	Sports/Science equipments provided to school	No.	90
	<b>Health</b>		
1	Ambulance purchased	No.	158
2	X-ray machines installed	No.	79
3	Ultrasound machines purchased	No.	12
4	Dental chairs purchased	No.	74
5	Sub-Centre bldgs. constructed	No.	116
6	PHSc/MOs quarters constructed	No.	210
7	Const of single room tenements	No.	24
8	Const of AD buildings	No.	15
	<b>Rural Development</b>		
1	Community centres	No.	260
2	Household latrines constructed	No.	10868
3	Institutional latrines constructed	No.	218
4	Cattle platefarms constructed	No.	2079
5	Const. of foot bridge Nyoma	No.	38
6	Const of bathroom at Tukla Nyoma	No.	1
7	Wooden flooring of Community Hall	No.	10
8	Const of lanes/drains	No.	863
9	Const of link road	No.	556
10	Const of ICDS centres	No.	10
11	Const of foot bridges/culverts	No.	252
12	Const of Harvesting tanks	No.	40
13	Const of protection bund and nallah	No.	253
14	Const of Tractor road constructed	No.	121
	<b>Solar Lighting</b>		
1	Solar street lights installed	No.	5270
2	Solar domestic lights installed	No.	4925
3	Solar lanterns distributed	No.	3672
	<b>Road Communication</b>		
1	Fair Weather	Kms.	641.68
2	Shingled	Kms.	504.08
3	Metalled	Kms.	1093.33
4	Black Topped	Kms.	476
5	Other schemes covered by R&B Deptt.	No.	701
	<b>Power Sector</b>		

1	Augmentation of Sub stations	No.	309
2	Energization of pump stations	No.	537
3	Electrification of villages/mohras	No.	187
4	Creation of sub station	No.	314
5	Laying of LT / HT	Kms.	322
<b>PHE</b>			
1	Installation of hand pumps	No.	856
2	Imp. Of water supply schemes	No.	370
<b>Social Forestry</b>			
1	Area covered under village woodlot	Hect.	503
2	Plantation	Lac. Nos.	4.29
<b>Strengthening of security facilities</b>			
1	Police stations constructed	No.	44
2	Police posts setup	No.	134
3	Residential barracks constructed	No.	18
<b>Agriculture</b>			
1	Prov. Of high yielding variety seeds	Hect.	340(71 Kits)
2	Soil conservation on Agriculture land	Hect.	7459
3	Supply of Fodder seeds	Qtls.	760
<b>Food and Supplies</b>			
1	Const of food godowns	No.	62
2	K. Oil tankers	No.	32
3	Providing of Gas cylinder with chullah	No.	1477
<b>Irrigation and Flood control</b>			
1	Const/Improvement of Khuls	No.	390
2	Irrigation Schemes	No.	36
3	Flood protection works	No.	118
4	Extension of Irrigation canal at Nurchen	Kms.	4
5	Const of storage tanks	No.	19
6	Const. of protection bunds	No.	2
<b>Civic Action Programme</b>			
1	Employment of Mobile Medical teams	No.	11
2	Raising of mobile dispensaries	No.	2
3	Restoration of power supply in remote villages	No.	8
4	Installation of Micro Hydel projects	No.	283
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>			
1	Setting up of cross breed Gersy cow units	No.	40
2	Const. of bull shed at Nyoma	No.	2
3	Distribution of Yak/bull/station for breeding purpose	No.	2000
<b>Self Employment</b>			
1	Setting up of self employment units	No.	60
2	Vocational training to unemployed youths	No.	234
<b>Cultural Academy</b>			
1	Poetic Symposia	No.	28
2	Music programmes	No.	33
3	Sponsoring of cultural troupes	No.	6
4	Theater activities	No.	41
5	Children painting competition	No.	6
6	Children music competition	No.	6
7	Travel grants to young writers	No.	6

The district-wise / department wise breakup of the programme approved by SLSC on BADP in its meeting held on 19-06-2009 is given as under:-

<b>Table 3(II). 14</b>		<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>
<b>S.No</b>	<b>District / Department</b>	<b>Outlay 2009-10</b>
<b>A) District Sector</b>		
1	Jammu	1086.00
2	Samba	412.00
3	Kathua	380.00
4	Rajouri	605.00
5	Poonch	522.00
6	Baramulla	957.00
7	Kupwara	992.00

8	Bandipora	282.00
9	Budgam	55.00
10	Leh	1207.00
11	Kargil	502.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>7000.00</b>
<b>B)</b>	<b>State Sector</b>	
1	J&K Police	67.99
2	Army Para Military Force	339.22
3	BRO (Construction+B22 of roads)	700.00
4	S&T Department	171.00
5	H&ME Department (Gurez)	92.42
6	Special requirements of Gurez	100.00
7	Land Custom Stations	100.00
8	Eastern River System	
	a. RTIC Jammu	200.00
	b. Check dams (I&FC Jammu)	400.00
9	Model villages (6 Nos)	539.69
10	Maintenance of assets	250.00
11	MIS/Evaluation studies etc	39.58
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>3000.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>10000.00</b>

The expenditure of Rs. 6039.705 lakhs has been booked during the year 2009-10 ending January, 2010 as per district wise/department wise details given below:-

Table 3(I).15 Expenditure during the year 2009-10 (ending January,2010) (Rs. in lakhs)						
S. No	District/ Deptt.	Normal plan 2009-10	Revaluated unspent balance of 2006-08	Revaluated unspent balance of 2007-08	Revaluated unspent balance of 2008-09	Total
A)	District Sector					
1	Jammu	540.68	0.00	7.60	66.56	614.84
2	Samba	240.29	0.00	86.81	14.50	341.60
3	Kathua	160.67	0.00	0.00	25.62	186.29
4	Rajouri	302.19	0.00	0.58	70.84	373.61
5	Poonch	303.05	0.00	68.10	3.00	374.15
6	Budgam	20.02	0.00	55.25	46.44	121.71
7	Baramulla	322.79	0.00	79.36	47.08	449.23
8	Kupwara	513.15	0.00	169.71	13.32	696.18
9	Bandipora	184.44	0.00	13.02	57.06	254.52
10	Kargil	192.55	0.00	121.47	50.81	364.83
11	Leh	567.41	0.00	104.66	84.62	756.69
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>3347.24</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>706.56</b>	<b>479.85</b>	<b>4533.65</b>
B)	State Sector					
1	Health & ME (Gurez)	2.88	0.00	0.00	38.70	41.58
2	Model villages(08)	78.10	26.74	10.00	275.41	390.25
3	Critical Ambulatory, Leh	0.00	23.68	0.00	0.00	23.68
3	Sanitary Complex Dwarkapuri	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00
4	Civic Action Programme	339.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.32
5	BRO	193.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	193.00
6	J&K Police	29.36	0.00	29.58	67.33	126.27
7	Maintenance of assets (Irrigation Deptt)	146.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.70
8	Maintenance of assets (Power Dev. Deptt) Kathua	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00
9	RTIC Jammu	33.56	0.00	0.00	177.67	211.23
10	Evaluation studies	1.025	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.025
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>839.945</b>	<b>50.42</b>	<b>51.58</b>	<b>564.11</b>	<b>1506.06</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>4187.185</b>	<b>50.42</b>	<b>758.14</b>	<b>1043.96</b>	<b>6039.705</b>

## Development Concerns of J&K as a Special Category State

At the national level remarkable progress has been made in different socio-economic sectors. The economy recorded an impressive growth in the recent past with an annual growth rate of 7.7% in the Tenth Plan period. There was acceleration even within the Tenth Plan period and the growth rate in the last four years of the Plan averaged 8.7%, making India one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Despite the negative fallout of the global economic slowdown, the national economy is still projected to grow by over 7% during 2008-09. With the determination of the central and the state governments towards improving the socio-economic condition of the people through a variety of social, economic and institutional means, health and education sectors have registered significant achievements. In health sector noteworthy progress has been made as evidenced by the successful elimination or controlling of diseases such as small pox, leprosy, polio, and TB, duly reflected in the steadily rising life expectancy of the population. Considerable improvement has also been made in attaining healthier literacy rates and higher education made more affordable and accessible. Self sufficiency has been attained in foodgrains production long back and poverty reduced considerably. Lot of investment has been made in infrastructure development as well. All this is the outcome of the economic planning embarked upon by the country soon after independence through successive annual plans and five year plans.

However, a widespread perception all over the country is that disparities among States, and regions within States, between urban and rural areas, and between various sections of the community, have been steadily increasing in the past few years and that the gains of the rapid growth witnessed in this period have not reached all parts of the country and all sections of the people in an equitable manner. Redressing regional imbalances has indeed been a vital objective of the planning process in the country. However, despite the efforts made towards their elimination, regional disparities have continued to grow and the gaps have been accentuated as the benefits of economic growth have been largely confined to the already better developed areas of the country. The disparity is particularly witnessed in the hilly and mountainous regions of the country, which are far away from the mainland, and they continue to suffer on account of their peculiarities.

J&K, being part of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), also has some unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly and often inhospitable terrain, vulnerability to natural disasters, a weak resource base, poor infrastructure, sparse population density, shallow markets and most importantly a law and order situation threatened by militancy. Taken together, all these factors have resulted in a classic backwardness trap of low economic activity, low employment and low-income generation. These economic disadvantages have substantial implications for the size and nature of the development problem and for the approach to be adopted. First, the internal market is too small to take advantage of scale of economies in production. The alternative of scaling up production to viable levels by exporting to markets outside the state is not feasible because of poor connectivity. Second, unit costs of service delivery are high because of high costs of inputs as also low population densities. Third, the private sector, which should be the engine of growth, has not taken off in part because of low supply and demand linkages and in part because of inhibition of the private sector on account of restrictive legislations. This private sector perspective was compounded by security concerns. Consequently, the burden of generating economic activity has had to be borne almost exclusively by the public sector. Fourth, the virtual absence of the private sector has meant a low tax base. Finally, the beneficial impact of public expenditure has been lost to some extent. Such benefits have tended to spill over beyond the state as much of the contractors' payments are transferred and purchases are made beyond the state. A phenomenon referred to as the missing multiplier.

A series of wars fought with the neighbours during the last six decades have also brought hardships and affected the state economy adversely. The turmoil of last two decades has particularly affected the progress in almost all the sectors. Now that our relations are getting better with the neighbouring country, the people of the state will be the direct beneficiaries of the improving relations. The CBMs initiated in the last few years have renewed the hope of the people of the state to have a better future. Setting up of road and trade links with the separated parts of the state are certainly steps in the right direction.

## Resource Transfers to the Special Category States:

Recognising the fact that the Himalayan states of the country have some peculiar characteristics which hinder their socio-economic growth, the Central government has clubbed them as special category states for the purpose of devolution of financial grants. Along with Jammu & Kashmir, the special category states include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and Uttarakhand, all of which fall in the Indian Himalayan Region, except for Assam which has only two hill districts in the IHR. The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his concluding remarks in the 54<sup>th</sup> meeting of the National Development Council on December 19, 2007 expressed the need for analyzing the problems of hill states so that these areas do not suffer in any way on account of their peculiarities. Undoubtedly the hill states have not been able to join the race of socio-economic development of the country and have suffered on account of their special traits. The issues and concerns of these states can be adequately addressed by adopting a holistic approach, wherein the interrelationship and intricacies associated with the other components of the system are taken care of.

Considering the special requirements of the hill states and the need for significant levels of government investment, the Central Plan assistance to the Special Category States is provided on special terms. For the Special Category States, the per capita level of Central assistance is among the highest in the country. Our state also being a special category state, receives Plan grants from the central government on 90:10 basis i.e., 90% grant and 10% loan. The plan grants so received have been very helpful in meeting the resource requirements for various social sector programmes of the state government. However, it needs a mention here that Central Plan assistance in case of North Eastern States is non-lapsable and the same needs to be made applicable for J&K along with other Special Category States. The state government has been strongly advocating for granting such relaxation for ensuring full utilization of available Plan resources for speedy development in the state.

The central government has also been providing financial assistance to the states through a wide range of centrally sponsored schemes (CSS), which has been seen to be on the rise over the years. However, the Special Category States do not get any special concession with regard to the funding under CSS. The pattern of financing of various CSS varies from scheme to scheme. In case of all the special category states, the pattern of financing for all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, given

### Criteria & Weights under Twelveth Finance Commission (TFC)

Criterion	Weight
Population	25.0 %
Income Distance	50.0 %
Area	10.0 %
Tax Effort	7.5 %
Fiscal Discipline	7.5 %

*Source: Report of the TFC*

### Criteria & Weights under Gadgil-Mukerjee Formula

Criterion	Weight
Population (1971)	60.0 %
Per capita income	
(i) For States with lower than National average	20.0 %
(ii) For all states	5.0 %
Performance (Tax effort, fiscal management, national objectives)	7.5 %
Special Problems	7.5 %

*Source: Planning Commission*

### Inter-se Shares in Normal Central Assistance (NCA) among Special Category States

States	Share in NCA (2007-08 BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	7.928 %
Assam	19.532 %
Himachal Pradesh	9.656 %
Jammu & Kashmir	19.148 %
Manipur	5.840 %
Meghalaya	4.849 %
Mizoram	5.590 %
Nagaland	5.908 %
Sikkim	3.771 %
Tripura	8.243 %
Uttaranchal (now Uttrakhand)	9.535 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

*Source: Planning Commission*

their weak resource base and peculiarities, should also conform to the 90:10 pattern, as is applicable in case of North Eastern region. With the bringing in of this desired modification, the states like J&K, which have been experiencing a serious resource constraint and have not been able to get the benefit of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the full extent, would be benefited.

Over the years the resource transfer from the Centre to the States under Normal



Central Assistance (NCA) has seen a declining trend, where as the transfer under various CSS to the states has been on the rise. During the 10<sup>th</sup> FYP the Central assistance to the states was 1.43% of the GDP, it is expected to come down to 1.2% in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. When compared with the Gross Budgetary support of the central plan, the central assistance to the states was 42.5% for the 10<sup>th</sup> FYP whereas it

will be 34.2% for the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. On the other hand the resource transfers under the CSS, which was 2.31% of the GDP during the 10<sup>th</sup> FYP will go up to 3.15% in the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. The funds transferred under CSSs to J&K state in the year 2007-08 were Rs 1582 crore, which constituted about 28.7% of the total investable funds of the state.

*Though immensely beneficial for enhancing the resource availability of the state, the funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it has been observed, are often provided towards the end of the financial year and that it takes considerable time in getting them revalidated, in case of under utilization, for use in the next financial year. It will be more helpful and also justified if the funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes are sanctioned in the beginning of the year or at-least 75% are released in April and the balance amount is released after certain stipulated percentage of funds made available are utilized by the State. As the resource transfers under CSS through central share has been on the rise, as has been witnessed in the last few years and that the states do not have enough spending capacity, the conditionalities under which these funds are to be utilized need to be relaxed in favour of the Special Category States, enabling them to fully utilize the funds provided under CSS without having them to go through the cumbersome process of revalidation.*

Strategies need to be evolved, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the states and regions, for liberating them from the backwardness traps they are stuck in. The needs and requirements of the states need to be taken care of while making the funds available to them and setting the conditions for their utilization. Special concessions need to be granted to the Special Category States for improving their spending capacity and also making more funds available to them for enabling them to achieve a level of service delivery at par with the more advanced states so that they move ahead on the path of growth and progress alongwith other progressing states and the country as a whole.

As has been suggested in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan document, the critical parameters for the growth of the Special Category States are enumerated hereunder:

- Two-pronged growth strategy: creation of critical infrastructure and creation of employment opportunities.
- Improvement in the security, law and order and governance.
- Capacity building of implementing machinery (government functionary); technical assistance programmes for capacity building.
- Thrust on major sectors of connectivity (road, rail, air, inland waterways, and telecommunication) and power with major step-up in investment in these sectors.
- Thrust on major social infrastructure:

Health, Education (up-gradation of quality) and Tourism, clearly identifying gaps therein, and Skill Development.

- Emphasis on the primary sector of the economy to substantially step up productivity in foodgrains. Emphasis on agriculture extension services, irrigation.
- Farm-based economic activities: Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, and so on.
- Post-harvest management and marketing infrastructure.
- Synergy and dovetailing of programmes/schemes between Central ministries and the State Governments for filling up gaps in infrastructure.
- Building capacity and bringing professionalism in Regional Planning Body/ State Planning Boards.
- Active involvement of Autonomous District Councils, Panchayati Raj and local Self Government institutions, communities and Self-Help Groups in various development welfare schemes.
- Making the states attractive destinations for private sector investment and PPP.
- State-specific approach for the creation of opportunities for employment generation.

# Development Review

## 3 (II)<sub>b</sub> CHAPTER

### Decentralized/District Planning

1. Decentralized Planning is viewed as a strategy directed towards, inter alia, the promotion of increasing people's participation in the initiation, planning and implementation of development programmes, equity in resources allocation and greater accountability of bureaucracy and public administrators to elected bodies. Decentralized planning implies the planning from below, adopting the bottom up approach. It means that there are local decision making agencies having more or less independent existence and power. The formation and implementation of the plan is influenced largely by the local authority which is incharge of overall development of the area under its jurisdiction within the broad frame work of national economic planning. The structural, technological, institutional and organizational obstacles to overall growth can be identified better when viewed in the proximity to specific area and people. Every area, however small it is, has its own characteristics which are important for meaningful planning. The prime objectives of the decentralized planning as laid down were to decentralize the authority primarily to lend speed to developmental programmes and to ensure people's participation in the developmental process. The core element of the decentralized planning was to bring the decision making process closer to the locus of the problems and to integrate the same with the felt needs of the community. The concept of District Planning was introduced in the State as a part of Single Line Administration in 1976 with the twin objectives of:-

- Making planning more reflective of the hopes and aspirations of common man; and
- Ensuring speedy implementation of developmental programmes.

2. The salient features of Single Line Administration and subsequent orders issued on the subject were the institution of District Development Boards for each district with adequate popular representation, delegation of administrative and financial powers to Dy. Commissioners designated thereafter as the District Development Commissioners. This

concept was eventually reaffirmed and strengthened to respond to the changing situations and developments in September, 1993 by issuing comprehensive guidelines.

3. After the assumption of power by elected Government in October, 1996 and on the basis of feedback both at the administrative and political levels, the District Development Boards were revamped in November, 1996 by nominating the Hon'ble Ministers of the Cabinet Rank as chairpersons of District Development Boards instead of District Development Commissioners. Besides Hon'ble MPs, MLAs and MLCs of the District are nominated as members of the District Development Board. The representatives of the Panchayats, Municipal Corporations/committees and Weaker Sections of the society including women are also members of the DDBs.

4. The State has been preparing the District Plans for more than four decades. The process starts after the State budget is voted in the Assembly and the Heads of the departments are given the plan size as finally approved to suggest district-wise breakup of the sectoral outlays as approved in the budget. The process of formulation of plans at the district level starts thereafter and is got approved in the District Development Board meetings where HODs and District Officers also participate. To ensure the speedy development of the areas, eight(8) new Districts namely, Samba, Reasi, Kishtwar, Ramban, Shopian, Kulgam, Ganderbal and Bandipora have been created vide Government Order No.947-GAD of 2006 dated: 31-07-2006, and made functional from 1st April, 2007 itself.

6. There has been argument for communicating a lumpsum figure to districts on the basis of which the District Development Boards could determine the inter-sectoral priorities and finalize a plan of action keeping in view the local requirement and potential. Although such a situation would be an ideal one but at the same time care has to be taken to ensure that the State level strategy and the national guidelines are not distorted. However, the locational aspect and prioritization of the plan programmes is finalized by the DDBs.

7. The decentralized planning process has been able to evoke much greater public participation and reflect felt needs to a large

extent. Periodical review of the implementation of District Plan and decisions taken in the previous Board meetings is also taken by the concerned Chairmen, DDBs and also by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The outlays for District Plans have been increased from time to time. A major improvement has been made during 2006-07, thereby, sizeable portion of total plan outlays of the State has been provided for

District Plans. It is contemplated to take the share of District Plan from the present 34% to 50% of the total plan outlays during the next few years. The year-wise detail w.e.f (2002-03 to 2009-10) indicating total outlay, of which district plan, capital component of district plan and %age increase in district capital component is given as under:-

S.No.	Year	Total outlay	Of which district plan outlay	Capital component of district plan	% age increase in district capital component
1.	2002-03	220000.00	75584.69	33826.96	34
2.	2003-04	250000.00	80074.26	36403.82	08
3.	2004-05	300803.00	86515.35	41501.84	14
4.	2005-06	420000.00	10656.30	48534.51	17
5.	2006-07	434767.00	117500.51	61823.41	27
6.	2007-08	485000.00	126185.62	72882.75	18
7.	2008-09	551294.00	100715.83	88398.62	21
8.	2009-10	670000.00	135301.30	106402.49	20

S.No	Division/District	Revenue	Capital	Total	Expenditure upto ending December, 2009	Percentage of expenditure
<b>Kashmir Region</b>						
1	Srinagar	749.28	3468.26	4217.54	2520.38	59.76
2	Ganderbal	934.64	4797.00	5731.64	1961.36	34.22
3	Budgam	1847.00	5391.45	7238.45	3985.70	55.06
4	Anantnag	1914.88	6180.99	8095.87	4288.56	52.97
5	Kulgam	1316.94	4915.71	6232.65	3250.67	52.16
6	Pulwama	1350.18	3914.58	5264.76	2379.35	45.19
7	Shopian	764.67	4230.11	4994.78	2828.08	56.62
8	Baramulla	1999.70	5564.53	7564.23	4397.53	58.14
9	Bandipora	1257.02	4294.44	5551.46	2203.24	39.69
10	Kupwara	1934.10	5612.21	7546.31	4698.76	62.27
	Sub total	14068.41	48369.28	62437.69	32513.63	52.07
<b>Ladakh Region</b>						
11	Leh	27.90	7103.06	7130.96	4062.66	56.97
12	Kargil	0.00	7138.81	7138.81	2403.10	33.66
	Sub total	27.90	14241.87	14269.77	6465.76	45.31
	Kashmir Division	14096.31	62611.15	76707.46	38979.39	50.81
<b>Jammu Division</b>						
13	Jammu	2046.71	5245.62	7292.33	4062.54	55.71
14	Samba	824.70	3817.61	4642.31	2261.57	48.72
15	Kathua	1924.36	5240.39	7164.75	2518.55	35.15
16	Udhampur	1619.24	4736.00	6355.24	2722.38	42.84
17	Reasi	767.06	3876.24	4643.30	1994.98	42.96
18	Doda	1527.49	4062.22	5589.71	1773.79	31.73
19	Kishtwar	976.86	3493.85	4470.71	1954.10	43.71
20	Ramban	814.04	3880.15	4694.19	1854.07	39.50
21	Rajouri	2313.53	5072.24	7385.77	3935.09	53.28
22	Poonch	1988.51	4367.02	6355.53	3934.47	61.91
	Sub total	14802.50	43791.34	58593.84	27011.54	46.10
	Grand total	28898.81	106402.49	135301.30	65990.93	48.77

**Table 3(II).17  
funds provided to the districts under BADP**

S. No	Year	Allocation Under BADP (Rs in lakhs)	Funds provided to all districts
1	2002-03	10000.00	7720.21
2	2003-04	10000.00	8342.19
3	2004-05	10000.00	8400.59
4	2005-06	10000.00	9371.20
5	2006-07	10000.00	8925.26
6	2007-08	10000.00	7002.73
6	2008-09	10000.00	7000.00

8. For Leh and Kargil districts Autonomous Hill Development Councils headed by Chairmen/Chief Executive Councillors have been constituted. These councils have been vested with the executive powers in the districts to formulate, implement, review and monitor all developmental programmes including five year plans, Annual Plans and Annual Budget both under plan and non-plan.

9. Besides, on the pattern of MPLADS, the Constituency Development Scheme is also operational in the State since 1997-98 on the pattern of MPLADS. Under the scheme the amount has been increased from Rs 35.00 lacs to 50.00 lacs annually to each MLA/MLC for execution/implementation of developmental schemes in their respective constituencies.

10. The State Government has provided untied grants of Rs 33.00 crore for infrastructural development to the following districts on the basis of their backward indices during 2007-08 as per the details given in table 3(II)b.18.

**Table 3(II).18  
(Rs in Crores)**

S.No.	District	2007-08
1.	Doda	4.00
2.	Kishtwar	3.00
3.	Ramban	3.00
4.	Kupwara	8.00
5.	Poonch	7.00
6.	Rajouri	4.00
7.	Udhampur	1.00
8.	Reasi	1.00
9.	Baramulla	0.50
10.	Bandipora	0.50
11.	Anantang	0.50
12.	Kulgam	0.50
	Total	33.00

However, during 2008-09, no funds were provided to the districts under IDF. Liability accrued on account of IDF is to be taken care of within the district plan allocations.

### Performance of District Planning over the Years in J&K

Jammu and Kashmir State has the distinction of being the only State in the country where the process of decentralization was carried out at the district level by way of District Development Boards starting from the year 1977-78. Since then the quantum of district plan outlays is persistently on increase from Rs 4190.15 lakh in 1977-78 to Rs 100715.79 lakh in 2008-09. Expenditures achieved under district plan ever since its inception in the state have also matched with the earmarked district outlays. The five year plan period performances of the district plan outlays are shown in the table: 3(II)b.19

**Table 3(II)b.19 :District Plan Performance from 6th FYP to 10th FYP  
(Rs in lacs)**

Period	Outlay	%age step-up in Dist. FYP Plan Outlay	Expenditure	%age of Expenditure against Dist. FYP Plan Outlay
6th FYP	39687.99	-	41437.28	104.41
7th FYP	74125.08	86.77%	83100.04	112.11
8th FYP	155091.69	109.23%	152221.48	98.15
9th FYP	300514.95	93.76%	282428.14	93.98
10th FYP	459793.88	53%	441930.15	96.11

During 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> FYP, expenditures have been on the higher side than the initial outlay which worked out at 104.41% and 112.11% respectively, whereas during 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> FYP expenditures have been on the lower side than the initial agreed outlays, with percentage expenditure levels of 98.15, 93.98, and 96.11 respectively.

Year	Outlay	Decadal %age Increase	Expenditure	%age Expenditure against outlay
1977-78	4190.15	-----	4070.6	97.15
1987-88	13884.8	231.37	17460.8	125.75
1997-98	51211.6	268.83	48295.3	94.31
2007-08	96866.44	89.15	90886.68	93.83

Outlays under District Plan are increasing continuously over the years as is evident from the table, which shows the decadal percentage increases in the outlays from 1977-78 to 2007-08 over the last three decades and also shows the percentages of expenditure achieved against the initial agreed outlay for each decade.

### 10th Five Year District Plan Performance

In the 10th Five Year Plan, out of a total plan outlay of Rs.16255.70 crore, Rs.4613.70 crore was released for the Districts as District Plan excluding Rs.500 crore and Rs.215 crore

for the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) respectively, making a total of Rs.5328.70 crore which comes to 33% of the gross plan outlay. Government is making every effort for raising the Capital outlays. In the year 2002-03, an amount of Rs.338.26 crore was released/earmarked as Capital component out of the total outlay of Rs.755.03 crore while as in 2006-07 there was an outlay of Rs.618.33 crore as Capital outlay out of a total outlay of Rs.1175.10 crore thereby registering an increase of 82.80% over a period of five years. The table below reflects the year wise position since 2002-03:

Year	Revenue	% Increase	Capital	% Increase	Total	% Increase
2002-03	416.77		338.26		755.03	
2003-04	436.7	4.78	364.04	7.62	800.74	6.05
2004-05	451.25	3.33	415.02	14.00	866.27	8.18
2005-06	531.21	17.72	485.35	16.95	1016.56	17.35
2006-07	556.77	4.81	618.33	27.40	1175.10	15.60
Total Increase (2002-07)	-	33.59	-	82.80	-	55.64
Average Increase	-	8.40	-	20.7	-	13.91

It is worthwhile to mention here that total district plan outlay for the 1st annual plan 2007-08 of the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP was Rs. 969.41 Cr., which indicated a %age decrease of 17.50% over the last annual Plan 2006-07 of the 10<sup>th</sup> FYP depicting thereby that the allocation of district plan for various annual plans has not followed an increasing trend. However, this is mainly attributed to the transfer of bulk of revenue expenditure from plan to non-plan. The outlay under capital component has registered

Source: - Planning & Development Department (J&K). sustainable increase in the last three consecutive years, which is positive and healthy for further development.

The guidelines governing the decentralized planning in the State stipulates at least 30% of the total plan outlay of the State to be earmarked for district planning. Table given below reflects the share of district plan in the total plan from the annual plan 2002-03 to 2006-07.

S.No	Year	Total outlay for the state	Outlay Excluding PMRP	Share of District Plan in Total Plan	Share of District as % of col . 5	% increase over previous year in District Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2002-03	2200.00	2200.00	755.03	34.32	
2	2003-04	2500.00	2500.00	800.74	32.03	6.05
3	2004-05	3008.03	2708.03	866.27	31.99	8.18
4	2005-06	4200.00	3000.00	1016.56	33.89	17.35
5	2006-07	4347.67	3500.00	1175.10	33.57	15.60
	Total	16255.70	13908.03	4613.70	33.17	

Source: Planning & Development Deptt. J&K

Out of outlay of Rs. 13908.03 crore (excluding outlay under PMRP of the total approved outlay of Rs. 16255.70 crore) of the state for five annual plans from 2002-03 to 2006-07, an outlay of Rs. 4613.70 crore was earmarked under district plan constituting 33.17% of the total outlay.

Expenditure to the tune of Rs. 4597.75 crore which constitutes 99.65% of the total outlay of Rs. 4613.70 crore has been incurred under District Plan during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (2002-07).

### Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) now Backward Region Grant fund (BRGF) in J&K

Planning Commission, Government of India had introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) which has now been replaced as Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) under which special assistance is provided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Gol to the most backward districts of the country to bridge the infrastructural gaps to accelerate the pace of development in these districts. Rs 15.00 crore per year are provided to each of these districts for a period of three years i.e. a total of Rs 45.00 crore per district. In our state three districts namely Doda, Kupwara and Poonch have been selected as most backward districts. The District-wise position of funds released and utilized is given at A, B and C below:-

<b>Table 3(ii)b.22.1 :</b>			
<b>A-Doda</b>		<b>(Rs in lacs )</b>	
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay 2004-07</b>	<b>Funds utilized ending 3/2009</b>
1.	Agriculture	149.50	149.50
2.	Horticulture	170.00	152.89
3.	Animal Husbandry	90.00	75.00
4.	Sheep Husbandry	60.00	39.29
5.	Irrigation &FC	704.50	383.96
6.	Education	879.00	579.00
7.	Health	250.00	200.00
8.	DIC	102.00	63.00
9.	R&B	1118.00	1118.00
10.	PHE	215.74	207.40
11.	Power	600.00	449.96
12.	Information & Tech.	30.00	30.00
13.	Maintenance of Assets	66.26	40.38
14.	2% contingencies	65.00	44.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>3532.38</b>

<b>Table 3(ii)b.22.2 :</b>			
<b>B-Kupwara</b>		<b>(Rs in lacs )</b>	
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay 2004-07</b>	<b>Funds utilized ending 3/2009</b>
1.	Irrigation	1220.75	1043.97
2.	Communication	1107.90	942.93
3.	Power	526.41	475.09
4.	Education	644.29	414.98
5.	Agri. & Allied Agriculture	317.03	216.82
6.	Maintenance of Assets	675.00	362.99
7.	Information & Technology	8.62	6.49
8.	Audit Charges		1.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>3464.82</b>

<b>Table 3(ii)b.22.3 :</b>			
<b>C-Poonch</b>		<b>(Rs in lacs )</b>	
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Outlay 2004-07</b>	<b>Funds utilized ending 3/2009</b>
1.	Agriculture	172.60	131.82
2.	Slef-Employment	185.00	52.66
3.	R&B	1805.40	1351.89
4.	EM &RE/System Improvement	602.00	553.00
5.	PHE	1100.00	533.00
6.	Maintenance of Assets	634.00	377.63
7.	2% contingencies	1.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>

# Development Evaluation Study Results

## 3 (II)c CHAPTER

Evaluation aiming at effective development of any region is called as Development Evaluation. Development becomes effective only when the programmes/projects deliver goods in an intended manner, extent and to the target group of people. Today's age is the age of development, but development without evaluation is considered blind. This is because without evaluation little would be known about the outcome of the development effort. Evaluation provides useful feedback about the impact of the developmental programmes/projects launched in the diverse areas of socio-economic concern.

The importance of evaluation in the development process has been recognized world over. Evaluation is receiving serious global attention and it is purely in this context that a two days international conference of Development Evaluation was held on 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> October 2009 in New Delhi at Vigyan Bhavan, Planning Commission in which representatives of many other countries, international Organisations and reputed evaluation agencies across the nation participated. Experts on evaluation from countries like USA, U.K, France, China, Mexico, Columbia etc., experts of international organizations like UNO, UNDP, WHO, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and evaluation experts of reputed evaluation agencies like DFID(U.K) also participated. The conference was presided over by the Dy Chairman, Planning Commission, Govt of India, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia. Many distinguished evaluation entities of the country like Senior Advisor (Evaluation), Planning Commission, Director, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Dr C. Ragarajan, Chairman Economic Advisory Council besides members of Planning Commission other evaluation experts of PEO were among the participants in the conference. The J&K State was represented by Shri G.A. Qureshi, Director General, Economics & Statistics, J&K.

The conference was organized with a view to provide a forum for exchanging knowledge regarding evaluation structures and

methods. It was also aimed at to provide a platform for interaction and information sharing in strengthening Evaluation and Monitoring Systems in India. During the course of conference the experts of different countries/international agencies presented the results of the selected studies conducted by them and highlighted the experiences gained by them while pursuing evaluation.

For development of evaluation system in the country, a high level committee under the name and style of Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC)+ under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was set-up by the Planning Commission on 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2009. All members of the Planning Commission, four eminent research professionals from renowned research Institutes/Universities were nominated as the members of this committee with Advisor (Evaluation) PEO as the member secretary of the committee. For development of evaluation system in the country, the terms of reference for the committee were set as under:

- Identify major thematic areas for evaluation research in the country;
- Assess and monitor the quality of development evaluation research in the country and suggest remedial measures;
- Monitor follow-up action on findings of evaluation studies by Planning and Implementing Ministries/Departments;
- Suggest ways and measures for establishing greater linkages between PEO and central Ministries/departments, state evaluation institutions and other research/academic institutions/organizations engaged in monitoring, evaluation and research;
- Provide guidelines for formulation of national level evaluation policy outlining the methods, standards and processes of information generation and use;
- Assess evaluation resources and develop suitable strategies for evaluation and capacity development in the



Ministries/departments, NGOs, Universities and Research institutes in the country;

- Suggest any other activity to be undertaken by the PEO to generate useful evaluative information for planners/policy makers.

Director, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Planning Commission, GOI, also highlighted the role it played/plays in strengthening of Monitoring & Evaluation system in India. A brief review of the history of PEO and the performance of PEO on evaluation front was also presented, which is briefly reproduced hereunder:-

The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) was established in October, 1952, as an independent Organization under the guidance and direction of Planning Commission with a specific task of evaluating community development Programmes and other intensive area development schemes. The PEO was merged with Planning Commission in 1973. The PEO undertakes evaluation of selected programmes/schemes as per the requirements of various divisions of Planning Commission, Ministries/departments of Govt of India.

The evaluation studies conducted by PEO are designed to assess the performance, process of implementation, effectiveness of the delivery systems and impact of programmes/schemes. These studies are diagnostic and aim at identifying the factors contributing to success or failure of various programmes/schemes and derive lessons for improving the performance of existing scheme through mid-course corrections and better designing of future programmes.

## Organization structure of PEO-

PEO is primarily a field level organization under the overall charge of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. It has three tier set-structures with its headquarters at Planning Commission, New Delhi. The middle rung is represented by Regional Evaluation Offices while the next link is field units known as Field Evaluation Offices.

PEO has released 202 evaluation reports so far. Other contributions made by PEO towards development evaluation include holding of regular Workshops/seminars for interaction of planners, implementing agencies and academicians, training programmes for evaluation personnel for upgradation of skills, knowledge management by establishing & maintaining library where books on evaluation techniques and evaluation reports are kept for ready reference. The findings of the evaluation

studies conducted by the PEO are available on Internet at PEO Website [www.planningcommission.nic.in](http://www.planningcommission.nic.in).

Like other participants Shri G.A. Qureshi, Director General, Economics & Statistics, J&K also gave an impressive presentation on the Development Evaluation efforts underway in the state, besides throwing light on performance of Directorate of Economics and Statistics on Evaluation, issues confronting development evaluation and steps taken towards resolving them.

Performance of Directorate of Economics and Statistics as Development Evaluation Agency of J&K State can be gauged from the fact that more than 350 evaluation reports on a wide variety of subjects have been released so far and the main findings of these reports have been summarized in the publication entitled 'Compendium of Evaluation studies'. Until now three volumes of this publication covering 129 state level evaluation studies have been released by this Directorate. The fourth Volume of this Publication covering the findings of 25 more studies is in the pipeline and will be released shortly.

The main issue confronting Development Evaluation in the State is the poor & lukewarm response of departments/offices whose programmes/schemes are evaluated in providing necessary background information about the programmes to be evaluated coupled with inadequate follow-up on the findings of the evaluation studies. Inadequate infrastructure in terms of manpower and lack of exposure of evaluation machinery to the latest innovations/techniques of development evaluation is another handicap.

For strengthening of the evaluation mechanism at the state level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics initiated the proposal for Outsourcing of Evaluation Studies with involvement of NGOs and other research institutes in evaluation work in the state, exactly as per the procedure adopted by the PEO which is presently under the active consideration of state Govt. Further, two Training Workshops, both at Srinagar and Jammu were organised by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in collaboration with the PEO, Plg Commission, GOI, for enhancing capacity development for improving the quality of evaluation work. Due to increasing demand for evaluation in terms of quantity and timeliness, need for strengthening of evaluation machinery in the state is greatly felt. Accordingly, two staff strengthening proposals have been submitted which are also



under active consideration of the state Govt. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has recommended to the Government for linking of the release of funds (Financial Allocations) in respect of the offices/departments concerned with the action taken on the findings of the evaluation studies.

Main Findings of the evaluation studies conducted recently by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are given hereunder:

### 1) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA)-2008-09.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) envisages to guarantee at least 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme was introduced in the country from the year 2005 on pilot basis in some 200 districts but was later extended to whole of the country. The scheme is at present under implementation throughout the country in all districts except those districts which have 100% urban population.

The scheme was introduced in the country from 2005 and in J&K its implementation started from 2005-06 in districts of Poonch, Doda and Kupwara and was subsequently extended to all districts of the J& K State from 1st April, 2008. The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The other allied objectives of the scheme are generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity among others.

#### Main Findings & suggestions of the Study:

- The funds utilization profile of NREGA during the year 2007-08 was very low. In Kashmir division, it was just 9.64% of the available funds and in Jammu, it was 44.25%. However, in Jammu division the implementation of the scheme appears to have picked up the momentum from the year 2008-09 as 79% of the funds available have been utilized ending 3/2009. At the state level, 59% of the funds available under the scheme have been utilized during 2008-09.
- The monitoring mechanism has been seen taking no cognizance of the under utilization of resources. In fact it should take note of

such happenings during implementation of schemes, ascertain causes and suggest administrative, financial, and procedural measures for rectification.

- The J&K State remains labour deficient during the peak working season from April to November due to agricultural and other related activities thereby involving engagement of huge number of skilled and unskilled workers from outside the state. Even in remote and rural areas of the state the high cost of living as compared to other neighboring states has settled the wage rate much higher than the one offered under NREGS and resultantly very limited number of able and willing workers are coming forward to register themselves under the scheme.
- As per the reports of the implementing department the workers are not willing to work on the wages offered under NREGA and even those workers who have got registered fail to respond when they are offered work. They prefer to work in the open market and feel it easy, high enumerative and formality-less than wandering after Govt. Department officials for registration, opening of bank accounts and waiting for job opportunities. The workers are offering services in private market on competitive wage rate.
- In the Open Market a labourer is getting on an average Rs.160/- for working 9 hours a day whereas under NREGS he is getting Rs.70/- only per day for working 8 hours. Comparatively speaking the wages earned per hour of labour in the open market works out to Rs.17.77ps while as under NREGA it comes to Rs.8.75 ps only.
- During the field study it was revealed by almost 55% of the workers that wages were provided to them belatedly. Regarding the procedure of payment only 17% of the enquired beneficiaries expressed satisfaction. They were mostly seen discontented with the cumbersome official formalities.
- The scheme shapes to add to the empowerment of women by providing them employment opportunities and make them independent. These provisions of the Act/Scheme again are influenced by the social fabric prevailing in a particular area/state. In Kashmir division, though women do a lot of manual work within the household but totally hesitate to work outside on wages. This attitude of the women/society in Kashmir division is reflective of the information that in sample districts negligible numbers of woman have

registered themselves under the scheme during 2007-08. In Jammu division, the number of women registered under the scheme was also negligible, though women do offer services there on wage basis.

- In J&K State the participation of women in the scheme was very little in the beginning but has now started to pick-up. In Kashmir division, a negligible number of women had registered themselves under NREGS. They hesitate to participate and feel shy to do manual labour in their villages. In Jammu division, the number of women who participated in the scheme also stood at the lowest ebb. Women self help groups in the villages need to be formed for motivating the women to take benefit of the scheme.
- During the field enquiry, the assets created were inspected by the evaluation teams and opinion of the knowledgeable persons was also sought. 90% of them reported that no asset of impressive nature have been created under NREGA. The reason which they cited for this unhealthy state of situation was the un-balanced ratio of wage costs to material costs.
- The main reason of the low expenditure under the scheme in J & K state is the highly prevalent wage rate raging from Rs.120/- to 170/- in rural areas and Rs.180/- to Rs.200/- in urban areas. The high wage rate in the state is in fact the consequence of labour deficient nature of the economy which presently provides employment to lakhs of outside state workers through-out the year. The unemployment situation in J & K State is in respect of educated youth who normally hesitate to do manual labour even if remunerated adequately.
- The scheme could prove a grand success for improving the rural economy in the state particularly in remote and inaccessible areas of the state which remain cut-off from other parts of the state particularly during winters and where employment opportunities are scarce like Keran, Karnah, Machil, Teetwal, Gurez, Mahore, Zanskar, Nyoma etc in Kashmir division and in the poorly connected districts of Kishtwar, Doda, Reasi, Ramban and Poonch districts of Jammu division. In these areas, the market wage rate somehow matches the rates offered under NREGA. So Government should pay special attention to these areas of the state, particularly by strengthening the implementing mechanism and by launching special awareness programmes through print/electronic media and official contacts. In other parts of the state the scheme in its

present shape can prove useful in the lean agricultural seasons.

- In the emerging situation of NREGA in J&K, Govt. should identify the remote and inaccessible areas, particularly those remaining cut-off during winter and should pay special attention for implementing the scheme in those areas. This, among other things, warrants strengthening of implementing machinery in these areas and launching of special awareness programmes through print /electronic media and official contacts.

## 2) Technology Mission Scheme (2008-09)

The J & K State is endowed with Agriculture and Horticulture potential and has three different agro climatic zones, each with its specific characteristics. Although the State is full of mountains and hilly terrains, yet the area under the agricultural operation constitutes around ten percent of the geographical area of the State. The major water resources being rivers, streams, nahlas, water harvesting ponds etc. which are regularly enriched by annual precipitation. About 41% of the gross cropped area of the state is under irrigation .Kharief being the major harvesting season, all the important crops like paddy, maize etc. are grown in the State.

Vegetables like tomato, potato, radish, turnip, carrot, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, onion, guard etc. are commonly grown in the State besides pulses, spices, saffron etc. The State is also well known for its Horticulture produce. The State possesses immense scope for cultivation of all types of temperate fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, almond, cherry etc. Flowers like rose, gladiolus, chrysanthemum, carnation, lilies, tulips, gerbera etc. are also cultivated in the State with good results. About 70% of the State's population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture/horticulture.

Horticulture is an important sector in the economy of the State especially in District Baramulla where about more than 70% of the population make their livelihood on the income of this industry. District Baramulla being a largest District of the valley is spread over an area of 4588 Sq. Kms. The area under orchards in the district is 28516 Hects out of which 25230 Hects are under fresh fruit and 3286 Hects under Dry fruits.

Considering the potential of Horticulture/Agriculture for socio-economic development of J & K State, a centrally sponsored scheme %Technology Mission+ has been launched from 2003-04.The goals of the

Mission are to establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing Govt. programmes in the field of Horticulture/Agriculture Development to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes.

#### Main Findings/Suggestions of the Study:

- Under Technology Mission programme, the utilization of funds against the allocations made in district Baramulla district during the reference period both under Horticulture sector and Agriculture Sector was satisfactory. Under Horticulture sector more than 96% of the funds were utilized whereas under Agriculture sector the utilization of funds was more than 88%.
- The funds utilization profile of the Technology Mission was evidently satisfactory as compared to various other programmes/ Schemes which have recently come under evaluation in the State. The main cause of the failure or under-achievement of the intended objectives of the schemes has generally been the non-utilization/ under-utilization of financial resources. The capacity of the implementing Department to utilize the financial resources to the maximum possible extent is, no doubt the first step in the right direction in respect of Technology Mission in district Baramulla.
- The fixation of targets under Technology Mission has been done at the State level and segregated at the District and Zonal level also. This is an indication of positive approach of the implementing Department and, of course the physical achievements made by the Department under the programme do commensurate with the financial achievements, thus indicating towards realistic fixation of targets.
- Under Horticulture sector, the achievement of physical targets was 100% in respect of Area expansion, establishment of private nurseries, Poly Green Houses, Tube wells, PMRP and Deep Bore wells, while as under scheme component community tanks and On Farm Handling units it is ranging in nineties. The Agricultural sector also registered 100% physical achievements under Area expansion, Poly Green Houses, distribution of IP sets, Training programmes etc. The sub-schemes under which the physical targets could not be achieved fully during the reference period were Off Season Vegetable development, development of Spices, Rose production, distribution of Bee colonies etc.
- A good number of schemes of different Departments which came under evaluation in the recent past were running in bad weather owing to inadequacy of implementing machinery available with the departments concerned. The Horticulture/ Agriculture Department having well established mechanism at the gross root level seem to have taken the programme in the right perspective as is conspicuous of the satisfactory utilization of allocated funds. This aspect of the Technology Mission suggested that the policy makers and scheme designers should necessarily take into account the availability and adequacy of implementing machinery before launching a programme. Indiscriminate launching of Schemes/ Programmes with no augmentation of implementing mechanism is unlikely to achieve the intended objectives.
- The impact of area expansion under Horticulture was pre-mature to be assessed as planting of fruit trees takes a gestation period of 6 to 7 years to bear the fruits. However, the farmers have generally expressed satisfaction on the assistance. In Agricultural sector the farmers have cultivated vegetables and peas which catered their domestic needs and no sample beneficiary reported to have done it on commercial basis. The reason for not cultivating on large scale has been the distribution of limited seeds to the farmers.
- During the reference period 2003-04 to 2006-07, 185 polygreen houses were claimed established both under Horticulture and Agriculture sector. The field study revealed that all the 16 Poly Green Houses brought within the purview of the evaluation did not exist on the day of survey though 15 beneficiaries reported to have received the assistance and established the same. The reason of their non-existence has been cited the wooden structure which could not withstand the odd climatic conditions of the area. The farmers maintained that the Poly Green House Technology could prove very beneficial if, instead of wooden structure, steel/ iron structure is provided.

### 3) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)-J&K State

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, was started during the 7<sup>th</sup> Five year plan period with the objective of balanced development of sensitive areas in the western Region of the country through provision of infrastructural facilities and promotion of a sense of security among the population. The scheme was revamped in 1993-94 to give it a sharp

focus for tackling the special problems in the areas contiguous to the borders and line of control. Its coverage extended to the states which border Myanmar. The programme is in operation in Jammu and Kashmir since 1993-94. The number of border blocks in J & K State is presently 44 which have their areas bordering International Border and LOC with Pakistan, besides two blocks in district Leh bordering China.

As the main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the border, the focus in Jammu and Kashmir has been on construction of school buildings, hospital blocks, development of play fields, besides construction of link roads, agriculture, installation of solar lights etc. In order to ascertain the impact and extent of success of the programme, the Government desired to conduct an evaluation study of the programme and entrusted the job to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Under BADP 44 border blocks spread over 11 districts of the state are covered and for the purpose of instant evaluation study 50% of the blocks were covered for field enquiry, though the physical and financial achievements have been reflected in respect of the programme at state level.

#### Main Findings/Suggestions of the study:

- In total violation of the BADP guidelines, no base-line survey had ever been carried-out in the border blocks which was necessary to lay down a bench mark with respect to the level of development existing before the implementation of the project. The secondary scope of this baseline is the identification of problem areas with its magnitude on micro/cluster basis. Having no baseline, the departments implementing the BADP are indiscriminately implementing the schemes without taking into account the basic requirements of the area and the potential which could be harnessed for the benefit of the local people.
- The funds utilization profile of the BADP was satisfactory during the reference period. The utilization of 92% of the funds provided under BADP during the reference period was good enough to be satisfied-upon.
- The main emphasis of the programme in J&K had been on Roads and Buildings sector claiming 40% of the total expenditure incurred under BADP during the reference period 2006-07 to 2008-09. The Rural Development Department had utilized 21% of the expenditure followed by Education, Public Health Engineering, and Power Development Department utilizing 7%, 7% and 6% of the total expenditure respectively.
- The total population of border blocks, number of villages, number of villages within (0-10) Kms, (0-15) Kms and 0-20 Kms of International Border/Line of Actual Control, un-employment magnitude, average holding size etc. could not be ascertained with the result comparative analysis of the pre-programme and post programme situation could not be made for drawing conclusions unambiguously.
- The sectoral expenditure profile of the BADP bring this fact to the fore that there was no definite state level policy in respect of priority sectors. Had it been in place there would have been conformity among border districts with regard to utilization of funds under various sectors. Huge variations existed in utilization of funds under various sectors among various border districts.
- By utilizing almost 92% of the allocated funds during the reference period, the physical achievements which ultimately are put on scale during the field enquiry had not been properly documented anywhere. The executing agencies, the monitoring and controlling authorities at all levels have failed to provide the physical achievements under the programme. This seems an ample proof of a major Government Programme having lost its efficiency and had eventually dented its sharp edge. The system of maintaining official records of executed works under BADP at the district level is very weak. There is immense need to gear-up the monitoring mechanism of the programme to ensure its implementation as per guidelines.
- Keeping in view the over-busy schedule of the District Development Commissioners and the multi-sectoral dimensions of the BADP, a separate monitoring and controlling agency is required to be put in place with subject-matter specialists from all major disciplines so that the programme is ensured to be implemented effectively, efficiently and in a transparent manner.
- All the sample beneficiaries under agriculture sector reported to have been provided seeds during the reference period by the Agriculture department under BADP. 56% of the enquired beneficiaries expressed satisfaction over the timeliness of seeds provided. However, all of them maintained that the quantity of seeds provided to them was too limited to go for large scale production.



- A sample of 18 beneficiaries under Horticulture sector was contacted in the selected villages who reported to be provided assistance in the form of fencing of their orchards and for replacement of old UVS film. No planting material had been provided whatsoever which again was an indication of the fact that no realistic approach was being adopted at the sectoral level also.
- The Animal/Sheep Husbandry sector also seems pursuing the traditional strategy of providing medical care and some feed/fodder on subsidized rates. No concrete steps for establishment of sheep/Goat Farms and for upgradation of live-stock were taken by the Department.
- The Industries sector had been taken care of only in district Leh and Kargil. In other 9 border districts no funds have been utilized on this production oriented and employment generating sector of the economy.
- The districts seemingly are working independently with no guiding principles and norms. They seem at liberty in prioritizing the BADP activities which is bound to lead to an imbalanced developmental strategy, particularly when no baseline survey was conducted in the target areas. The balanced development of the border blocks warrants that there must be fixed sectoral allocations as per the priority list of sectors compatible with the requirements and genuine aspirations of the people. The District Development Commissioners and district sectoral heads should be allowed to exercise their choice only within a particular sector and should in no case be allowed to prioritise/fix the sectoral allocations with little or no regard to the balanced development of the area.
- The expenditure profile under R&B sector suggests that sufficient proportion of funds had been utilized for connectivity purposes during all the three years of reference period. This again warrants caution on the part of policy makers to ensure balancing of utilization among various sectors as per their justifiable requirements. Road connectivity is mostly required for boosting the economic development, but it should not be at the cost of investments in the other economic sectors.
- As per knowledgeable persons, perspective, the association of people in formulation of BADP plan was just 28%, in the selection of beneficiaries 41%, in respect of execution of works 58% and for the maintenance of created assets 28%. These figures itself speak of very little and discouraging trend of local participation in the implementation of BADP which would definitely affect the efficient planning, bonafide selection of beneficiaries, quality of work and the maintenance of assets.
- While giving suggestions for effecting improvements in the BADP implementation, 66% of the knowledgeable persons advocated for beneficiary oriented schemes to be implemented in Agriculture, Horticulture, and allied activities for direct upliftment of the local people. A good percentage of enquired persons stressed for major irrigation projects so that vast fields available in the area are brought under cultivation.
- In the verified works, a very little quantum of 22% works/equipments were rated %good+ by the evaluation team, 73% were judged satisfactory and 5% rated %Bad+ or of unacceptable quality. This situation again warrants for intensive supervision and monitoring by the concerned executing officers and monitoring authorities.
- The instant evaluation study having brought this fact to the fore that some works executed under BADP lack quality, the Govt should put in place the system as advised in the revised guidelines of the BADP circulated in January 2009, which is expected to go a long way in ensuring execution of quality works and procurement of standard equipments under the programme.
- Creation of a separate monitoring wing with subject matter specialists from all major disciplines of Engineering and non-Engineering wings could also be considered by the Government for ensuring that the funds under BADP which now are about to touch 100 crores annually in J&K, are utilized for the purpose as envisaged. The present system of monitoring is difficult to work in respect of BADP which itself requires and warrants a separate and full time monitoring mechanism in view of it being a multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional programme.
- Keeping in view the specific objective of the study of ascertaining whether or not, villages falling in the (0-10) Km belt were treated on priority under the BADP, the sampling procedure was appropriately designed to verify the same. But due to non-cooperation of the concerned departments, the stipulated procedure could not be adopted and the

evaluation agency was left with no option but to go for random selection of villages, instead of selection on the basis of maximum coverage under components/schemes of BADP. However, the enquired knowledgeable persons were of the view that maximum works are being executed in the border belt of (0-10) Km area.

#### 4) Cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme (CMDM) - J&K State (2004-05 to 2007-08)

The National Programme on Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) which is popularly known as Mid-Day-Meals Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1995 with the objective to boost universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously laying impact on nutritional status of students in primary grade. Initially the programme covered students of primary stage studying in Government, local body and Government aided schools. Later on, the scheme was extended in 2002 to cover the children studying in Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) Centres.

In J&K also, Cooked Mid Day Meals Scheme was introduced on pilot basis in November 2004 in respect of 05 schools in each educational zone. The implementation actually took off from April 2005 covering all Government run schools, having Primary Classes and EGS centres as well. The Evaluation study on Mid-day-Meal Scheme has been conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics at the instance of State Level Evaluation Committee (SLEC) for the years 2004-05 to 2007-08.

##### Areas of Success

- The satisfactory utilization of funds (91%) under Cooked Mid Day Meals (CMDM) Scheme is also corroborated by the Sample Zonal Level and Sample School Level information. However, the Sample School level information brings this fact to the fore that belated releases are made at the school level and school management is forced to utilize school grants available for other components which however, are subsequently reimbursed.
- The utilization of lifted food grains was observed to be almost hundred percent in respect of Kashmir Division while as in Jammu Division, it was 92 percent. In aggregate, the utilization of grains was 96 percent of the lifted food grains for the State

in respect of reference period 2004-05 to 2006-07. The Sample Zonal level data and Sample School level data puts it at 95 percent and 97 percent respectively for whole of the State.

- The information provided by the Chief Education Officers of respective districts across the State reveals that during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07, all the schools with Primary classes Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) Centres were covered under the revised National Programme on Nutritional Support to Pry. Education Scheme (NP-NSPE). During 2005-06, a total of 21281 schools and EGS Centres were covered which increased to 22365 in the year 2006-07. The sample zone level and sample school level verification confirmed the full coverage of schools and EGS Centres under the scheme for the reference period.
- In the Sample Schools, as per the opinion of the Heads of the Schools, 91 percent institutions have shown improvement in the enrolment of students, 91 percent schools recorded reduction in drop-out rate and 82 percent schools reported increase in attendance of enrolled children. This situation is an indication of the positive impact of the CMDM scheme which fulfills the objective of its launch on this specific front to a great extent.
- As per Heads of the School, the Sample Schools in respect of Kashmir division were unanimous that CMDM Scheme has brought about improvement in the health condition of children, but in Jammu division 10 sample schools out of 418 have maintained that no visible improvement was seen in the health profile of the beneficiary children
- Cooked rice with Dal, was most commonly served to 90 percent of the student beneficiaries as reported by them. Cooked rice with vegetables has remained the next popular and mostly consumed dish (75 percent).
- The participation of Village Education Committees (VECs) in the implementation process of CMDM Scheme is reflective from the fact that 96 percent of the enquired VECs reported to have been invited by respective school managements for discussion on the implementation of the scheme. 96 percent of the sample VECs reported to have physically inspected the CMDM Scheme. 92 percent were satisfied with serving of meals under the scheme in the concerned Schools. Thus, it seems that

the school management has accepted the role and involvement of VECs in the process and the community representatives have also accepted the assignment for the ultimate interests of the community as a whole.

### Areas of Concern

- Contrary to the views expressed by the Chief Education Officers across the State and seconded by the majority of sample Zonal Education Officers, 18 percent of the schools were not satisfied with the lifting arrangements of food grains. Similarly 12 percent of the schools have registered complaint about the quality of food grains with the evaluation team and 10 percent schools have reported that the supplies were not in time. This contradictory information suggests that the officers at the controlling and monitoring position rely on paper information and are not physically supervising over the scheme implementation on ground.
- The Cooked Mid Day Meals (CMDM) Scheme is without any specific direction on the score of cooking arrangements both on the manpower and infrastructural front. 14 percent of the sample schools have carried this job through the services of teachers which is straight away misutilisation of time frame stipulated for class room teaching, which is their primary job and the end objective of the CMDM Scheme itself.
- On the infrastructural front 63 percent of the sample schools were getting meals cooked outside the school or outside the school premises, 9 percent have constructed temporary sheds and only 3 percent have appropriate cooking place in the form of separate kitchen. A sizeable quantum comprising 22 percent sample schools, were doing this job in the classrooms which is neither advisable from the educational point of view nor from the hygienic and safety aspects of the enrolled children while as 3 percent Sample Schools supplied the meals in dry form.
- The most striking weakness of CMDM Scheme is the misutilisation of education time. The special observation of the evaluation teams throughout the State was that the time frame within which meals are required to be served in the schools is not possible for school management to adhere to. The cooking of meals, pre-serving preparations, serving and then post-serving management in terms of cleaning of utensils, takes hours together and consequently tantamounts to dispossession of education time. The dispossession of time was acute in those schools where teaching staff was associated with the preparation and serving of meals.
- As per general observations, the limitation of utensils required for cooking and serving of meals is a general problem in the schools. The condition of utensils was generally observed unhygienic. Non-availability of water in some schools was the cause of unhygienic condition of utensils. Replacement of primitive and unhygienic utensils is impossible for schools due to paucity of funds under the scheme.
- The supervision and monitoring system of the scheme has been observed very weak due to over busy schedule of Chief Education Officers (CEOs)/Zonal Education Officers (ZEOs). In such a state of situation, separate monitoring wing at the Zonal level needs to be put in place to ensure intensive supervision of the scheme, especially with regard to quality control. The quality of food grains and hygienic aspects of cooking process must be ensured at all costs as any minor compromise on such things may negate the very purpose of the scheme and could endanger the child health who by nature are vulnerable to morbidity.
- The scheme modalities need to be specific on the manpower and infrastructural provisions of cooking and serving meals. Separate kitchen facility for all the schools and EGS Centres across the State is really hard to imagine at this juncture. There is no other alternative for the Govt but to provide separate Kitchen facilities to schools in a phased manner, if the scheme has to continue on the current modalities without compromising on the health, hygiene and safety aspects of the minor children.
- In order to do away with the striking weaknesses of the CMDM Scheme in terms of dispossession of education time, the following alternate arrangements need to be put in place:-
  - I. Processed eatables/snacks, biscuits, roasted grams and dry fruits could be provided in lieu of cooked meals;
  - II. CMDM Scheme could be integrated with ICDS and the responsibility of nutrition serving be completely handed-over to ICDS Organization. For shouldering such huge additional workload, the

Organization has to be strengthened appropriately.

- III. Cooking and serving of meals in schools be carried-out on contract basis.

Any of these suggestions could be acted-upon with appropriate safeguards and strict and intensive monitoring system in place at the Zonal level. The proposed arrangement is expected to improve CMDM programme in totality without sacrificing the educational aspect of the schools. These suggestions may require modifications in CMDM Scheme by the Human Resource Development Ministry, Govt of India.

### Operational Status

- The per capita fund utilization shows that the funds utilized at State level per child amounted to Rs. 221.69, which declined to Rs. 203.73 at Zonal level. The funds utilization per child shrank further to Rs. 159.60 at School level during the year 2006-07.
- At School (Sample) level, the per capita grains utilized has increased from 11.12 Kgs per child per year during 2005-06 to 12.35 Kgs during the year 2006-07, thereby showing an increase of 11.06 percent over the previous year. Similarly grains lifted per child per year has shown a percentage increase of 13.53 during 2006-07. A gap of 0.570 Kgs per capita has been observed between grains lifted and grains utilized during 2006-07.
- The per capita grain utilization has shown variation at State level, Zonal level and Sample School level with the indicators standing at 10.52 Kgs, 11.59 Kgs and 12.35 Kgs respectively for the year 2006-07.
- As per analysis of the parameter %Operational Days as per Fund Utilization, on the basis of per capita financial involvement of Rupee One, the data revealed that the scheme was under operation for 91 days during 2005-06 at State level. The finding has been corroborated by Zonal level data which indicates again that the operational period of the scheme was 91 days. At Sample School level the data speaks that the scheme was operational for 114 days during the same period.
- As per analysis of the parameter %Operational Days as per Grain Utilization, there has been an increase of 1.54 percent (2 days) during 2006-07 over the previous year when compared at State level. The operational days for the year 2006-07 were

105. The Zonal level data exhibited that the operational days of the scheme as per grains utilization were 117 during 2005-06 and 116 during 2006-07, thereby showing a decrease of 0.86 per cent (1 day).

### Lessons Learnt

The Cooked Mid Day Meals Scheme in J&K State is under operation with a holistic approach towards betterment of school children. Though the scheme is in early stage of its operation, yet the dividends have started emerging with a positive note. A beginning has been made towards ensured Universalization of Primary Education with impetus on nutritional supplementation and behavioral changes towards health/hygiene of the clientele. Still substantial headway are to be made in future for implementation of the scheme in its right perspective.

From the overview of study results some lessons have been learnt which need to be addressed on priority:

- The scheme has been observed to be functional for alternate days in contravention to the norms of the scheme. The intermittent operation of scheme defeats the very purpose of the scheme. Under these circumstances, the nutritional supplement offers little hope for improvement in evoking regular attendance, improvement in enrolment and controlling dropout rate.
- Least attention has been paid towards provision of infrastructure required for implementation of the scheme as per desired objectives. Non-availability of proper cooking place, utensils and manpower for safe preparation, pre/post serving arrangement of meals in the schools, is posing a serious problem in proper delivery of the services to the beneficiaries.
- Instances of involvement of teachers, in preparation and pre/post serving arrangement of meals in the Sample Schools, amounts to dispossession of time stipulated for class room teaching. Besides, this practice is dishonour to dignity and role of teaching faculty, who are not expected to deliver the service to the children in a conducive atmosphere. The practice of teachers involvement in cooking process, defeats the very spirit and sanctity of the scheme.
- A convergence of Cooked Mid Day Meals Scheme with Health Checkups by representative of Health Department is required in order to keep an eye on



improvements in health status of beneficiaries during the course of scheme implementation. The joint exercise will be helpful in providing indicators like prevalence/surveillance of various diseases, identification of parameters of malnutrition like weight, height, eye-sight, hearing, general growth, depression and other psychological parameters.

- The ultimate efforts are required to be directed towards maintenance of strong database from grass root level to State level so as to eke out parameters both weak and strong. This would form strong base to arrive at remedial measures to be directed towards slack areas through vigorous monitoring, from top to bottom and vice-versa.

All the objectives under the programme could be achieved in their right earnest on the basis of strong monitoring mechanism and bridging of communication gap existing between various levels of hierarchy viz-a-viz Village Level Community Members.

## 5) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)- J&K State (2003-04 to 2007-08)

Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) was introduced in the year 2003-04 for procurement of %C+grade apple in Kashmir Division @ Rs.3/- per kg. In the year 2004-05, the scheme was extended to whole of the state including procurement of Sandy Pear from Jammu Division. During the year 2005-06, the procurement prices were enhanced from Rs.3/- to Rs.4/- per kg for both apple and pear. In 2006-07, the rates were further enhanced from Rs.4/- to Rs.5/- per kg taking into consideration the increasing production costs. Under the scheme, the fruit is procured in different collection centres established by the Horticulture Planning and Marketing Department from growers and is supplied to the public/private processing units @ Rs.0.50 per kg and Rs. 1.00 per kg in respect of C-grade apple and sandy pear respectively. The main intended objectives of the scheme are:-

- 1) To provide support price to the fruit growers for low grade produce at the door steps to cover his production costs.
- 2) To ensure up-gradation of this major horticulture produce by segregating the low grade quality fruit from his possession.
- 3) Proper value addition and processing of the off-grade produce and making the

processing industry competitive in the domestic and international markets.

As per the estimates of the Horticulture Department near about 30% of the apple production in the state is considered as %C+ grade which means that about 2 to 3 lac MTs of %C+ grade apple becomes available in the state annually depending upon the annual production of apple. MIS is targeted to lift 25 thousand MTs of %C+ grade Apple/Sandy pear annually. The implementation of the scheme has been stopped by the Government.

### Areas of Success

- The Scheme was successful in making its presence felt by creating awareness in growers about pure grading and quality control which can help in maintenance of brand name %Kashmir+ in future. The objective of providing support price to growers covered under the scheme could also be expected to some extent. As evident from the field analysis, the MIS is providing better returns to growers than the rates offered by local and export markets.
- 92 percent of the beneficiaries informed that the introduction of the scheme has undoubtedly helped in upgradation of the fruits as the growers who were used to mixing practices have by virtue of MIS dispossessed their low grade in lieu of reasonable rates offered at their door steps. 62 percent of the beneficiaries were satisfied with timely procurement of the fruit.
- The growers were unanimous on the MIS being grower friendly as the %C+ grade produce was fetching them Rs.30 to 40 per box of 17 kgs i.e. much below the MIS scheme provided for.

### Area of Concern

- The physical and financial targets set under the scheme were too limited to expect the scheme to achieve the objective of complete quality control. Likewise the objective of providing support price to the growers for %C+grade produce could be expected to the maximum of covered beneficiaries only.
- The implementing Department has not been able to utilize the allocated financial resources fully and resultantly the physical targets which were already short of desired quantum, were not achieved and the shortfall was of the order of 56 percent.
- The procurement of fruit reflects imbalance across the districts. Non segregating of

targets at the district level was one of the reasons of imbalance in the procurement.

- Only two processing units i.e. M/S FIL Industries Ltd. Srinagar and JKHPMC Srinagar (Pvt/Public) units have claimed 93.76 percent of the procured fruit, though by eligibility under the scheme modalities where distribution pattern on the basis of installed capacity was to be followed. The visible monopolistic character of one unit in fruit processing line of activity, might probably be one of the reasons that in spite of Govt. providing raw material on subsidized rates of Rs.0.50 per kg, only one new unit has come-up in the sector during the period of MIS implementation.
- Maximum benefits of the scheme have percolated down to traders, pre-harvesting merchants and other non-growers who had provided 53 percent of the fruits procured under MIS.
- Delayed payment was reported by 70 percent of the beneficiaries which was termed as a serious drawback of the scheme. On spot payment was the essence of the beneficiaries/growers viewpoint in view of high and urgent input costs they have to bear to maintain and sustain their orchards, particularly of small and marginal growers.
- 70 percent of the beneficiaries reported untimely/delayed payment which needs to be improved upon. The scheme needs to be operationalised in the beginning of the harvesting season to facilitate the growers who need to be ensured of the scheme implementation, otherwise due to uncertainty they enter into agreements with the traders and merchants on unfavorable trade conditions.
- In some fruit growing pockets of the state like Pulwama, Shopian and Kangan, fruits were provided under MIS by some middlemen after obtaining the same from fruit growers at Rs.40-50 per box, leaving them unaware of the scheme. Thus in such cases, though fruit was provided under MIS but the benefit was reaped by non-deserving traders in contravention to the scheme objectives which provide for benefit to the grower.
- In the given situation where all the fruit growers were enthusiastically ready to provide fruit to the Department under the MIS on rates offered, achievement of just 45 percent on financial front and 43 percent on physical side was enough proof of the

Department failing to implement the scheme in a desired manner.

- The average wholesale rate of apple per box after launch of MIS in comparison to the rates which prevailed before have decreased throughout. Putting the rates on price index, the decrease in real/value terms of wholesale rates of Apple per box was phenomenal. This information out-rightly negates the departmental assertion or the scheme background assumption that introduction of MIS would fetch higher returns to the growers as a result of improvement in grading and quality up gradation.
- Only one unit under the name and style M/S Shah Foods Srinagar has been established after the launch of MIS. It transpires that the element of subsidy on raw material has not been able to pave way for establishment of new units under the sector.
- The employment generation in the processing sector showed marginal increase due to increase in the annual production of the units. This marginal increase has, in fact no conformity with the huge amount of Rs.2275.21 lakhs which the Govt. invested in the form of subsidy element in the processing sector under MIS Scheme.

### Lessons Learnt

- In view of huge availability of % grade produce and limited targets under the scheme, it is advisable to restrict the scheme to the small and marginal growers only. The role of Traders, Contractors or pre-harvesting merchants should be specified. This way it could be ensured that the benefit goes to the most deserving.
- In view of implementing department failing to achieve the set physical and financial targets under MIS, alternate arrangements should have been deliberated upon and experimented.
- On spot payment was the essence of the growers in view of urgent and high input costs they have to bear to maintain and sustain their orchards. In order to meet this justified demand, earmarking of revolving fund at the disposal of the implementing department could be an option.
- In order to avoid the manipulations of middlemen, awareness among the growers about the MIS scheme is necessary. This may preferably be done through print and electronic media.

- The distribution pattern of fruit among the processing units needs to be amended to pave way for smaller units to develop and function at least upto their installed crushing capacity. This would also attract and persuade other entrepreneurs to invest into the processing sector and thus employment generation could take place both for skilled and un-skilled unemployed youth of the state.
- In view of the limited implementing mechanism and ineffective monitoring system, Horticulture Development Department is required to be associated and coordinated actively with the MIS implementation as they have well established mechanism and apparatus all over the state. In addition, being the subject matter specialists their association would be of immense use in the establishment of properly located collection centres and awareness campaign.

## 6) Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP)- J&K State (2007-08)

Tuberculosis(TB) is one of the most widely known diseases, and has had many dreadful names; for example Consumptionq. the disease that consumes the body; sukha- the disease that dries up; Tapp diq- the torture fever etc. In the developing nations Tuberculosis is the second fatal disease after AIDS which is the major cause of deaths. In India Tuberculosis is one of the biggest public health problems and kills more people than HIV, STIS, Malaria, Leprosy and tropical diseases combined. This highlights the importance of TB control in India. The Physicians and Policy makers are seriously concerned over the problem and in order to eradicate this disease, a National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) was launched during 1962.

The operational guidelines of the scheme were revised so that ultimate aim and objective of the scheme is achieved by realizing visible impact on ground in the shortest possible time by ensuring that the benefits accrue to the target group of population regularly, timely and without any interruption.

### Main Findings and Suggestions

- The outlay and expenditure profile of the sample district tuberculosis centers suggests that the major component of the scheme i.e purchase and supply of drugs is still a centralized affair. The funding pattern does not commensurate the revised strategy

which provide for augmentation of case finding activities through primary sputum microscopy to detect at least 70% of the estimated cases by establishing a microscopic network. During the entire period of RNTCP implementation from 2004 to 2007, the funds provided to the six sample districts under components, Laboratory material, equipment maintenance and equipment procurement was just of the order of Rs 10.04 Lacs against which an amount of Rs 8.08 Lacs was utilized. By utilizing a meager amount of Rs 8.08 Lacs in six districts during a period of three years of RNTCP implementation, establishment of microscopic network is somewhat hard to imagine.

- Appropriate NGO involvement was stressed in the revised programme, but among the sample districts the funds for such component were provided only to DTC Jammu to the tune of Rs. 0.41 lacs out of which an expenditure of Rs.0.18 lacs was booked. In other 5 sample districts no NGO activities for implementation of RNTCP have been promoted.
- During the first year of RNTCP implementation 2004-05, the identification and registration of TB patients increased by 20% over the pre-revised period of 2003-04, though in district Budgam, Kathua and Poonch, the revised programme was started in 2005-06. The increase over 2005-06 was 80% and in 2006-07 the increase over 2005-06 was 40%. The Sample district-wise data shows that the increase in the registration process was universal as a result of the implementation of the RNTCP.
- The trend of achievements for conducting sputum smear tests during the revised period 2004-05 to 2006-07 was itself demonstrative of the fact that the diagnostic situation has undergone a positive change. The conduct of sputum smear tests has increased by 199% in 2005-06 over the base year of the revised period 2004-05 and in 2006-07 it showed an increase of 144% over the same year. The conduction of chest x-rays has decreased through-out the revised period which, in fact is the result of the RNTCP strategy which stresses more on classical laboratory approach of sputum microscopy in view of it being cheaper, easier and more reliable than even chest radiography.
- The registration of TB patients done during the period of RNTCP implementation has no doubt shown improvement over the pre-

revised period and was increasing year after year. In 2004-05, the first year of RNTCP implementation, the registration of TB patients in sample districts has shown an increase of 82% over the last year of the pre-revised period 2003-04. The increase in 2005-06 was of the order of 117% and that of 2006-07 of the magnitude of 204% over the year 2004-05 (pre-revised period). Thus it could be concluded that revised programme has been able to improve the identification and registration process of the TB Patients in the State to a considerable extent.

- During the first year of RNTCP implementation only district Pulwama and Jammu have reported supply of drugs on revised pattern and during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, the supplies have been reported by five districts as per revised pattern. However, the non fixation of targets by the Department was of serious concern and itself an indication of non-seriousness of the Department in implementing the programme.
- The default of TB patients has occurred even in the revised programme which was an indication of the fact that revised programme having sufficient provisions to arrest the default, has not been implemented properly on ground. The actual magnitude of default could not be ascertained as district Kathua and Kupwara have not precisely provided the information on the subject.
- The deaths of TB patients occurring in the pre-revised programme were just 1% of the registered patients during the year as compared to 2 to 4 % deaths occurring in the revised period of three years. This obviously negates the achievements of the main objectives of the revised TB Control Programme and the objectivity of the components of the revised strategy.
- In the sample districts only one NGO under the address St. Joseph Hospital Barjani Bari Brahmina has extended their co-operation in Jammu district and during the reference period have identified 92 TB cases and referred them for registration in the respective DTCs. They have also helped in the diagnosis, treatment and have acted as observers in the administration of DOTs to those patients. In other five sample districts no NGO has come forward to volunteer itself in the TB Control programme.
- The characteristic of annual family income of sample TB patients brings this fact to the fore, rather second the already proven fact that TB is greatly related to poverty. Among the sample TB patients 80% belonged to the below poverty line group having annual family income of less than 40 thousand and 9% patients belonged to income group of Rs. 40-50 thousand which also belongs to poor family group.
- Correlations have also been observed between disease and characteristic of age and sex. The field survey reveals that 61% of the registered patients were men in the sample districts.
- The field enquiry reveals that identification and diagnosis of TB has to a great extent been decentralized and it was now no more a mere District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) affair alone under the revised programme. The identification of 55% of the sample TB patients was done at the nearby medical centers. However the role of NGOs was still to develop in the state.
- Among 246 sample patients under category On Treatment+98% reported the availability of drugs free of cost, sufficient, regular and timely. The establishment of DOT centers under the revised programme have facilitated patients to collect drugs in their localities. Availability of sufficient, timely and regular drugs at nearby centers is undoubtedly an achievement under the revised format of the Tuberculosis Control programme. The cause of default in the pre-revised programme was to a great extent due to centralization of the TB control facilities in terms of diagnosis, laboratory facilities and drug distribution.
- The case study of cured patients clearly suggests that if treatment is continued as per RNTCP format, the disease could easily be controlled. It is only the deviations from the stipulated guidelines that the problem of tuberculosis gets de-controlled. The cured patients have managed drugs from DTC and from the nearby DOT centers regularly.
- In case of 72% of the dead registered patients, TB has been the cause of death as reported by family members of deceased patients. 80% reported that the deceased patients were on treatment when they breathed their last. While expressing views on the problems faced by their patients during treatment, 32% reported side effect, 31% complained of ineffective treatment/drug resistance. No family report revealed to have faced any problem with regard to TB medicine supply.



- As per the patient perspective no component of RNTCP claimed full satisfaction and confidence of the patients. In fact the programme in the revised format is well designed and well directed but deficiencies in implementation have rendered the programme ineffective to a great extent with the result the objectives which were associated with the programme remained under-achieved.

## 7) River Valley Project-Thein Dam Catchments, Kathua (2007-08)

Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Project (RVP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared between Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 90:10 respectively. This scheme was launched during the Third Five-Year Plan for mounting concerted efforts for prevention of catchment area deterioration. The work for treatment of the catchment area in J&K State was taken-up in the year 1994-95. The project area in J&K State extends over 87,706 hectares comprising of 43 Micro-watersheds.

### Main Findings and Suggestions

- 356 Drainage line treatment structures were physically checked (under physical verification) in the 40 selected sample closures. 49% of these Structures were in good condition, 38% were partially damaged and other 13% were completely damaged. It needs a mention here that no location-wise data was available with the Department, which hampered work-wise physical verification of the Evaluation Team.
- As per response of Sample households, the Drainage Line Treatment status under Soil Conservation component reflects dismal position of the works executed, with only 7 percent works found in good condition as against 93 percent works partially/completely damaged (78 percent partially and 15 percent completely damaged) during five year span.
- All of the 4 ponds selected for Physical verification were not in good condition. These were damaged and did not contain any water. One of the farm ponds was found occupied by one local resident of the area who reported that the authorities had not paid the charges of labour rendered by him in construction of the pond.
- 11 composite nurseries have been also set up, in which 92.32 lac plants were planted with the financial involvement of around One Crore Rupees. Out of eleven nurseries only One nursery at Kharwah in Tc 2d MWS is functioning with reported plantation of One lakh plants spread over an area of One hectare. As per physical verification approximately 0.87 lakh plants were found alive in the said Nursery.

### Quality of Programmes Executed

- The survival rate of Robinia under Agro-Forestry as per response of Sample households was 49%, thereby exhibiting 51% mortality, which can be attributed to supply of poor quality plant material and lack of a) supervision, b) exchange of knowledge and c) post-plantation care.
- The Survival Rate of Horticulture Plantation as reported by sample households under %scattered plantation+ was 37 percent. Orchard plantation was not found anywhere in the sample Micro-watersheds.
- In the sample afforestation closures, Survival Rate of Plantation, on the survey day, was 34%. The project authorities have estimated Plant Mortality Rate of 25% whereas the physical verification has revealed a causality up to 66% which is quite high. Effective remedial measures are required to reduce causality for ensuring better survival. Of those plants found alive on the survey day, only 2% were found to be in a very good condition, 80% in good condition and 18% were below average. Mortality among plants is reported to be mainly caused due to lack of watch /ward rendering the closures open for all type of intervention.
- Only 35% of the knowledgeable persons reported participation of people in planning of the plantation drive and selection of species to be planted. 45% reported that the locals were involved in execution of work. Only 30% reported that they were involved for watch and ward of the closure and 25% reported that local persons were consulted for maintenance of plantation.
- Although farmer camps were organized within the project area, however, in order to sensitize the farming Community and to instill element of accountability amongst them, the exchange of knowledge programme and farmer field visit outside the State, could have proved beneficial. During project period no farmer visits to demonstration areas and to other successful Watershed or Research Institutions within or outside the State, have been undertaken, which has adversely affected the project

output, though there is such provision in the scheme modalities.

- As observed from the data given by the Department, there has been sharp decrease in the run off. During the year 2003, the watershed had 55.2% run off which came down to 32.7% in the year 2005 and to 13.8% in 2007.

### Monitoring Mechanism and Adherence to guidelines

- A complete failure of Monitoring mechanism and accountability in project implementation has come to fore. The project authorities could not provide requisite detailed, Item-wise, Year-wise, Micro-shed-wise secondary data regarding implementation of the schemes which compressed the scope of the instant study. No location-wise data was available with the department.
- Despite clear cut guidelines, barbed wire fencing has been utilized to cover closures which have consumed 32 percent of the total expenditure booked under the project. As envisaged in guidelines, the vegetative cover was to be provided through greening of the area, which would have added to the green wealth of the area thereby enhancing the growth of natural wealth in the region. Fencing was good in case of 38% of the closures and in 62% of the closures it was found damaged mostly by the livestock. This has happened in spite of huge investments made on barbed wire fencing in contravention of programme guidelines.
- As per official data, 74% of the expenditure was spent on forest/waste land development, 25% of the expenditure i.e. 521.38 lakh on miscellaneous purposes viz Corpus fund, wages etc while as only 1% of the total expenditure was provided for the upgradation of Agricultural land which is an evidence of huge imbalance in execution of main activities under the River Valley Project.
- Although Village Committees were framed, State and Central funds were available for maintenance of assets created under various project activities, yet the Committee members were not motivated to contribute beneficiary share in the Corpus Fund.

### Production, Productivity and Area Coverage

- There is nominal increase of 2.20 percent in overall area under various crops. The area under Paddy crop has recorded highest

increase (5.10 percent) while as area under Wheat has increased by a minimum of 0.82 percent. Almost all area is sown in Rabi as well as in Kharif season. There is, however, no change in the cropping pattern after the implementation of the programme in the area.

- There has been increase in the yield-rate of Wheat, Maize and Paddy in almost all the sample Micro-watersheds. On an average, the productivity of Wheat has risen by 22%, Maize by 16% and Paddy by 14% during the span of project implementation. The increase in Yield/productivity can not exclusively be attributed to the factors/efforts covered under River Valley Project.

### 8) Integrated Child Development services scheme(ICDS) (2007-08)

Under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) a package of child development services such as Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Pre-School Education, Health-care and referral services are delivered in an integrated manner to the children both before and after their birth that too right in their own locality.

#### Main findings & suggestions

- The health check-ups of beneficiaries, an important component of the scheme was found inadequate as only 45% of the children beneficiaries had been medically checked. The distribution of medicines and the referral services had remained negligible.
- Accommodation arrangements for Anganwari Centres were found inappropriate and inadequate. The accommodation for 83% of the sample centres was just one room in which they had to perform all the activities which in no way is conducive for the health of the minor children.
- The supervision system of the Anganwari Centres (AWCs) has not remained upto the mark.
- As an administrative measure the vehicles provided to the CDPOs should strictly be dis-allowed to ply outside the project area and any default on this score needs to be seriously dealt with.
- In the post verification check of the field survey, 62% of the Anganwari Centres were found fully functional, 30% partially

functional and 8% were found totally non-functional.

- The dissemination of Nutrition and Health Education has not happened in the intended manner.

## 9) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) - J&K State (2007-08)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. Under SSA, all school-less habitations with at least 15 children in the age group of 6-14 years are provided with a school. It is a response to the demand for quality based education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities of all children through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode. Further, this is an attempt to improve quality of education through decentralized & context planning. The programme was evaluated during 2007-08. The main findings of the study were as under:

### Main findings & suggestions

- Some sample SSA Schools/EGs centres were found closing at 2 Pm while some others were found closing at 3 Pm. The matter was enquired into and the schools/EGs expressed their un-awareness about any specific instructions in this behalf.
- Though the enrolment of the children in sample schools has increased but their attendance in the schools is not satisfactory.
- Construction programme started for providing additional accommodation to many school buildings, was observed to have been taken very casually as most of these constructions were found incomplete and at different stages of construction. Construction Programme under SSA scheme by the education department should necessarily be got physically verified work-wise before making any payment. Accuracy as per type design and timing should be ensured.
- 71 % of the sample schools were not having any toilet facility while as 67% were devoid of the potable drinking water facility.
- The present accommodation was reported in- sufficient by 33% of the respondents. Like wise, 33% of the sample schools were having play ground but without fencing.

## 10) Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) (2007-08)

The PMRY was introduced in the country with the primary objective of providing gainful employment to educated unemployed youth through self employment programmes. The scheme was evaluated during 2007-08 and the main findings of the study are reproduced here under:-

### Main Findings and Suggestions

- The performance of the scheme depends to a large extent on the functioning of the District Industries Centres and the Banks in the district. The coordination between these two is very weak. Close coordination between DICs and the banks is required.
- Non-viability of the projects is the major factor responsible for closure of the units. District Industries Centres should make a survey to identify viable activities under PMRY.
- Only 59 percent of the target cases have been sanctioned during the reference period and banks have disbursed sanctioned loan only to 45% cases targeted to be covered under the scheme. Non-cooperative attitude of banks was reported to be the major reason for shortfall.
- There is no mechanism for follow up survey of the units by the Department. Follow up survey is required to be conducted by District Industries Centres so as to assess the status of the units established and for providing timely advice to the unit holders.

Adherence to the norms laid down for the eligibility of the beneficiaries is the pre-requisite for successful implementation of the programme. 20% of the beneficiaries were having their annual income above permissible limit at the time of availing loan assistance under PMRY which is grave violation of the eligibility criteria.

# Fiscal Policy & Budgetary Management

## 4

### CHAPTER

#### Macro Situation

There has been a perceptible improvement in the fiscal situation in India in recent years at both Central and State levels. The consolidated gross fiscal deficit in relation to GDP improved steadily from 9.9 percent in 2001-02 to 5.34 per cent in 2006-07 but due to serious fiscal risks arising from growing off-budget liabilities on account of fertilizer, food and oil bonds, along with unbudgeted liabilities arising out of the farm loan waiver, NREG Scheme and the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, has surged again to 6.2 per cent in 2008-09 as against the targeted reduction to 3% (revised to 3.5% in the wake of global economic slowdown) that was to be achieved by the end of fiscal 2008-09. The Fiscal Deficit is expected to further push up slightly during 2009-10. The aggregate revenue deficit improved from 7 per cent of GDP in 2001-02 to 2 per cent in 2006-07 and is budgeted at 0.5 per cent in 2008-09. The progress in fiscal consolidation shows that both the Central and State governments are likely to overreach the revenue deficit reduction target while the persisting fiscal deficit would remain a matter of concern. Whatever small little improvement witnessed in the fiscal situation, the same is mainly attributable to a significant increase in tax revenues. The economic growth that averaged little over 9% during the three preceding fiscals, dipped to 6.7% in 2008-09 primarily due to global meltdown.

#### State Scene

Owing to the fact that State Government receives all central transfers under a 90 (Grant) : 10 (Loan) dispensation, J&K is not a revenue deficit state. However, Fiscal Deficit (FD) position is not at all encouraging. The position with regard to Fiscal Deficit (FD) is as under:-

Financial Year	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	Fiscal Deficit as %age of GSDP
2005-06 (A)	2644	10.0
2006-07 (A)	1930	6.6
2007-08 (A)	2666	8.4
2008-09 (A)	2748	7.9
A: Actuals		

The Fiscal Deficit has slightly improved from (-) Rs. 2666 crore in 2007-08 (8.4% of GSDP) to (-) Rs. 2748 crore in 2008-09 (7.9 percent of GSDP). In order to address the situation of economic slowdown with which states are faced as a consequence of general global recession, Centre has allowed states to access the market for borrowing about Rs. 30,000 crore to maintain the pace of public spending hit by shortfall in revenue collections; affected by slowdown. For this forced economic stimulus measure to ensure that aggregate demand remains high, states have been allowed 0.5% slippage in Fiscal Deficit correction. Not only that our state has missed this target, even central Fiscal Deficit has been of the order of 6.2% in 2008-09.

This level (7.9% of GSDP) of fiscal deficit is un-sustainable, but corrective action in this behalf can be taken only over the long term and not within 2009-10 or 2010-11. The strategy shall have to be multi-pronged in terms of mobilization of additional resources, greater tax and non-tax collections, cost recovery of user charges, full funding of Plan and expenditure compression, particularly establishment related.

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) legislation has since been enacted. Necessary rules have been framed and notified. As per the Act passed by the State Legislature, Fiscal Deficit (FD) is to be brought down to 3% (now, 3.5%) by the end of March, 2009. In a meeting of the Empowerment Committee of State Finance Ministers and meeting of State Finance Ministers with Union Finance Minister held sometime in the recent past, it has been suggested to constitute an expert group to work out realistic fiscal deficit limits in view of global meltdown and recessionary trends.

Cutting the fiscal deficit and bringing it down to a level of 3.5% is well nigh impossible, more particularly when 6<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission for State employees and pensioners has been implemented. State Government would need to take the following measures in its effort to contain the Fiscal Deficit to the extent possible:-

- a. Strengthen the revenue surplus and thereafter build up adequate



revenue surplus at a sustainable level to utilize such surplus for discharging the liabilities in excess of the assets as for funding capital expenditure;

- b. Pursue policies to raise non-tax revenue with due regard to cost recovery and equity;
- c. Lay down norms for prioritization of capital expenditure;
- d. Expenditure policies that would provide impetus for economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in human welfare/standard of life; and
- e. Contain revenue expenditure by bringing moratorium on fresh recruitments and making recruitments against retiral vacancies alone, and that too, where in-escapable. Policies will be announced whereby massive investment proposals get attracted towards our State thus throwing open ample job opportunities for local youth in private sector.

## Budget 2008-09

The actual total receipts for the year 2008-09 were of the order of Rs. 17054 crore as against an envisaged target of Rs. 19077 crore. Rs. 14302 crore constituted revenue receipts and Rs. 2752 crore as capital receipts. The state received an amount of Rs. 1827 crore as Share of Central taxesq Other central transfers were of the order of Rs. 8955 crore.

As regards total expenditure, the actuals for the same were Rs. 17054 crore as against a projected expenditure of Rs 19077 crore. An element of Rs 12048 crore accounted for non-plan expenditure while the plan expenditure was of the order of Rs 5006 crore, which included expenditure under PMRP as well. In revenue and capital expenditure terms, the expenditure translated into Rs. 12047 crore on revenue account and Rs 5007 crore on capital account.

## Tax Performance

Our tax performance as a result of diversification of state economy and a faster GSDP growth, has become much more buoyant aided by the fact that we have very successfully managed our transition to the new VAT regime. This, coupled with continued improvement on security front, is sure to provide an environment conducive for fast paced expansion of Servicesq

and Industryqsectors with revival of tourism and investments likely to come forth largely in food-processing industry.

As a result of robust growth in VAT collections, overall tax revenue has grown to Rs. 2559 crore in 2007-08. But due to global showdown as also long strikes in the State during 2008-09, the growth of Tax Revenues registered a considerable setback in its growth rate clocking a collection of only Rs. 2683 crore.

The present own revenues: GSDP ratio stands at 10%. As the State economy is expected to grow at an annual rate of 8% over EFYP period, it will be our endeavour to increase %Own revenues: GSDP+ ratio by 1% over the existing level. In short, %Own revenues: GSDP+ ratio is expected to touch 11% by Financial year 2011-12. The State's %Own Taxq revenue growth during the last five years has been as under:-

Year	Tax revenue	Percentage increase
2003-04	1174	13.54
2004-05	1351	15.08
2005-06	1628	20.50
2006-07	1799	10.50
2007-08	2559	42.25
2008-09	2683	4.85

## Non-Tax Performance

The position with regard to non-tax receipts is as under:-

Year	Amount
2002-03	865
2003-04	633
2004-05	641
2005-06	536
2006-07	569
2007-08	808
2008-09	837

Power revenues collection, as usual, once again has been a spoilsport. Some tightening measures are required to be taken for improving Non-Tax Revenues.

## Our Concerns

Revenue Expenditure of the State is likely to grow by 30% during 2009-10 mainly on account of implementation of 6<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission recommendations as also payment of DA. The payment of arrears of 6<sup>th</sup> Central Pay Commission has been deferred for the time being and the funds requirement for defrayment of these arrears has been projected to 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for appropriate award. The growing revenue expenditure is mainly on

account of Salaries, Pension, Interest payments and Power purchase. In J&K, due to comparatively high employeesq base, incremental salary/pension increase on account of Sixth Pay Commission is 4% of projected GSDP (at current prices) for 2008-09.

Public Sector Enterprises have generally been in red for past about two decades. State Government has been providing some budgetary support to supplement the revenue of these corporations for payment of wages. There are pending arrears of wages as well as statutory liabilities. About two years back State Government notified a VRS/GHS for the employees of PSUs and has even provided financial support for its implementation so as to help reduce the wage bill of these corporations. A support of Rs. 34.32 crore has been provided for the purpose upto 2008-09 for meeting cost of VRS/GHS of 752 employees and the process is on.

The private sector, particularly in Kashmir Division, has not shown signs of growth comparable to other States of the Union.

# State Finances

# 5

## CHAPTER

The fiscal position of the State Government during 2007-08 on actuals in comparison with the actuals of 2006-07 and those of 2008-09 is given here under:-

S. No	Major Aggregates	2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. RECEIPTS</b>						
1	Tax revenue	1351	1628	1799	2559	2683
2	Non tax revenue	641	536	633	808	837
3	Other receipts	6874	8149	8752	9912	10786
<b>Total receipts (1+2+3)</b>		<b>8866</b>	<b>10315</b>	<b>11184</b>	<b>13279</b>	<b>14306</b>
<b>B. DISBURSEMENTS</b>						
<b>I Non – Plan</b>						
1	On Revenue Account	7239	8725	7994	9231	9454
2	Interest Payments & Repayments (Debt Servicing)	1103	1115	1787	2435	2281
3	On Capital Account	92	114	110	76	271
4	On Loans Disbursed	66	53	44	39	42
<b>Total Non- Plan (I)</b>		<b>7397</b>	<b>8892</b>	<b>9935</b>	<b>11781</b>	<b>12048</b>
<b>II Plan</b>						
1	Revenue account	1065	1196	833	523	313
2	Capital account	2088	2906	2346	3641	4693
<b>Total Plan Expenditure (II)</b>		<b>3153</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>4164</b>	<b>5006</b>
<b>Total (B) Disbursements (I+II)</b>		<b>10550</b>	<b>12994</b>	<b>13114</b>	<b>15945</b>	<b>17054</b>
<b>Fiscal Surplus (+) Deficit (-) (A-B)</b>		<b>(-)1665</b>	<b>(-)2644</b>	<b>(-)1930</b>	<b>(-)2666</b>	<b>(-)2748</b>

A = Actual

A cursory glance at the above table would reveal that while receipts during 2008-09 increased by 7.73%, an increase of 6.96% is registered in the disbursements over previous year. In the receipts for the year 2008-09, 4.85% increase has been registered in tax revenue and non-tax revenue receipts have risen by 3.59%. On the disbursement side, total Non-Plan expenditure as per actuals for 2008-09 recorded an increase of only 2.27% over previous year. Disbursement under Non Plan revenue account has shown increase of 2.42%. Debt Servicing has declined by 6.32% while as disbursements on non plan capital account have gone up by 256.58%.

Disbursements under plan budget during 2008-09 have posted an overall increase

of 20.22% with 40.15% decrease on revenue account and 28.89% increase in capital account. The overall fiscal deficit of Rs. 2666 crore has been recorded during 2007-08 while as the fiscal deficit for 2008-09 is of the order of Rs. 2748 crore i.e. 7.9% of GSDP.

## Revenue receipts

The revenue receipts of the Government consist of its own tax and non tax revenue, central tax transfers and grant-in-aid from Government of India. The overall revenue receipts and its growth over the years is shown in the following table.

S. No	Revenue Receipt	2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>Own Taxes</b>	1351 (15.24)	1628 (15.77)	1799 (16.09)	2559 (19.27)	2683 (18.76)
2	<b>Non-tax Revenue</b>	641 (7.23)	536 (5.20)	633 (5.66)	808 (6.09)	837 (5.85)
3	<b>Central Tax Transfers</b>	934	1134	1413	1774	1826

		(10.53)	(11.00)	(12.64)	(13.36)	(12.77)
<b>4</b>	<b>Grant in Aid</b>	5940 (67.00)	7017 (68.03)	7337 (65.61)	8138 (61.28)	8956 (62.62)
<b>5</b>	<b>Total (1-4)</b>	8866 (100)	10315 (100)	11182 (100)	13279 (100)	14302 (100)
<b>6</b>	<b>Growth ( % )</b>	9.33	16.34	8.41	18.75	7.70

A = Actual , Figures in brackets indicate percentage share

The above table reveals that there has been a progressive growth in the revenue receipts of Government over the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, however, the growth during 2007-08 over previous year is much impressive i.e. 18.75% and as per actuals for 2008-09 it is again down at 7.70%. Share of own taxes for all the years is above 15% while as share of non tax revenue is below 10% for all the years 2004-05 to 2008-09. Share of grant in aid in the revenue receipt is maximum i.e. it is over 60% with 68.03% (highest) for 2005-06. For the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, while 25.36% and 24.61% of revenue receipts have come from States own resources comprising of tax and non tax revenue, the central tax transfers and grant-in-aid from Government of India have together contributed the remaining 74.64% for 2007-08

and 75.39% for 2008-09 of total revenue receipts.

## A. Tax Revenue

The tax collection as a result of diversification of state economy and a faster growth in GSDP, has become more buoyant, added by the fact that the state has very successfully managed the transition to the new VAT regime, which was introduced in the financial year 2005-06. The tax revenue has increased by 42.25% from Rs. 1799.00 crore in 2006-07 to 2559 crore as per actuals for 2007-08. For the year 2008-09, the tax revenue has clocked Rs. 2683 crore which indicates 4.85% increase over 2007-08. Below given Table No. 14.3 shows the trend of tax revenue during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

S.No	Source of Tax Revenue	2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Taxes on sales, trade etc.*	804	1014	1159	1808 (70.65)	1836 (68.43)
2	State excise	272	219	213	244 (9.53)	239 (8.91)
3	Taxes on vehicles	42	49	64	73 (2.85)	65 (2.42)
4	Stamps and registration	39	46	57	66 (2.58)	57 (2.12)
5	Land revenue	11	4	3	10 (0.39)	64 (2.39)
6	Other taxes**	183	296	303	358 (13.99)	422 (15.73)
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1628</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>2559</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>2683</b> <b>(100.00)</b>
Increase over respective previous Year ( % )		15.47	20.43	10.57	42.25	4.85

\* Includes service tax also.  
\*\* Includes taxes on goods and passengers and other taxes and duties on commodities and services.  
A = Actual, Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.

The revenue from Sales Tax/VAT not only contributed major share of tax revenue (70.65%) for 2007-08 and 68.43% for 2008-09 but also increased by 56.00% during 2007-08. The growth, however, declined to 1.55% in 2008-09 due mainly to global meltdown and long agitation period in the state. Contribution of State Excise in the receipts for 2007-08 was 9.53% and for 2008-09 it is 8.91%. Land Revenue has the lowest share of less than 1% for both 2007-08 and 2008-09. In fact, Land Revenue has been abolished in the State.

Receipts from other taxes, which include taxes on goods and passengers and other duties on commodities and services, have a share of 13.99% and 15.73% in 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

## B. Non . tax revenue

The non tax revenue for 2008-09 stood at Rs.837 crore as compared to Rs 808 crore for 2007-08 registering an increase of 3.59% over 2007-08 but 32.23% over 2006-07 actuals. Non tax revenue constituted 6.09% of total revenue receipts for 2007-08 and 5.85% of

2008-09 as against 5.66% of 2006-07 actuals. Non tax revenue has risen by 27.65% in 2007-08 over 2006-07. It is in place to mention that the contribution of tax and non tax revenue put together is 21.75%, 25.36% and 24.61% for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

respectively as compared to the total revenue receipts. Revenue receipts under State tax and non-tax revenue for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in the Table 14.4 below.

**Table 5.4: Comparative Statement of tax and non-tax revenue** (in Rs. crore)

S. No	Revenue receipts by Source	2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tax Revenue	1351	1628	1799	2559 (76.00)	2683 (76.22)
2	Non-Tax Revenue	641	536	633	808 (24.00)	837 (23.78)
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>2154</b>	<b>2432</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>3520</b>
4	Percentage Increase	10.48	8.08	12.96	38.45	4.54

A = Actual  
Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.

### C. Central Tax Transfer

As per the actuals for the year 2007-08, contribution of central tax transfers is 13.36% to the total revenue receipts as against 12.77% for 2008-09 and 12.64% for 2006-07 actuals with Rs. 1774 crore, Rs. 1826 crore and Rs. 1413 crore respectively. Central tax transfers have risen by 25.55% and 2.93% during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over respective previous years.

Grants-in-aid from Government of India have a contribution of Rs 8138 crore and Rs. 8956 crore in the total receipts for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 constituting 61.28% and 62.60% in the total receipts respectively. Grants-in-aid have recorded an increase of 10.92% and 22.13% during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over respective previous years. Grants-in-aid to the State by the Government of India over the years are detailed hereunder in Table 14.5.

### D. Grants-in-aid

**Table 5.5: Grants-in-aid from Government of India** (in Rs. crore)

S. No	Particulars	Magnitude				
		2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (RE)
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii
1	Grants for State Plan Schemes	3191	3045 (43.40)	3782 (51.55)	4633 (56.93)	4735 (52.87)
2	Non . Plan Grants	2448	3484 (49.65)	3016 (41.10)	3039 (37.34)	3460 (38.63)
3	Grants for Central, Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects and Special Plan Schemes	300	488 (6.95)	539 (7.35)	466 (5.73)	761 (8.50)
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>5939</b>	<b>7017 (100.00)</b>	<b>7337 (100.00)</b>	<b>8138 (100.00)</b>	<b>8956 (100.00)</b>
5	Percentage increase over previous year.	6.22	18.15	4.56	10.92	10.05

A = Actuals  
Figures in brackets indicates percentage share.

The above table reveals that the share of grants for State Plan Schemes in the total grants . in . aid from the Government of India is 56.93% for 2007-08 and 52.87% as per actuals for 2008-09 as against its corresponding share of 51.55% in total actual grants . in . aid for 2006-07. Grants for State Plan Schemes have clocked an increase of 24.20% and 22.50% during 2006-07, 2007-08 but have increased only by 2.20% during 2008-09 over the previous

year. Non . Plan grants recorded an increase of 0.76% and 13.85% during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over actuals of 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Grants for Central, Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects and Special Plan Schemes have a share of 7.35%, 5.73% and 8.50% in the total Grants-in-aid for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. These grants have risen by 10.45% in 2006-07, decreased by 13.54% in 2007-08 and have again increased by

63.30% in 2008-09 over 2007-08. Increase of 4.56% in the over all grants-in-aid from Government of India was for 2006-07 and these figures for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are respectively 10.92% and 10.05%.

## Application of Resources

In terms of the activities, total expenditure could be considered as being composed of expenditure on general services, interest payments, social and economic services, loans and advances. Relative share of these components in total expenditure i.e. actual expenditure for 2004-05 to 2008-09 is indicated in the following table:

S. No	Component	Relative share (in percent)				
		2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii
1	General Services,	31.71	28.78	35.92	35.99	31.85
	of which Interest Payments	10.45	8.58	13.53	15.28	9.25
2	Social Services, of which expd. on:	24.13	25.49	28.29	24.89	25.13
	i. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	9.78	9.11	9.89	8.94	9.45
	ii. Health and Family Welfare	4.73	4.42	5.64	5.07	4.76
	iii. Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	6.86	6.63	7.32	7.78	7.84
	iv. Other social services	2.76	5.33	5.44	3.10	3.08
3	Economic Services, of which expd. on:	43.53	45.32	35.45	39.15	42.77
	i. Agriculture and Allied Activities	6.39	6.08	5.93	4.74	5.00
	ii. Irrigation and Flood Control	2.94	2.28	2.48	2.58	3.10
	iii. Power and Energy	23.76	19.81	16.49	17.85	19.42
	iv. Transport	3.37	3.50	3.85	6.40	5.65
	v. Other Economic Services	7.07	13.65	6.70	7.58	9.60
4	Loans and Advances	0.63	0.41	0.34	0.24	0.25
5	All Components	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A = Actual

The movements of relative share of these components of expenditure indicated that all components of expenditure had inter year variations. Expenditure on account of general services and interest payments together accounted for 35.99% in 2007-08 and 31.85% in 2008-09. On the other hand expenditure on social and economic services taken together accounted for 64.04% for the year 2007-08 and 67.90% for 2008-09. Comparing the percentage expenditure on these services for 2008-09 with 2007-08, expenditure incurred on general services including interest payments decreased by 4.14% while as on social including economic services it has increased by 3.86%. Expenditure on interest payments has fallen by 6.03% as per actuals for 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08. Expenditure incurred on loans and advances decreased from 0.34% in 2006-07 to 0.24% in

2007-08 and has marginally increased to 0.25% in 2008-09.

## Expenditure on Social Services

Given the fact that the human development indicators such as access to basic education, health services, drinking water and sanitation have a strong linkage with eradication of poverty and economic progress, it would be prudent to make an assessment with regards to the expansion and efficient provision of these services in the state. The following Table 14.7 summarises in figures the expenditure incurred by the state government in expanding and strengthening the social services in the State during 2004-09.

S. No	Social Service	Expenditure incurred				
		2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	939.22	1066.30	1153.91	1270.47	1386.82
b)	Capital expenditure	93.06	117.43	142.81	155.29	224.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1032.28</b>	<b>1183.73</b>	<b>1296.72</b>	<b>1425.76 (35.92)</b>	<b>1611.49 (37.60)</b>
<b>II Health and Family Welfare</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	432.51	487.42	555.29	601.49	646.93
b)	Capital expenditure	66.30	87.11	184.03	205.81	164.94

<b>Total</b>		<b>498.81</b>	<b>574.53</b>	<b>739.32</b>	<b>807.20</b> <b>(20.34)</b>	<b>811.87</b> <b>(18.94)</b>
<b>III Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development</b>						
a)	<b>Revenue expenditure</b>	359.62	431.46	488.24	614.36	664.57
b)	<b>Capital expenditure</b>	364.28	430.14	472.08	626.48	672.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>723.90</b>	<b>861.60</b>	<b>960.31</b>	<b>1240.84</b> <b>(31.26)</b>	<b>1336.58</b> <b>(31.18)</b>
<b>IV Other social services</b>						
a)	<b>Revenue expenditure</b>	264.58	670.76	683.68	360.68	319.37
b)	<b>Capital expenditure</b>	26.83	21.40	30.20	134.28	206.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>291.41</b>	<b>692.16</b>	<b>713.89</b>	<b>494.88</b> <b>(12.47)</b>	<b>526.35</b> <b>(12.28)</b>
<b>V Total social services</b>						
a)	<b>Revenue expenditure</b>	1995.93	2655.94	2881.12	2847.00 (71.73)	3017.69 (70.40)
b)	<b>Capital expenditure</b>	550.47	656.08	829.12	1121.86 (28.27)	1268.60 (29.60)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2546.40</b>	<b>3312.02</b>	<b>3710.24</b>	<b>3968.86</b>	<b>4286.29</b>
<b>% increase in Revenue exp</b>		9.21	33.07	8.48	(-)-1.18	6.00
<b>% increase in Capital exp.</b>		13.17	19.19	26.38	35.31	13.08
<b>% increase over Previous year</b>		10.04	30.07	12.02	6.97	8.00
A = Actuals,		Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.				

The above table indicates that expenditure on social sector increased from Rs 2546.40 crore in 2004-05 to Rs 4286.29 crore for the year 2008-09. The increased expenditure on this sector indicates the commitment of the government for increasing the social wellbeing of the people. During the year 2007-08, the expenditure figures i.e. disbursement on social services workout to be Rs 3968.86 crore constituting 24.89% of the total expenditure for the same year. The actuals for the year 2008-09 has been placed at Rs 4286.29 crore which is more than previous year's expenditure figures by 8%. The outgo for the year 2008-09 comprises of 70.40% revenue part and 29.60% capital part. Out of total expenditure incurred on this sector during the year 2008-09, 37.60% is proposed to be made on education, sports, art and culture as against 35.92% for 2007-08. Health and family welfare claims 20.34% for 2007-08 and 18.94% for 2008-09, and these figures for water supply, sanitation, housing & urban development are respectively 31.26% and 31.18%. Other social services claim 12.47% and 12.28% share for 2007-08 and 2008-09 out of the total expenditure under Social Services. The expenditure figures of social services sector for 2007-08 record an increase of 6.97% over the actual expenditure figures for 2006-07. 2008-09 records an increase of 8% under this sector.

## Expenditure on Economic Services

The expenditure on economic services includes all such expenditure that promotes directly or indirectly productive capacity within the State's economy. Out of total expenditure of Rs. 15945 crore and Rs 17054 crore incurred

during 2007-08 and 2008-09, 39.15% for 2007-08 and 42.77% for 2008-09 falls in the share of economic services registering an increase of 33.33% during 2007-08 and 17.67% for 2008-09 over respective previous years. It is worth mentioning here that there had been a negative increase of -21.05% with -14.06% in revenue and -31.92% in capital expenditure during the year 2006-07 over 2005-06. The revenue expenditure constitutes 59.98% for 2007-08 and 51.51% for 2008-09 against the corresponding figures of 66.24% for 2006-07. While revenue expenditure has increased by 20.74% during 2007-08, it has increased only by 1.06% during 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08. The increase in capital expenditure on this whole sector has been recorded to be 58.03% and 42.57% during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

Expenditure on power and energy consumed major portion; the percentage share on this service sub-sector was 45.92% during 2007-08 and the same has been 45.41% during 2008-09. Another major portion of 18.81% (2007-08) and 22.43% (2008-09) of total expenditure of economic service sector is claimed by other economic services.

The decrease of Rs. 503.90 crore in revenue expenditure during 2006-07 over 2005-06 was mainly due to decrease of Rs. 253.41 crore on account of purchase of power. Following table gives information about expenditure on economic services during 2004-09.

Table 5.8: Expenditure on Economic Services		(in Rs. crore)				
S. No	Economic Service	Expenditure incurred				
		2004-05 (A)	2005-06 (A)	2006-07 (A)	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	514.79	575.41	597.55	661.35	701.11
b)	Capital expenditure	159.06	214.43	179.51	95.02	150.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>673.85</b>	<b>789.84</b>	<b>777.06</b>	<b>756.37 (12.20)</b>	<b>851.69 (11.68)</b>
<b>II Irrigation and Flood Control</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	227.37	194.87	211.39	235.59	231.21
b)	Capital expenditure	83.32	102.35	114.04	174.44	298.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>310.69</b>	<b>297.22</b>	<b>325.43</b>	<b>410.03 (6.61)</b>	<b>529.24 (7.26)</b>
<b>III Power and Energy</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	1796.83	1875.24	1675.42	2181.32	2135.03
b)	Capital expenditure	709.38	699.21	487.66	665.33	1176.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>2506.21</b>	<b>2574.45</b>	<b>2163.08</b>	<b>2846.65 (45.92)</b>	<b>3311.87 (45.41)</b>
<b>IV Transport</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	39.15	36.21	50.47	50.25	47.01
b)	Capital expenditure	316.52	418.02	454.17	969.48	917.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>355.67</b>	<b>454.23</b>	<b>504.64</b>	<b>1019.73 (16.45)</b>	<b>964.97 (13.23)</b>
<b>V Other Economic Services</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	443.25	901.57	544.57	589.49	643.00
b)	Capital expenditure	302.38	871.59	334.38	576.35	993.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>745.63</b>	<b>1773.16</b>	<b>878.95</b>	<b>1165.84 (18.81)</b>	<b>1636.13 (22.43)</b>
<b>VI Total Economic Services</b>						
a)	Revenue expenditure	3021.39	3583.30	3079.40 (66.24)	3718.00 (59.98)	3757.36 (51.51)
b)	Capital expenditure	1570.66	2305.60	1569.76 (33.76)	2480.62 (40.02)	3536.54 (48.49)
<b>Total</b>		<b>4592.05</b>	<b>5888.90</b>	<b>4649.16 (100.00)</b>	<b>6198.62 (100.00)</b>	<b>7293.90 (100.00)</b>
<b>% increase in Revenue exp</b>		18.35	18.60	-14.06	20.74	1.06
<b>% increase in Capital exp.</b>		18.48	46.79	-31.92	58.03	42.57
<b>% increase over Previous Year</b>		18.40	28.24	-21.05	33.33	17.67

A = Actual,

Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.

## Debt Position in the State

Outstanding Debt at the end of 2008-09 stands at Rs.24275 crore, comprising Internal Debt of Rs. 13336 crore, Loans and Advances from Central Government Rs. 3135 crore and other liabilities accounted for under Public Account Rs. 7804 crore, which does not include the investment of Rs. 11 crore made in Calamity Relief Fund . Investment Account out of Calamity Relief Funds.

The State also acts as a banker and trustee in respect of deposits like small savings

collections, provident funds and deposits. There was an overall increase of Rs. 664 crore (Rs. 675 crore - Rs. 11 crore) in respect of such liabilities of State Government during 2008-09.

Liabilities of the State Government thus increased by Rs. 2920 crore from Rs. 21355 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 24275 crore during 2008-09. Public debt comprising internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government increased by Rs. 2245 crore from Rs. 14226 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 16471 crore at the end of the current year.



Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Government	Total Public Debt	Small Savings	Provident Funds	Other Obligation*	Total Liabilities	GSDP	% of total liability to GSDP
2004-05	6074	3626	9700	205	2910	1374	14189	24265	58
2005-06	7502	3508	11010	220	3307	2253	16790	26467	63
2006-07	8766	3384	12150	233	3720	2488	18591	29115	64
2007-08	10964	3262	14226	249	4046	2834 <sup>b</sup>	21355	31793	67
2008-09	13336	3135	16471	268	4485	3051 <sup>b</sup>	24275	34805 <sup>#</sup>	70

\* Interest/Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, Other earmarked funds, etc.  
 \$ Excluding reserve fund investment of Rs. 11 crore.  
 # Preliminary figures.

The details of transactions from the State Provident Fund are shown in the following table:

Year	Opening Balance	Receipts	Payments	Net accretion for the year	Closing Balance	Interest charged on balance of P.F
2004-05	2676	666	432	234	2910	168
2005-06	2910	858	461	397	3307	110
2006-07	3307	953	540	413	3720	232
2007-08	3720	959	633	326	4046	250
2008-09	4046	1080	641	439	4485	298

Interest payments on debt and other liabilities totaling Rs. 1578 crore constituted 13 percent of revenue expenditure of Rs. 12048 crore. Interest payments on public debt were Rs. 1275 crore (Internal debt Rs. 1079 crore and loans and advances from Central Government Rs. 196 crore) and Rs. 303 crore on other liabilities. Expenditure on account of interest payments decreased by Rs. 859 crore during 2008-09.

Internal debt of Rs. 5578 crore raised during 2008-09 was mainly used for (i) discharge of debt obligations (Rs. 3352 crore) and (ii) payments of interest (Rs. 1578 crore).

The Jammu and Kashmir Government obtained temporary loans from Jammu and Kashmir Bank for its ways and means requirements. The State Government had temporary loans from the bank for 365 days during the year. The maximum temporary loan obtained was Rs. 2480.43 crore on 29.09.2008. The total temporary loans raised during the year amounted to Rs. 2883.48 crore. A balance of Rs. 2055.22 crore was also outstanding on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008. Government repaid Rs. 2648.45 crore during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2290.25 crore (figures are under reconciliation) on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009.

The position with regard to overdraft for the last twelve years is tabulated below:

S. No.	Year	OD level	OD as % of total expd. (TE)	S. No.	Year	OD level	OD as % of total expd. (TE)
i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv
1	1997-98	944.92	18.37	7	2003-04	1406.70	14.60
2	1998-99	1008.97	18.13	8	2004-05	1659.05	15.82
3	1999-00	926.08	13.51	9	2005-06	1979.64	17.00
4	2000-01	1043.74	13.93	10	2006-07	2129.90	16.24
5	2001-02	1242.74	15.44	11	2007-08	2055.22	12.89
6	2002-03	1241.29	14.43	12	2008-09	2290.25	13.43

During the year 2008-09, Rs. 217.65 crore (Rs. 195.00 crore OD-I & Rs.22.65 OD-II) were paid as interest.

# Banking

# 6

## CHAPTER

Banks continue to play an important role in the economic environment. Historically, banks have played the role of intermediation between the savers and the investors. Besides transforming resources from savers to investors, these instruments enable allocation of risks and reallocation of capital to more efficient use.

Bank credit to productive sectors of the economy has a critical role in sustaining the growth process. Banking structure in Jammu and Kashmir consists of Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks. Profile of banking structure by area and by bank group as on September 2009 is sketched below.

**Table 6.1 : Agency-wise number of bank branches by area as on September, 2009**

S. No.	Bank Group	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban / Metropolitan	Total	Percentage share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State Bank of India and its Associates	66	37	41	144	14.88
2	Regional Rural Banks	212	23	14	249	25.72
3	Nationalized Banks	35	34	97	166	17.15
4	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	219	84	106	409	42.25
5	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	532	178	258	968	100.00
6	Percentage share	54.96	18.36	26.65	100.00	

The bank group wise position regarding business performance of All Scheduled Commercial Banks in Jammu and Kashmir viz-a-viz all India is given in table \_\_\_\_ in the statistical supplement.

The spread of banking network is a continuous process. An addition of 12 bank branches has been made in the banking network during the period of 6 months only between March, 2009 and September, 2009 in J&K. At the end of September, 2009, there were 968 bank branches of All Scheduled Commercial Banks in the state; the corresponding number of banks for India was 81090. Major chunk of 409 bank branches is under the ownership of bank group categorised as %Other Scheduled Commercial Banks+ accounting for 42.25%, the agency known by %Regional Rural Banks+claims another 25.72% of banking structure with 249 branches, %Nationalized Banks+ have a network of 166 branches sharing 17.15% and only 14.88% share of All Scheduled Commercial Banks goes to %State Bank of India and its Associates+ with a lowest number of 144 branches. There is no foreign bank in the State. To be more specific, out of twelve additional bank branches, SBI and its associate banks have added 10 branches and Other Scheduled Commercial Banks have added two more branches in their networking.

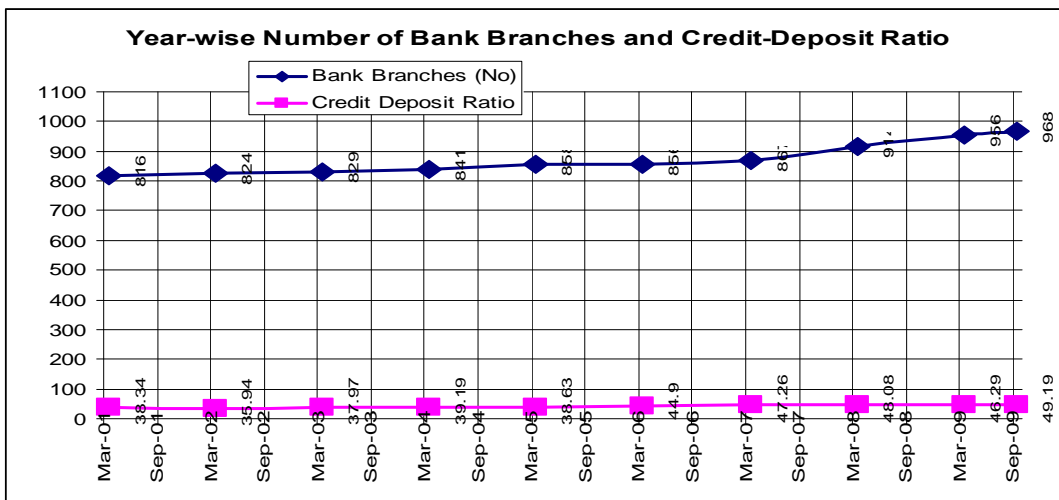
The profile of All Scheduled Commercial Banks further indicates that bank branches located in rural areas account for major share (54.96%) with a count of 532 branches, followed by 258 and 178 branches located in Urban/Metropolitan and Semi Urban areas sharing 26.65% and 18.39% respectively. During the period March to September 2009 All Scheduled Commercial Banks have made addition of 5, 1 and 6 branches in their network in rural, semi urban and urban/metropolitan areas respectively.

With the increase in the bank networking the dependence per bank branch has considerably decreased over the years. When the availability of bank branches is linked with area coverage, the dependence per bank branch has gone down from 124.25 Sq. kms in 2000-01 to 104.74 Sq. kms ending September 2009 as against 39.05 Sq. kms for the country. However, average population per bank branch is in the neighbourhood of thirteen thousand during the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 (as on September, 2009) as against around fourteen thousand at all India level at the end of September 2009. The banking development over the years in J&K is abstracted hereunder:

**Table 6.2: Banking Development**

S.No.	Year	Bank Branches (No)	Area Covered (sq.kms)	Population Covered (No.)	Deposits Rs in Crore	Credits Rs in Crore	Credit Deposit Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	March 2001	816	124.25	12198	10105	3874	38.34
2	March 2002	824	123.04	12637	11808	4244	35.94
3	March 2003	829	122.30	12895	13243	5028	37.97
4	March 2004	841	120.56	13049	14879	5831	39.19
5	March 2005	858	118.17	13130	17273	6673	38.63
6	March 2006	856	118.44	13510	19281	8658	44.90
7	March 2007	867	116.94	13693	21956	10377	47.26
8	March 2008	914	110.93	13334	25148	12090	48.08
9	March 2009	956	106.05	13087	29355	13587	46.29
10	September 2009	968	104.74	13268	29853	14686	49.19

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai



**Business performance of scheduled commercial banks**

The banks have maintained growth momentum in all the important areas of business operations.

**Aggregate Deposits**

Aggregate deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State rose by 16.73% to Rs. 29355.00 crore as on 31-03-2009, compared with an year ago period, as against 21.94% growth at national level during the same period. As on September 2009, the aggregate deposits of All Scheduled Commercial Banks stood at Rs. 29853.00 crore posting an increase of 1.70% over the deposits, ending March, 2009. This increase for the country was 4.17%. Average deposits per bank branch works out to be Rs. 30.84 crore as compared to Rs. 50.58 crore for the country at the end of September, 2009. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks as a group accounted for 61.50% of the aggregate deposits, while State Bank of India and its

Associates accounted for 18.44%. The share of Nationalised Banks and Regional Rural Banks in aggregate deposits was 15.08% and 4.98% respectively.

**Gross Bank Credit**

The focus on credit growth helped the banks to record an impressive growth of 12.38% during the year 2008-09 over 2007-08 as against much impressive growth of 19.33% for the country during the same period. The total bank credit increased from Rs. 12090.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 13587.00 crore in March 2009 and Rs. 14686.00 crore as on September 2009, measuring 8.09% rate of growth as on September, 2009 over March, 2009 as compared to only 0.85% growth rate for India during the same period. Average credits per bank works out to be Rs. 15.17 crore, this figure for the country as on September, 2009, works out to Rs. 35.54 crore.

As regard gross bank credit, Other Scheduled Commercial Banks held the highest share of 74.88% in the total bank credit, followed

by Nationalised Banks with 12.37%. State Bank of India and its Associates and Regional Rural Banks had relatively lower share in the total bank credit at 9.36% and 3.39% respectively. At the all India level, One half (½) bank deposits and gross bank credit is held by Nationalised banks and the next one half bank credit is owned by the other four bank groups.

## Credit Deposit Ratio

The business performance of the banks is generally measured in terms of Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR). With credits growing by 12.38% in 2008-09, credit deposit ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks was 46.19% as on March 2009, less by 1.89% than a year ago period in Jammu and Kashmir State. The Credit Deposit Ratio for the country came down from 74.16% to 72.58% during the same period. As on September, 2009, the Credit Deposit Ratio was recorded at 49.19% for the state as against 70.26% for the country. Highest CDR of 59.89% as on September 2009 has been observed in Other Scheduled Commercial Banks+ and lowest i.e. 24.98% in respect of State Bank of India and its Associates+. In J&K all the bank groups have recorded Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) lower than RBI norm of 60%.

At All India level as on September, 2009s highest Credit Deposit ratio of 73.04% has been observed in Other Scheduled Commercial Banks, followed by 70.29% in respect of Nationalised Banks+. The CDR below

national average of 70.26% has been recorded in bank branches of SBI and its associates (69.99%), Foreign Banks (68.77%) and much lower i.e. 58.93% in case of Regional Rural Banks. At all India level, the Credit Deposit Ratio of Regional Rural Banks only is lower than the RBI norm.

The growth of deposits with the banking system in 2008-09 was higher than the growth of credits both at state and all India level. In J&K during 2008-09 deposits have risen by 16.72% against 12.38% growth in credits, these growth rate figures for the country were 21.94% (deposits) and 19.33% (credits). This mis-match in growth figures reflected in decline in the incremental credit-deposit ratio from 48.08% as on March 2008 to a level of 46.29% as on March 2009, for J&K and from 74.16% (ending March 2008) to 72.58% (ending March 2009) at all India level. During the year 2009-10 (ending September 2009) deposits have grown at a rate of 1.70% and credits by 8.09% at state level resulting in increase in the CDR from 46.29% (2008-09) to 49.19% (ending September 2009). At all India level again the deposits have grown at a rate of 4.17% compared to only 0.85% in credits, thus lowering the CDR from 72.58% in 2008-09 to 70.26% (as on September 2009).

Agency-wise business performance of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as on September 2009 is detailed hereunder in comparison with all India level figures:

**Table 6.3:**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

S. No	Agency	Jammu and Kashmir			All India		
		Deposits	Credits	Credit deposit ratio	Deposits	Credits	Credit deposit ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Bank of India and its Associates	5504 (18.44)	1375 (9.36)	24.98	975090 (23.77)	682420 (23.68)	69.99
2	Nationalised Banks	4503 (15.08)	1816 (12.37)	44.33	2071630 (50.51)	1456097 (50.53)	70.29
3	Regional Rural Banks	1485 (4.98)	498 (3.39)	33.54	122410 (2.99)	72136 (2.50)	58.93
4	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	229242 (5.59)	157652 (5.47)	68.77
5	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	18361 (61.50)	10997 (74.88)	59.89	703146 (17.14)	513593 (17.82)	73.04
6	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	29853 (100.00)	14686 (100.00)	49.19	4101518 (100.00)	2881898 (100.00)	70.26

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total

Source: Reserve Bank of India

## Business Performance of all Scheduled Commercial Banks by population group

Looking to the population group-wise position of deposits of all Scheduled Commercial

Banks as on September 2009, 49.31% deposits are held by the population group known as Urban/Metropolitan, leaving thereby 50.69% deposits to be shared by Rural (29.04%) and Semi-Urban (21.65%) population groups. These figures for the country are 76.97% for Urban/Metropolitan, 9.37% for Rural and

13.66% for Semi-Urban population groups. Similarly 61.92% bank credit is received by Urban/Metropolitan group and remaining 38.08% by the other two groups with 21.68% Rural. The corresponding figures for all India

are 82.63% and 17.37% with 7.72% for Rural India. The following table presents deposits and credits viz-a-viz relative share held by different population groups.

Table 6.4: Deposits & Credits (Rs. in crore)

	Deposits				Credits				Credit Deposit Ratio			
	J&K		All India		J&K		All India		J&K		All India	
	March 09	Sept. 09	March 09	Sept. 09	March 09	Sept. 09	March 09	Sept. 09	March 09	Sept. 09	March 09	Sept. 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	8391	8670 (29.04)	365489	384177 (9.37)	3061	3184 (21.68)	208694	22236 6 (7.72)	36.48	36.7 2	57.10	57.8 8
Semi urban	6413	6463 (21.65)	531906	560270 (13.66)	2309	2409 (16.40)	265799	27808 6 (9.65)	36.00	37.2 7	49.97	49.6 3
Urban/ Metropolit an	14551	14720 (49.31)	303994 1	315707 1 (76.97)	8217	9093 (61.92)	238303 2	23814 46 (82.63 )	56.47	61.7 7	78.39	75.4 3
Total	29355	29853 (100.00 )	393733 6	410151 8 (100.00)	13587	14686 (100.0 0)	285752 5	28818 98 (100.0 0)	46.29	49.1 9	72.58	70.2 6

Note: Figures in brackets indicate relative share in percent, Sept. : September

Source: Reserve Bank of India

As regards population group wise credit deposit ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as on September 2009 it can be seen from the above figures that urban/metropolitan centres had the highest CDR of 61.77%, followed distantly by Semi Urban and Rural Centres with 37.27% and 36.72% respectively. These figures for the country are 75.43%, 49.63% and 57.88% respectively.

## District Profile

The role of banking service is overwhelmingly recognised in the equitable growth process. In this context, the availability of information on Regional and Sub Regional banking service together with their operational /business performance, is a pre-requisite for policy makers. It is, therefore, imperative to highlight the progress of banking services across the different districts of the state.

District-wise profile of banking structure as on September 2009 reveals that out of 968 All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Jammu district alone accounted for 21.69% with a number of 210 bank branches followed by 15.50% share of Srinagar district with 150 bank branches and Baramulla with 92 branches sharing 9.50% is the third major district. Kishtwar with a small number of 8 bank branches (0.83%) is the lowest district in the chain of 22 districts. The next two lower districts in the banking network are Kargil with 11 branches (1.14%) and Shopian with 12 bank

branches sharing 1.24% only. Out of 12 bank branches that have been added to the banking network during April to September 2009, 7 fall in the share of Jammu district, 2 in Doda and 1 branch each in Srinagar, Kathua and Poonch districts. A careful analysis of the bank credit information depicted in the below given table shows that 46.44% of the entire bank credit is claimed by district Srinagar and 22.29% goes to Jammu district, the left out 31.27% was distributed among the remaining 20 districts. Joint share of Kargil, Kishtwar and Ramban is only around 1% (1.03%) with Rs 151.00 crore.

In the aggregate deposits of Rs. 29853.00 crore as on September 2009, lead is performed by district Jammu with Rs 9382.00 crore which account for 31.43% of entire deposits followed by Srinagar district with share of 26.82% (Rs. 8008.00 crore); With Rs 219.00 crore in the aggregate deposits district Bandipora has 0.73% share only. The other lower level districts in the contribution of aggregate deposits are Shopian with Rs. 249.00 crore, Ganderbal with Rs. 277.00 crore, Kargil with Rs. 287.00 crore and Kishtwar with Rs. 295.00 crore. All these five lower level districts with total deposits of Rs. 1327.00 crore have a joint share of 4.44% in the entire deposits of the state as on September, 2009. The table given below provides the information on banking profile with their business position in districts as on March, 2009 and September, 2009.

District	Bank branches (No)			Deposits (Rs. in crores)			Credits (Rs. in crores)			CDR (%)	
	Mar-09	September 09		Mar-09	September 09		Mar-09	September 09		Mar-09	Sept-09
		No.	Share %		Deposits	Share %		Credits	Share %		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anantnag	60	60	6.20	1256	1227	4.11	529	536	3.65	42.12	43.68
Kulgam	26	26	2.69	350	331	1.11	150	167	1.14	42.86	50.45
Pulwama	33	33	3.41	707	716	2.40	319	322	2.19	45.12	44.97
Shopian	12	12	1.24	294	249	0.83	151	178	1.21	51.36	71.49
Srinagar	149	150	15.50	8038	8008	26.82	5969	6820	46.44	74.26	85.16
Ganderbal	19	19	1.96	283	277	0.93	145	155	1.06	51.24	55.96
Budgam	30	30	3.10	618	608	2.04	273	292	1.99	44.17	48.03
Baramulla	92	92	9.50	1263	1268	4.25	630	707	4.81	49.88	55.76
Bandipora	16	16	1.65	216	219	0.73	114	128	0.87	52.78	58.45
Kupwara	44	44	4.55	539	548	1.83	217	240	1.63	40.26	43.80
Leh	16	16	1.65	641	649	2.17	112	131	0.89	17.47	20.18
Kargil	11	11	1.14	311	287	0.96	38	43	0.29	12.22	14.98
Jammu	203	210	21.69	9024	9382	31.43	3236	3274	22.29	35.86	34.90
Samba	28	28	2.89	718	787	2.64	386	383	2.61	53.76	48.67
Udhampur	39	39	4.03	966	1011	3.39	237	241	1.64	24.53	23.84
Reasi	23	23	2.38	497	510	1.71	139	138	0.94	27.97	27.06
Doda	19	21	2.17	518	515	1.72	104	89	0.61	20.08	17.28
Ramban	16	16	1.65	327	340	1.14	70	64	0.44	21.41	18.82
Kishtwar	8	8	0.83	272	295	0.99	40	44	0.30	14.71	14.92
Kathua	51	52	5.37	1128	1186	3.97	389	393	2.68	34.49	33.14
Rajouri	41	41	4.23	829	865	2.90	210	211	1.44	25.33	24.39
Poonch	20	21	2.17	560	575	1.93	129	130	0.88	23.04	22.61
J&K	956	968	100.00	29355	29853	100.00	13587	14686	100.00	46.29	49.19

Mar-09 indicates March, 2009, Sept-09 indicates September 2009

Source: Reserve Bank of India

## Credit . Deposit Ratio . district-wise position as on September 2009

At State level the Credit Deposit Ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as on September 2009 stood at 49.19%. Among the districts the highest Credit Deposit Ratio was observed for Srinagar district with 85.16% followed by Shopian (71.49%), Bandipora and Ganderbal are the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> major districts with CDR of 58.45% and 55.96% respectively. Lowest Credit Deposit Ratio of 14.92% was observed for Kishtwar district, the next two lower level districts in the credit-deposit ratio are Kargil

(14.98%) and Ramban (18.82%). CDR in 10 out of 22 districts has decreased in September, 2009 compared to March, 2009. A landmark achievement in CDR has been made by district Shopian and Srinagar while in case of Shopian it has increased by 20.13%. It has increased by 10.90% in Srinagar between March 2009 and September 2009.

## Central Co-operative Banks

Under short term credit structure Jammu and Kashmir Central Co-operative bank is the apex bank. There are three District Central Co-operative Banks, 2 in Kashmir region and 1 in Jammu region. These Cooperative banks have a network of 204 branches.

As per the data available for the year 2007-08, deposits of the Central Co-operative Banks stood at Rs 1292.02 crore as against Rs 1142.73 crore for the year ending March 2007, and Rs. 1097.42 crore ending March 2006, registering an increase of 13.06% and 4.13% during 2007-08 and 2006-07 over respective previous years. However, increase in the advances made by the Central Co-operative Banks was recorded to be 14.23% ending March 2008 over one year ago period. In the aggregate

deposits, the maximum share of 73.04% went to District Central Co-operative Banks. In the entire advance of Rs. 510.11 crore made by the Central Cooperative Banks as on 31-3-2008,, the share of district Central Cooperative banks was 83.55% with an amount of Rs. 426.21 crore and 16.45% advances (Rs. 83.90 crore) are held by State Cooperative Bank. Following table gives the information in figures regarding business performance of Central Cooperative banks:-

Table 6.6: (Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Bank	Deposits			Credits			Credit Deposit Ratio ending March		
		Ending March			Ending March					
		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	State Co-operative Bank	301.14	299.94	348.34	70.94	74.91	83.90	23.56	24.97	24.09
2	Distt. Central Co-operative Banks	796.28	842.79	943.68	326.38	371.66	426.21	40.99	44.10	45.16
a	Anantnag	92.99	94.48	112.94	40.66	40.04	43.18	43.73	42.38	38.23
b	Baramulla	145.79	153.86	168.20	87.82	107.35	139.14	60.24	69.77	82.72
c	Jammu	557.50	594.45	662.54	197.90	224.27	243.89	35.50	37.73	36.81
Total ( 1 + 2 )		1097.42	1142.73 (4.13)	1292.02 (13.06)	397.32	446.57 (12.40)	510.11 (14.23)	36.20	39.08	39.48

(-) Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase over previous year

Credit .Deposit Ratio of Central Co-operative banks marginally improved from 39.08% in March 2007 to 39.48% in March 2008. District Central Co-operative Bank, Baramulla has the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of 82.72% and lowest Credit Deposit Ratio of 24.09% was observed for State Co-operative Bank as on March 2008. District Central Cooperative Bank Baramulla only has the CDR above RBI norm of 60%. The CDR of State Cooperative Bank along-with district Central Cooperative bank Anantnag and Jammu is far behind the RBI norm.

quality service to the customers with wider choice of products and services. In the area of community services the banks play an important and ideal role.

## Technological Development in Banks

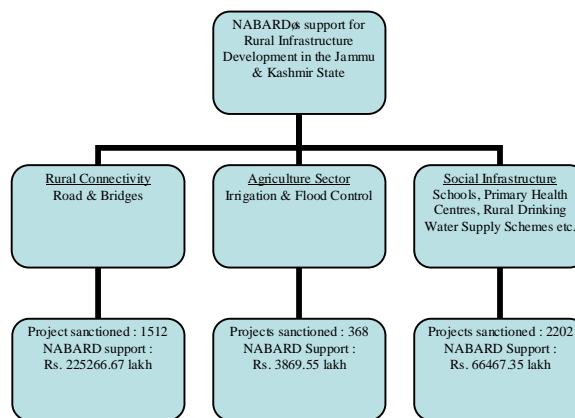
The banking sector in India is adapting itself to rapid innovations in technology particularly on the information based technology front to impart efficiency in providing wide range of products and services to the public at large. Computerisation of banking operations is receiving high importance. Some banks have installed Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at important places to facilitate customers. To strengthen their business performance scheduled commercial banks have adopted many initiatives. A number of services are being provided such as %anywhere banking+ %everywhere access+and quick transfer of funds in an efficient manner and at reasonable cost. The banks also endeavour to provide better

# NABARD Activities

## 7 CHAPTER

### Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, NABARD

The VIII five year plan witnessed deceleration in public investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure. The lack of investment in infrastructure for agriculture resulted in incomplete projects for lack of resources. In this backdrop, RIDF was created in 1995-96 to support infrastructure development in the rural sector. Rural Infrastructure facilitates within its ambit economic & social infrastructure for the purpose of creation of new economic activities, generate additional employment & income, facilitate and improve delivery in rural areas. NABARD has been supporting Rural Infrastructure Development in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, since the creation of RIDF in 1995-96.

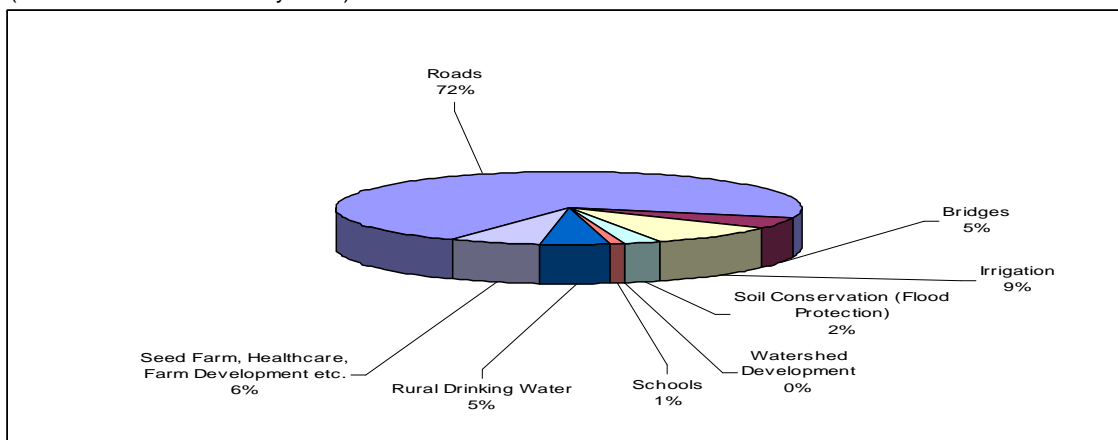


Since 1995-96, the interventions of NABARD for rural infrastructure development in the State have been as under:

### NABARD'S Interventions for Rural Infrastructure in the State

Sector-wise Projects	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Benefits of the project
Roads	1368	210232.64	10798.70 km
Bridges	144	15034.03	
Irrigation	321	26739.69	71048 ha
Soil Conservation (Flood Protection)	47	7129.86	14933 ha
Watershed Development	3	70.33	
Schools	1860	3183.56	66000 students
Rural Drinking Water	176	14036.94	1006292 people
Seed Farm, Healthcare, Farm Development etc.	163	19176.52	24.48 lakh people
<b>Total</b>	<b>4082</b>	<b>295603.57</b>	

(Position as on 15 February 2010)





J&K State has been sanctioned loan for projects under rural roads, rural bridges, minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed development, schools; rural drinking water supply etc. 4082 projects have been sanctioned in the state with a financial assistance of Rs.295603.57 lakh. On implementation of these projects, rural roads of 10798.70 km length, irrigation facilities for 71048 ha, conservation of soil to the extent of 14933 ha and benefits to 34.53 lakh people through water supply, health care etc. will be created. These projects will generate non-recurring employment of 1023.34 lakh mandays and recurring employment of 490.28 lakh mandays per annum over its project life. During the financial year 2009-10, the RIDF-XV is under implementation. There are 31 activities covered under the RIDF funding.

## Credit plan for 2009-10 and perspective for 2010-11:

Availability of institutional credit by financial institutions for exploiting the credit potential under agriculture and rural development sectors is critically important. In order to facilitate the financial institutions to prepare the credit plan realistically, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLP) on an annual basis for each district in the state. The sector-wise available natural resources, physical infrastructure, plans of the State Government, infrastructure gaps and human resources in the district are the basis for working out the credit absorption potential in the district. The credit potential for J&K State envisaged in various sectors by NABARD on the basis of PLPs during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given as under:

		Rs. lakh		
	2009-10			2010-11
Sector	PLP estimates	GLC targets	Achievement (upto 30 September 2009)	PLP estimates
Agriculture	53617.84	54203.16	25462.53 (46.97%)	34420.66
Non Farm sector	70852.75	75930.07	23417.30 (30.84%)	75992.64
Other priority sector	107094.89	99027.79	65966.48 (66.61%)	117522.71
Total	231565.47	229161.02	114846.31 (50.11%)	253767.03

These will form the basis for credit plans to be prepared by banks in each district.

### Financial inclusion:

As per the 2001 census, the total population of J&K State is 10143700, out of which 75% is rural population. Although there are 1241 bank branches operating in the State as on 30 September 2009, with a network of 659 rural branches, a large chunk of rural population still remains unbanked i.e the outreach of banking services to these people has remained limited. As on 30 September 2009, the no. of loan accounts in the State was only 68589 against the target of 182854 accounts. As per the NSSO data, the number of formally excluded cultivator households in J&K State is 916200 and the State comes under the category of 51 % to 75% exclusion. Out of 22 Districts in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Financial Inclusion is being implemented in two districts of Pulwama and Samba. Pulwama was adopted as first district to be covered under Financial Inclusion in the year 2006-07 by SLBC and Samba in the year 2007-08 by the State Bank of India being the Lead Bank.

The objective of Financial Inclusion is to extend the scope of activities of the organized financial system to include within its ambit people with low incomes. The various financial services include credit, savings, insurance, payments and remittance facilities.

### Steps taken by NABARD Jammu & Kashmir Regional Office:

- The guidelines on "Financial Inclusion Fund" and "Financial Inclusion Technology Fund" have been forwarded to all the Cooperative Banks, RRBs and CBs with a request to cover all districts under financial inclusion.
- Banks have been requested to issue necessary instructions to all branches to ensure at least 250 new rural household accounts are added every year to the existing numbers.
- Regional Office also organized State Level Workshops to create awareness about utilization of Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF).

- SLBC convener has been requested to include financial inclusion as regular agenda item in SLBC, DCC and BLBC meetings.
- DDMs and DDOs of NABARD have been advised to ensure that financial inclusion is discussed in all the bankers' meetings in the districts.

## SHG-bank linkage programme:

The SHG-Bank Linkage programme launched by NABARD is an important strategy in promoting financial inclusion and inclusive growth. The programme has resulted in SHGs being credit linked.

### Progress under Micro Finance - Jammu & Kashmir

**Table 7.3:**

Agency	Bank loan disbursed to SHGs during 01 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 (including Repeated loans)				Bank loans outstanding against SHGs as on 31 March 2009			
	No. of SHGs		Amount		No. of SHGs		Amount	
	Total	Out of which under SGSY	Total	Out of which under SGSY	Total	Out of which under SGSY	Total	Out of which under SGSY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Commercial Banks	398	249	250.00	177.17	1744	629	1107.11	533.23
Regional Rural Banks	119	104	114.03	104.19	316	253	217.28	199.41
Cooperative Banks	161	129	181.02	76.42	445	379	254.26	180.32
Urban Coop. Banks	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>545.05</b>	<b>357.78</b>	<b>2505</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1578.65</b>	<b>912.96</b>

### Progress under SHGs Bank Linkage programme (SHPI) – Jammu & Kashmir State

**Table 7.4:**

S.No.	Particulars	Jammu & Kashmir
1	Number of SHGs provided with bank loan during 2008-09	196
2	Cumulative number of SHGs provided with bank loan upto 31-3-2009	3222
3	Number of NGOs functioning as SHPI with NABARD grant	16

### Initiatives of NABARD for expansion of SHG programme in J&K State:

- NABARD has conducted various SHG orientation/ awareness programmes for NGOs, SHG members, bankers and Govt. officials
- Various Workshops for Bankers and Govt. Departments for SHG bank-linkage have also been conducted
- Exhibitions for display and sale of products prepared by SHG members are also organized/sponsored by NABARD
- Capacity building programmes are organized encouraging them to set up income generating units
- Training and capacity building programmes organized for NGOs and

Banks to act as Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPI).

- Liaisoning with State Govt. to rope in Govt. machinery like ICDS workers for promotion of SHGs.

### Farmers Club Programme:

NABARD introduced the concept of Vikas Volunteer Vahini (VVV) programme in November 1982 to propagate the philosophy of "Development through Credit" with the help of a group of farmers organized for the purpose. The programme was later rechristened as Farmers' Club Programme (FCP) in 2005. By end December 2008, NABARD could facilitate formation of 33,000 clubs across 29 states through institutional and other agencies. NABARD has a mission to achieve 50,000 clubs by next year and 1,00,000 clubs by XIth Plan period.

The mission of Farmers' Club Programme is Development of rural areas through Credit, awareness creation, capacity building and technology transfer. Currently, their role has been enlarged and expanded to enable them to act as Business Facilitators/Business Correspondents for banks, formation of Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups and Producer Groups/Companies. Federations of Farmers' Clubs undertake community related works, assume the role of a leader and act as NGOs. Any grass-root/other agency including bank branches can form Farmers' Clubs with support from NABARD. NABARD assistance will

be available in the form of grant at Rs.10,000/- per club per annum for a period of 3 years.

**Agency wise position of Farmers' Clubs as on 31.03.2009 is as under:-**

<b>Agency-wise</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Number</b>
Commercial Banks	44	Jammu	49
Regional Rural Banks	57	Udhampur	30
Cooperative Banks	19	Kathua	32
		Other districts	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>120</b>

### Micro Enterprise Development:

NABARD has launched the Micro Enterprise Development Programme during 2005-06 for development of sustainable livelihoods of the matured SHGs.

### Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme:

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, introduced in 1998 for timely and hassle-free short term loans has been extended to borrowers for term credit and consumption loans. Kisan Credit Card is a simple card-cum-passbook which has an annual credit limit fixed for the farmer. To operate the limit, the farmers can approach the nearest branch of the issuing bank or PACS. As per 2001 census, there are 3753815 workers in the State, of which there are 1591514 cultivators and 246421 agricultural labourers.

Banks and the State Govt. should make all out efforts to cover all the eligible farmers under KCCs. In the State of J&K, as against the target of RS.82.56 crore for 34509 beneficiaries, no. of KCC issued by banks as on 30 September 2009, banks have provided credit of RS.8.61 crore to 1620 beneficiaries under KCC scheme. The cumulative no. of cards issued by Co-operative Banks and RRBs in the State as on 31 January 2010 since inception of the scheme was 73589 and the aggregate credit limit sanctioned was RS.21846.57 lakh. Hon'ble Chief Minister, J&K State has suggested to cover 25% of the farm families under KCC by 31 March 2011.

### Swarozgar Credit Card (SCC) scheme:

SCC aims at providing adequate and timely credit i.e. working capital or block capital or both to small artisans, handloom weavers, service sector, fishermen, self-employed persons, rickshaw owners, other micro-entrepreneurs, SHGs etc. from the banking

system in a flexible, hassle free and cost effective manner. Any scheme/project that is income/employment generating may be covered /under the scheme.

### Capital Investment Subsidy Schemes (CISS) of Govt being implemented through NABARD:

NABARD is also implementing Capital Investment Subsidy Schemes (CISS) of Govt. of India for setting up of Rural Godowns, Cold Storages and Controlled Atmosphere Stores. The gist of these schemes is given in the Annexure-8(h).I. The detailed information regarding these schemes is also available on website [www.nabard.org](http://www.nabard.org). NABARD is also implementing the Venture Capital Fund Scheme of Govt. of India for Dairy and Poultry Development.

### Details of various funds set up by NABARD:

#### (i) Watershed Development Fund:

The Watershed Development Fund (WDF) was created with a corpus of Rs.200 crore during 1999-2000 to replicate watershed development models through participatory approach

#### (ii) Tribal Development Fund:

The Tribal Development Fund (TDF) was created by NABARD in 2004 with a corpus of Rs.50 crore to support integrated tribal development projects with wadi as the core component. The projects are expected to ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities for tribal families, increased agriculture/horticulture productivity and ecological sustainability.

#### (iii) Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund:

The Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund (FIPF) with a corpus of Rs.5 crore was set up in NABARD in 2005 to promote innovative and feasible concepts/projects in agriculture and allied activities, development of marketable prototypes, technology patenting, extension support, marketing, etc.

#### (iv) Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund:

The Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF) was set up with a corpus of Rs.25 crore with the objective of promoting transfer of technology for enhancing production and productivity in agriculture and farm related activities. These interventions are expected to result in perceptible impact at the ground level.

**(v) Rural Innovation Fund (RIF):**

NABARD in association with Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has constituted the NABARD-SDC Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) to support innovative projects in Farm, Non-Farm and Micro-Finance Sectors leading to creation of livelihood opportunities for the poor. All innovations and related activities will be considered for support from the Fund. RIF provides an opportunity to Individuals, NGOs, Community Based Organizations, SHGs, Farmer's Clubs, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Corporates who have the expertise and willingness to implement innovative ideas for improving the quality of life in rural areas.

**(vi) Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF):**

The Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF), set up by NABARD with an initial corpus of Rs.200 crore, is used for promotion of microfinance activities like scaling up the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, extending revolving Fund Assistance and capital support to MFIs and various promotional initiatives.

**(vii) Cooperative Development Fund (CDF):**

CDF was constituted by NABARD in 1992-93 with the initial contribution of Rs.10 crore. The broad objectives of the Fund were to support (i) resource mobilization at ground level (ii) human resource development (iii) better management information systems and (iv) conduct of special studies for improving functional efficiency.

Entire gamut of cooperative credit structure including PACS, CCBs, SCBs, SCARDB their National Federation and training institutions are eligible for CDF assistance. However, no CDF assistance would be required for such purposes for which grant assistance is available under revival package. No new CDF schemes for LT cooperatives for the time being, as GOI is yet to announce the policy for revival of LT structure. Assistance under CDF is provided by way of grant, soft-loan or grant-cum-soft-loan depending upon the type of the scheme.

NABARD RO Jammu has also conducted one on-site training programme under CDF for 35 Branch Managers of SCB and CCBs during the year 2008-09.

# Agriculture

## 8(a)

### CHAPTER

#### Introduction

Agricultural sector has a vital place in the economic development of the state. Although the share of agriculture in both GSDP and employment has declined over the years, however, the pace of decline in its share in employment has been much slower than that in GSDP. The share of agriculture including the allied sectors of forestry and fisheries in GSDP declined from 51.05% in 1980-81 to 31% in 1999-2000 and around 26% in 2008-09 at constant prices with different base. Agriculture, despite consistent decline in its contribution to the economy, remained mainstay for lakhs of people in the state. Food security and providing gainful employment to the labour force, especially to those engaged in agriculture sector virtually became a cynosure and continue to attract the attention of planners and policy makers, both at the national as well as at the state level.

Attention was paid to the loss of dynamism in agriculture, as the sector had to face a number of severe challenges superimposed on the long term demographics. Therefore, focal issues were addressed for redressal of bridging economic disparities between irrigated and rainfed areas. The slow and uneven development of technology, poor economic returns, lack of adequate incentives and appropriate institutions, degradation of natural resource base, increased vulnerability to commodity price utility, rapid and wide spread decline in ground water tables, increased non-agricultural demand for land and water as a result of urbanisation and aggregation in social distress, has recorded upsurge of gloom in workforce. The hope is not lost and there is no reason for complacency as the shift to cash crops has smoothened the economic scenario of farming community.

With a natural agriculture resource base, out of quantum of 1136730 hectares Gross Area Sown, only 471134 hectares (41.45 per cent) are irrigated during the year 2008-09. The Net Area sown is 738616 hectares, out of which 313734 hectares constituting 42.48 per cent are irrigated. The average holding size is 0.67 hectares as per Agricultural Census 200-01. Total cropped area during 2008-09 is

estimated at 1137881 hectares. District wise details of various crops are given in Annexures.

Although Green Revolution in 1967-68 was a turning point which led to the bumper harvest of major crops especially wheat and rice taking advantage of dwarf genes. Increase in food-grains production contributed to the upliftment of rural population and overall rural development. However, of late very disturbing trends have started emerging in the farming sector; the farmers are losing interest as they find agriculture less remunerative, too small to sustain a family. Therefore, profitability and sustainability of agriculture is a must. There is need to create general awareness about the knowledge, skills and techniques to enhance productivity and quality of food-grains so that the farmers earn a respectable income.

Jammu and Kashmir is basically an agrarian economy. The dependence of rural labour force on agriculture and allied activities is quite substantial as it directly or indirectly, supports about 70 percent of population. As per Census 2001, 18.38 lakh persons comprising 15.92 lakh cultivators and 2.46 lakhs as agricultural labourers depend directly on Agriculture for their livelihood forming about 49 percent of the total working force (37.54 lakh persons).

Much credit for this success goes to several thousand of farm families, providing strong backup to agriculture. Their hard work, in association with agricultural scientists and policy planners, realised the dream of feeding twelve million bellies. Policy support, production strategies, public investment on infrastructure and research and extension have helped significant increase in agricultural production.

Despite concerted efforts for amelioration of agriculture sector, the State had to import 7.59 lakh tonnes foodgrains during 2007-08 for supplementing the domestic demand.

In order to transform the socio-economic status of farming community, the State has won the distinction of having introduced reform legislation of considerable magnitude by

articulation of land reform through vesting of ownership rights of the State land to the farmers. This is second major Agrarian Reform which has an exception of non-payment of compensation for acquisition of surplus land with the condition that the beneficiary under the scheme shall utilise the land for bonafide purposes, underlying the Act popular as Roshni Act. The reform has inbuilt spirit of inclusive growth of agriculture sector aimed at increasing the production and productivity on one hand and removal of poverty, employment generation and self reliance on the other hand.

During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period sizeable proportion of State's plan outlay, to the tune of Rs. 1507.80 crore was earmarked for Agriculture and allied sectors against which an amount of Rs. 1285.47 crore was spent. An amount of Rs 1818.21 crore has been proposed under 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for implementation of the programmes under Agriculture and allied sectors. The respective annual plan outlay for the year 2008-09 was to the tune of Rs 151.96 crore against which expenditure was Rs. 142.87 crore. Plan outlay for 2009-10 on agriculture and allied activities is Rs. 288.57 crore.

## Growth in Agriculture

Deviations in food-grains and agricultural output are determined by several factors especially variations of monsoon around the year. Furthermore, the negative impact of excess rainfall on such output appears to be not as high as the adverse impact of deficient rainfall. With this asymmetric response of food-grains production to monsoon variability and the repetition of deficient rainfall in the monsoon in 2002, 2004 and 2006 under 10<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan, has led to following after effects;

- (a) abysmal agricultural growth,
- (b) reduction in the share of agriculture in GSDP,
- (c) creation of inflationary pressure in some primary products, and
- (d) reduction in the potential growth of other sectors by dampening demand.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan had set a target growth of 4 percent per annum in agriculture and allied sectors. However, as per advance estimates for the year 2009-10 the growth rate in agriculture sector has been only 1.74%.

The below given table shows Annual Average Growth Rate at Constant Prices in agriculture and allied sectors for J&K in context to All India:-

**Table 8(a).1: Annual Average Growth Rate (at Constant Prices)**

Year	Overall growth rate		Agriculture and Allied Sectors	
	GDP	GSDP	All India Level	J & K State
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	4.00	5.13	-5.89	2.49
2003-04	8.25	5.17	9.29	8.88
2004-05	7.45	5.23	0.70	1.24
2005-06	9.40	6.17	5.82	0.81
2006-07 (Q)	9.62	6.25	3.95	2.86
2007-08 (A)	9.03	6.28	N.A	1.64
2008-09(Pr)	6.70	6.12	N.A	1.74

Q= Quick Estimates A=Advance Estimates, NA : Not Available  
Source: CSO & DES

It is generally viewed that slow down in growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors besides natural factors, significantly are due to:-

1. Low ratio of seed replacement rate.
2. Yield stagnation from agriculture sector.
3. Lack of irrigation as around 58% the net area sown is rainfed.
4. Small size of land holdings was 94% of the holdings fall in the size class of less than 2 hectare with 81% with less than 1 hectare.

## Potentials

- Organic Basmati Rice, Rajmash, off-season vegetables, potatoes, aromatic & medicinal plants
- Virus free potato seed for all seasons
- Development of commercial floriculture, Production of virus free quality seeds for flowers and vegetables, aromatic & medicinal plants
- Mushrooms round the year, honey and honey by-products, fodder intensification, etc.
- Wide range of flora available to boost bee keeping
- Boost to Quality Saffron Production
- Jetropha (Biofuel) cultivation on waste lands and rainfed areas of Jammu region under NWDPR

## Limitations/Drawbacks in Agriculture

- Hilly Terrain
- Small and fragmented land holdings
- Fragile Soil in hilly areas susceptible to soil erosion



- Limits to mechanized farming and transportation of products
- Extreme limits to irrigation of cultivated land
- Single Cropping season in temperate / high altitude areas
- Inadequate and unorganized marketing infrastructure
- Distant markets for export outside the State

## Strategy

- Timely sowing of treated seeds of rice, maize etc.,
- Timely arrangements and easy access of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, technology, etc.)
- Ensuring supplies of Quality Inputs & Services
- Stress on Soil & Water Management
- Augmenting seed/grain storage capacity of farmers
- Gearing up Extension Network & Capacity building of farmers in quality/c seed production
- Diversification in cropping system to:
  - Reduce pressure on water resources
  - Provide alternatives for marketable crop products and higher income
  - Generate more employment opportunities through crops having scope in value addition such as MAPs, Bamboo, Flowers, Fruits, Sericulture, etc.
- Augment credit through KCCs

## Strategy (Seed Arrangements):

- Seed production farms under Macro-management & ISOPOM. Developing irrigation infrastructure and land development which requires greater investment as water table is low & more than 90% area of the farms is un-irrigated.
- Greater thrust on Certified seed production through Seed Village Scheme, farm infra-structure development, Seed treatment, Creation of Irrigation Resources, Use of balanced dose of fertilizers, IPM Strategies is a pre-requisite
- New CSS %Seed Village Scheme+ introduced during the year 2007-08 shall push up the Seed Replacement Rate from 10 - 11 percent to more than 25

percent through participatory approach in wheat and rice crops.

- É Quality control regulations on seeds vigorously enforced.

## Gaps between Targets and Achievements in the 10th Plan

The gap between demand and supply is increasing at a fast rate than the increase in the production level. Against the annual requirement of 2101.91 thousand tonnes of food-grains, the corresponding estimated production during the year 2008-09 was 1627.50 thousand tonnes for feeding population of nearly 125.11 lakh with a percentage deficit of roughly 25 percent in the food-grains.

The state has targeted to increase production level of food-grains and reduce the present deficit level of 25 percent during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. Similarly, in oil seeds the level of production can be increased by 150000 tonnes. However, the state would be in a position to achieve self sufficiency in vegetable production in coming years.

## Seed Management and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR):

To sustain continuous growth in productivity seed management plays a vital role. Looking at the present situation in the state the figures are highly unsatisfactory. The national average of seed replacement rate has been above 25 percent while the state of J&K is yet to surpass 10 percent of Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) in case of High Yielding Varieties of major crops. The deficiency is because of limited resources available of breeder and foundation seeds as these should be aerial location specific. Our state is far behind in achievement of desirable Seed Replacement Rates. The desirable SRR without which it is not possible to achieve higher productivity are 25 percent for self pollinated crops, 35% for cross pollinated crops and 100 percent for hybrids. The state agriculture universities are being pursued to evolve short duration high yielding varieties including hybrids, with special emphasis on productivity constraints in rainfed areas. Focus shall have to be laid upon hybrid seed production by involving private sector also.



The poor performance of agriculture in the past decade or so is partly due to the emergence of technology fatigue in the intensely irrigated crop production regions. This is reflected in the fact that the new varieties released do not seem to have produced significant higher yields per hectare. The long term response to this phenomenon is a comprehensive strengthening and restructuring of the ICAR system to give greater focus to research in strategic areas which would help to evolve cropping systems suited to various agro-climatic zones. It is particularly important to focus research on raising the yield potential in rainfed areas. There is also a need to increase the accountability of the State Agriculture Universities and to make their research more directly useful. Public expenditure on agriculture research, taking the Centre and the State together, needs to increase from 0.7% of agricultural GDP at present to at least 1% by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

*Courtesy: 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012  
Volume-I Inclusive Growth, GoI*

**Table 8(a).2: Seed Replacement Rate (SRR in percent)**

Season	Crop	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Kharief	Maize	5.60	7.51	8.00	15.00
	Paddy	6.81	4.49	5.00	11.00
	Pulses	0.07	8.29	8.30	10.00
	Oilseed	-	5.00	6.00	7.00
Rabi	Oilseed	14.80	8.32	8.50	10.00
	Wheat	10.70	12.38	12.50	15.00
	Pulses	3.07	7.25	7.25	10.00
	Fodder	4.29	5.05	6.00	6.00

*Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K*

## Land Utilization

As per the land utilisation statistics for the year 2008-09, the total reporting area of the state is 2416 thousand hectares, out of the total reporting area, net sown area was 739 thousand hectares constituting only 30.57percent, 27.23 percent is under forest, land not available for cultivation was 577 thousand hectares which is 23.83 percent of the reporting area, other uncultivable land was 349 thousand hectares or 14.43 percent. Fallow lands constitute 3.66 percent of the reporting area with around 88 thousand hectares. During the year 2008-09 the

net area sown increased to 739 thousand hectares from 734 thousand hectares in 2007-08. However, the gross area sown registered an increase of 4613 hectares during 2008-09 as compared to previous year. While land utilisation particulars over the years are given in annexure 4 (a-l), however, detailed land use statistics for 2008-09 is given in following table No. 8.02:

**Table 8(a).3: Land use statistics 2008-09**

S.No.	Use	Area (ha)	%age of reported area	Area (ha)	%age of reported area
1	Forest	657803	27.23	657803	27.23
2	<b>Not available for cultivation</b>				
a	Put to non-agricultural uses	292773	12.12	287751	11.91
b	Barren and uncultivable land	289465	11.98	287985	11.92
c	Total (a+b)	582238	24.10	576736	23.83
3	<b>Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land</b>				
a	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	126278	5.23	128396	5.31
b	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	66042	2.73	67365	2.79
c	Culturable waste land	146822	6.08	150001	6.21
d	Marshy and water logged land	180	0.01	180	0.01
e	Land under still water	6322	0.26	6322	0.26
f	Social forestry	2804	0.11	2804	0.11
	Total 3	348448	14.42	348566	14.43
4	<b>Fallow lands</b>				
a	Fallow lands other than current fallows	26230	1.09	23493	0.97
b	Current fallows	67079	2.78	64850	2.68
	Total 4	93309	3.87	88343	3.66
5	Net Sown area	734003	30.38	738616	30.57
	Total reporting area	2415801	100	2415801	100

*Source: Financial Commission (Rev), J&K*

## Land Holdings

Agriculture production to a large extent depends upon the size of unit of cultivation. Data on land holdings is generated by the quinquennial Agricultural Census which forms part of a broader system of collection of agricultural statistics. It is a large scale statistical operation for collection and derivation of quantitative information about the structural aspects of agriculture in the state. An agricultural operational holding is the ultimate unit for taking decision for development of agriculture at micro level. It is for this reason that an operational holding is taken as the statistical unit for data collection and for describing structure of agriculture. Through agricultural census it is endeavoured to collect basic data on all the important aspects of agricultural economy for all the operational holdings in the country.

The latest agricultural census 2000-01 has recorded a number of 1442894 operational holdings in the state which have increased by 107115 holdings when compared with land holdings recorded by agricultural census 1995-96.

## Holding Size

In the agricultural statistics holding size is a crucial indicator. The agricultural census 2000-01 has determined average holding size for the state to be 0.67 hectares which is 0.09 hectares less than average holdings size of 0.76 hectares revealed by agricultural census 1995-96. At All India level the average holdings size has decreased from 1.41 hectares in 1995-96 to

1.32 hectares as per agricultural census 2000-01, registering a net decrease of 0.09 hectare between the two agricultural censuses. Figures on agricultural holdings are given in annexure 4 (a-III) and 4 (a-IV) in the appendix.

## Cropping Pattern and Production

Maintaining an annual growth rate of over 8 percent for the State's economy, envisages an average annual growth rate of about 4 to 5 percent in Agriculture Sector. The increasing trend in rice production over the years with the introduction of semi-dwarf, high-yielding rice varieties in early seventies and introduction of modern means of agriculture technology have shown positive results. Still the State is not able to meet its basic requirements to feed its more than one crore mouths.

The area and production of food-grains has decreased during 2007-08 as compared to previous year (2006-07) by 0.11 per cent and 0.44 per cent respectively. There are limits of increasing production through expansion of cultivable land. Hence, the emphasis has to be laid on increasing productivity levels, besides, diversification towards high value crops. Due to an increasing shift towards commercial crops, the area under food-grains has declined when compared to 2000-01 (925.19) to 914.58 thousand hectares during 2007-08, but area under food-grains had increased to 922.43 hectares during 2008-09. Among the food-grains, the main crops are Maize 27.75 percent, Rice 22.64 percent and Wheat 24.49 percent accounting for 74.88 percent of total cropped area of the State which stood at 1137.88 hectares.

**Table 8(a).4: Area and Production of crops**

S. No	Crops	Area (000 hectares)			Production (000 Qtls)			(Yield rate) Production per hectare (qtls)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rice	252.52	263.25	257.63	5546	5574	5637.92	21.96	21.35	21.88
2	Maize	323.60	302.44	315.80	4869	4751	6331.72	15.05	15.69	20.04
3	Wheat	266.11	278.30	278.72	4983	4959	4835.63	18.73	17.82	17.43
4	Pulses	29.06	30.15	29.99	141	154	138.89	4.85	5.07	4.63
5	Other Cereals & Millets	44.26	40.44	40.29	238	234.60	227.77	5.38	5.68	5.65
6	<b>Total food grains</b>	<b>915.55</b>	<b>914.58</b>	<b>922.43</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>15661.60</b>	<b>17171.87</b>	<b>17.23</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>18.62</b>
7	Oil Seeds	64.30	63.28	65.24	413	535	495.90	6.42	8.45	7.60
8	Fruits & Vegetables	83.95	88.37	89.64	N.A	N.A	480.42	N.A	N.A	5.36
9	Condiments and Spices	2.71	3.07	2.69	24	26	24.57	8.86	8.47	9.13

				157.57			1000.89			6.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1066.51</b>	<b>1069.31</b>	<b>1080.00</b>	<b>16214</b>	<b>16222.60</b>	<b>18172.76</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>16.58</b>	<b>16.83</b>

NA : Not Available

1. **Rice:** Area under rice has decreased from 263.25 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 257.63 thousand hectares in 2008-09. However, the production of rice has increased from 5574 thousand quintals in 2007-08 to 5637.92 thousand quintals in 2008-09. The yield rate has also increased from 21.35 in 2007-08 to 21.88 in 2008-09 quintals/hectare

2. **Maize:** Area under maize has increased from 302.44 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 315.80 thousand hectares in 2008-09. The production of maize has increased enormously from 4751 thousand quintals in 2007-08 to 6331.72 thousand quintals in 2008-09. The yield rate has also increased appreciably from 15.69 in 2007-08 to 20.04 in 2008-09 quintals/hectare

3. **Wheat:** Area under wheat has slightly increased from 278.30 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 278.72 thousand hectares in 2008-09. The production of wheat has slightly decreased from 4959 thousand quintals in 2007-08 to 4835.63 thousand quintals in 2008-09. There has been also decline in the yield rate from 17.82 in 2007-08 to 17.43 in 2008-09 quintals/hectare

4. **Pulses:** Area under pulses has slightly decreased from 30.15 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 29.99 thousand hectares in 2008-09. The production of pulses has decreased from

Source: Agriculture Production Deptt., J&K

154 thousand quintals in 2007-08 to 138.89 thousand quintals in 2008-09. The yield rate has also decreased from 5.07 in 2007-08 to 4.63 in 2008-09 quintals/hectare

5. **Other Cereals:** Area under other cereals has decreased slightly from 40.44 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 40.29 thousand hectares in 2008-09. The production of other cereals has slightly decreased from 234.60 thousand quintals in 2007-08 to 227.77 thousand quintals in 2008-09 while as yield rate has also decreased slightly from 5.68 in 2007-08 to 5.65 in 2008-09 quintals/hectare

Total cropped area under agriculture has increased to 1137.88 thousand hectares in 2008-09. The production of agricultural produce is estimated at 18172.76 thousand quintals in 2008-09. The average yield has also increased to 16.83 in 2008-09 against the previous year's figure of 16.58

## High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP)

In order to increase the production of food-grains, emphasis is laid on distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers. The area brought under high yielding varieties of principal crops viz. rice, wheat and maize for the last seven years is shown in the table below:

Table 8(a).5: Area brought under High Yielding Varieties (Thousand Hectares)

S.No.	Year	Area under High yielding variety			Total (3+4+5)	Total Area Sown	%age of column 6 over column 7
		Rice	Wheat	Maize			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001-02	249.80	259.60	326.48	835.88	1106.04	75.57
2	2002-03	236.20	248.60	329.46	814.26	1077.71	75.55
3	2003-04	259.82	254.66	321.19	835.67	1102.14	75.82
4	2004-05	250.04	252.78	322.70	825.52	1101.64	74.94
5	2005-06	259.01	252.83	320.92	832.76	1100.93	75.64
6	2006-07	252.52	266.11	323.60	842.23	1126.41	74.77
7	2007-08	263.25	278.30	302.45	844.00	1133.94	74.43
8	2008-09	258.26	318.90	261.49	838.65	1150.35	72.90

Source: Agriculture Production Deptt., J&K

Area brought under major crops through introduction of High Yielding varieties aggregates to 838.65 thousand hectares which covers 72.90 per cent of total area sown. A careful analysis indicates that percentage of area under high yielding variety of seeds to total area sown has almost remained constant over the years and also reveals that the whole area

under principal crops is brought under HYV of seeds.

## Double Cropping

Lack of irrigation facility in some areas and climatic difficulty in others, limits cropping intensity. Most of the cultivated area in the

state, especially in the valley, the Ladakh region and in the hilly districts of Jammu region is put to a single crop. Out of net sown area of 734 thousand hectares, 400 thousand hectares (54.50%) is sown more than once. In Jammu, Samba and Kathua districts, area sown more than once as percentage of net area sown is 108.70%, 111.71% and 109.89% respectively. 83.56% in Rajouri, 76.72% in Pulwama, 66.77% in Poonch and 65.46% in Udhampur of the net area was sown more than once. The extent of double cropping in other districts is very small and in Kupwara district double cropping is absolutely absent. see annexure 4(a-XII)

### Kissan Credit Card Scheme

To provide adequate and timely support from banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs, including purchase of all inputs in a flexible and cost effective manner, a model Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) was introduced. NABARD had advised banks for extensive coverage through expanding its outreach by lending to more farmers including non-wilful defaulters, oral lessees, tenant farmers, share croppers, who may have been outside the fold of the scheme for whatever reasons as also new farmers. The Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were advised to cover all farmers under Kissan Credit Card Scheme by end of March 2007 and also to make the renewal process of Kissan Credit Card Scheme more user friendly.

The Kisan Credit Card Scheme made rapid progress. The scheme has been extended to the borrowers of the long term co-operative credit structure to address all the loan requirements of borrowers of State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) under Kisan Credit Card Scheme. In J&K state as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 the banks have issued 79000 Kisan Credit Cards. Bank-wise profile of Kisan Credit Cards issued upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 is given hereunder:-

**Table 8(a).6: Number of Kisan Credit Cards issued upto March, 2009**

S.No.	Bank	J&K	All India * 2007
1.	Co-operative Banks	52000	32709339
2.	Regional Rural Banks	15000	8284289
3.	Commercial Banks	12000	25569768
	Total	79000	66563396

Source: NABARD, Registrar Co-operatives, J&K

### Apiculture Development

Apiculture is an important Cottage Industry which provides employment to a number of un-employed youth. The Industry received a great set back due to attack of a deadly parasite varroa mite which has caused large scale damages to the existing colonies during 2005-06 and adversely affected the production of honey in the State. Production of honey during 2008-09 was reported to be 443 tonnes as compared to 277 tonnes for 2007-08 resulting a net increase of 116 tonnes. This measures 60% increase over previous year's production figures. During 2009-10 a target of 551 tonnes has been fixed which is likely to be achieved.

### Mushroom Development

Mushroom is another important activity under agriculture sector. Mushrooms are rich in protein, vitamins and minerals. Mushroom is produced in both the divisions of the state. Two species of edible mushroom i.e. Agaricus bisporus (the European Button Mushroom) and Pleurotus species (the Dhingri mushroom) are cultivated or collected from wild sources for the consumption. The department of Agriculture under the umbrella of Technology Mission is establishing Integrated Mushroom centre at Lal Mandi, Srinagar. The department's major activity in this regard is to distribute mushroom trays to the farmers both in the public as well as in private sector. The department is also providing 50% subsidy on distribution of mushroom trays and raw material in the district sector to promote mushroom cultivation. As against 5273 quintals for 2006-07 mushroom production for 2007-08 has reached to 6005 quintals registering 13.88% increase. The mushroom production is reported to be 6156 quintals provisionally for the year 2008-09 i.e. 2.51% more than 2007-08 and it is expected to cross 7000 quintals in 2009-10.

### Vegetable Development

The Department of Agriculture, Jammu and Kashmir has played a pioneering role to popularize vegetable cultivation among the farmers. The department is making all possible efforts to promote the vegetable production in the State by way of introducing new technology and diversification of cropping system. Cultivation of area specific vegetables and spices is given preference. Establishment of Poly Green Houses, Low Tunnels, Hot Bed Technology, River Bed concept, Plastic Mulching, Organic Farming, use of Bio-Fertilizers and Training Programmes are the

essential components of the scheme. With the introduction of these programmes, the Department has been able to boost the production of vegetables in the State. Vegetables are grown all over the state and an area of 51.00 thousand hectares have been reported to be under vegetables during 2008-09 as per the records of Revenue department. Production of vegetables during 2008-09 has been of the order of 13.92 lakh tonnes. The surplus stocks are exported now to other parts of the country. In addition to this, concerted efforts are being made to promote vegetable cultivation under Technology Mission by way of expansion of area and adoption of latest technological methods in the field. Attractive incentives are provided to the farmers under area expansion programmes to promote vegetable cultivation to a large extent. During the year 2008-09, 220 thousand tonnes off season vegetables were exported outside the state generating a revenue of Rs. 133.00 crore. Export figures of off season vegetables have recorded 76% increase over 2007-08 figures and 6.4% increase in revenue generation. Information on off season vegetables exported outside state and income generated therein for the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given hereunder:-

**Table 8(a).7: Export of off-season vegetables**

Year	Vegetables exported (000 tonnes)	Income generated (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	75	75
2006-07	100	100
2007-08	125	125
2008-09	220	133
2009-10 (Target)	200	225

**Table 8(a).8: Condiments/Spices (Ginger, Garlic etc.) Production (MTs)**

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1112	1140	1440

**Table 8(a).9: Aromatic & Medicinal Plants (Mentha, AloVerra, Lemon grass, Ashwagandha, Lavender, Bulgarian rose (Area in Ha)**

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
68265	71195	75240

The present system of fertiliser subsidy is irrational and has become counter productive. Fertiliser is sold at almost the same controlled price throughout the country. However, because nitrogenous fertilisers are subsidised more than potassic and phosphatic fertilisers, the subsidy tends to benefit more the crops and regions which require higher use of nitrogenous fertiliser as compared to the crops and regions which require higher application of P and K. The imbalance in the use of NPK brought about by distortions in prices ratio in favour of Nitrogenous fertiliser is creating serious problem of soil degradation and adversely affecting productivity. Balanced use of fertiliser can be achieved either by redistributing the present amount of fertiliser subsidy over NPK in a manner which is nutrient neutral, or by increasing subsidy on P and K in such a way that farmers are induced to use NPK in right proportion. The price control system also discourages producers from adding micro-nutrients to standard fertiliser eligible for subsidy since the controlled price parameter for that fertiliser cannot be adjusted to cover the cost of micro-nutrient added. Immediate steps should be taken to allow the major producers to charge costs for adding micro-nutrient. Many of the micro-nutrient are also reserved for small scale production. This segment should be deserved in the interest of the agricultural community.

Courtesy: 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012  
Volume-III Inclusive Growth, GoI

## Agricultural Implements

Development of agriculture on scientific lines with the adoption of modern techniques is the fundamental principle of the agricultural policy in the State. This aims at increasing productivity and achieving self-sufficiency in food-grains, to improve the income level of farming community and to reduce regional imbalances in the State. To boost the agricultural production, various schemes are under implementation, such as use of pesticides, use of chemical fertilizers, popularization of modern, improved and inventive agricultural implements, use of high yielding variety of seeds, promotion of cash crops like saffron, zeera, bee-keeping etc. are being stressed in this direction. These efforts are backed up by use of modern Agricultural implements, the details whereof are given in the table below:-

**Table 8(a).10: Agricultural implements in the State**

S.No.	Item	No. of Implements	
		1997	2003
1	2	3	4
1	Ploughs	760457	825587
2	Chaff cutters	103963	99025
3	Diesel & electric driven pumps	7915	20697
4	Paddy Thrashers	664	697
5	Wheat Thrashers	1061	2302
6	Maize Shellers	149	423
7	All other types of Agri. Implements/machinery	141797 4 *	406703 8 *

Source: Live Stock Census 1997&2003

\*: Includes all types of agricultural implements and machinery

### Fertilizer Consumption

It is an established fact that application of plant nutrient is essential for increasing the productivity of land. Total distribution of fertilizers in the state for 2008-09 was 133 thousand tonnes as against 129.13 thousand tonnes in 2007-08 measuring about 117 kg per hectare of gross area sown for 2008-09.

**Table 8(a).11: Distribution of fertilizers**

S.No	Year	Quantity distributed (000 tonnes)				Kg per hectare
		N	P	K	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	45.52	20.86	0.14	66.52	60.36
2	2004-05	40.81	19.57	0.18	60.56	54.97
3	2005-06	63.64	27.07	3.19	93.90	85.29

4	2006-07	59.22	33.88	4.17	97.27	86.35
5	2007-08	104.78	18.39	5.96	129.13	113.88
6	2008-09 (P)	-	-	-	133.00	117.29 *

P : Provisional

Source: Registrar Co-operative Societies, J&K

\* : Indicates position on gross area sown for 2007-08.

N :Nitrogen, P : Phosphate, K : Potassium

## Saffron Development

Kashmir agriculture has an international identity. The world's best saffron is grown in the valley and its major intensity is in district Pulwama and Budgam. Nearly 98% of total area in the state under the crop is cultivated in Kashmir Province only. Its cultivation in Jammu division is limited to district Kishtwar only. Saffron is a rainfed crop and the main output of the crop is a dark yellow substance obtained from the flower called the Saffron. Saffron is a Kharif crop and flowers are picked during 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October and latest upto mid of November. Saffron cultivation has declined by 25% from 4161 hectares in 1998 to 3110 (P) hectares in 2008 for want of adequate irrigation facilities and increasing diversion of agricultural land to urbanisation and industrialisation. It is necessary that replacement of the existing corms, through introduction of a new variety of germ plasm and significant enlargement of the area under saffron cultivation is undertaken on the highest priority basis. The decline in the area and production of Saffron over the years is indicated in the following table:-

**Table 8(a).12: Area and Production of Saffron**

S. No	Year	Area (Hectares)	Production (Qtls)	Yield Rate (Kgs/Hect t.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1998	4161	NA	NA
2	2002	2880	65.25	2.27
3	2003	2742	51.54	1.88
4	2004	3075	48.34	1.57
5	2005	2989	88.52	2.96
6	2006	2928	48.50	1.66
7	2007	2436	91.31	3.75
8	2008	3110 *	50.60	1.63
9	2008-09	2667**	56.13	2.10

\* Out of 3110 Ha covered under Saffron cultivation during 2008-09, 100 Ha of land covered in District Kishtwar.

\*\* As per figures (FC, Revenue Office).

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Yield rate of saffron has been highest 3.75 kg/hectares for 2007. The Saffron

Development Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Macro Management Programme+ which includes provision for providing of special training to the cultivators of saffron, seed distribution, demonstration plots and subsidized tools and kits. This scheme was taken up in order to promote the cultivation of saffron crop in Kishtwar district.

### Limitation in Achieving Higher productivity Levels:

- É Monoculture of the same germplasm for centuries;
- É Poor cultural practices ;
- É Reluctance of the Saffron growers for investment in improving their own Infrastructure facilities;
- É Unprecedented drought like conditions from 1999 to 2002-03 and 2008-09;
- É Incidences of corm rot disease/ syndrome.

### Incentives to Saffron Growers (2008-09)

- É *35 Shallow Bore Wells installed in the saffron belt of Budgam District.*
- É *2 Vermi Compost units have also been established.*
- É *7 Power Tillers at an incentive of Rs.45000/- per unit have been distributed in Pulwama District.*
- É *400 progressive farmers have been imparted training on scientific saffron cultivation, drying, quality control, grading, packing and marketing etc.*

### Soil Conservation

Soil erosion is maximum with very little corresponding conservation. In the rainy season, peak intensity run-off, washes away precious top soil and flows through the drainage lines causing sheet erosion of the productive land below. Both arable as well as non-arable lands are subjected to severe erosion resulting in the formation of rills & gullies.

### Water Shed Programme

The Water Shed Management (WSM) Programme consisting of a number of measures like diversion of drains, graded bunds and check dams, are being taken up in arable lands while in the case of non-arable lands, staggered contour trenches were formed for rainwater collection. The watershed management is a

single window integrated, participatory and sustainable area development programme. The concept of watershed is an integrated approach to harmonise use of natural resources-land, water vegetation, livestock, fisheries and human resources. The main objective of the WSP is to harvest every drop of rainwater for the purpose of irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development and fisheries, so as to create sustainable sources of income for the village community as well as for drinking water supplies. Under the different stages of WSM, special focus is being given towards planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as appropriate resource conserving technologies. During 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 11 number of water sheds have been identified under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Areas (NWDPPRA) for treatment of 42000 hectares of land.

### Employment Generation through Maize Development

After rice, maize is considered as second most important crop in Jammu and Kashmir. 315.80 thousand hectares are reported under this crop. The State has produced 17171.87 thousand quintals food-grains during 2008-09 and out of which 6331.72 thousand quintals are contributed by maize crop. The average yield of maize for this State is estimated to be 20.04 Qtls per hectare during 2008-09.

### Economic Utility

In addition to general mode of consumption of maize, its varieties have local potential and Industrial use. The variety-wise economics shows that average yield of Pop Corn is 20 qtls./ha which matures in 100-105 days and sells at a premium price @ Rs. 55/kg as raw. Maize is used in the preparation of feed for livestock and fetches good price in the market. Green Cobs are taken as roasted and has good market. Baby cobs are utilized in various forms as salad, side dishes etc. which are served in restaurants. It fetches good market as compared to general maize. Maize has its utility in Baking Industry, Paper Industry and Textile Industry.

### Reforms

- Agriculture is being promoted through provision of subsidies for different inputs, machinery and equipment.

- Loan and insurance sectors are being operated in agriculture for assured income to farmers.
- Entrepreneurs are being encouraged to enter into agriculture.
- Viable size of land holding as model are being identified and surplus manpower is required to be engaged as farm workers in agriculture and allied industries.
- Agriculture Insurance Scheme needs to be decentralized from District to Tehsil level for Rice, Maize and Potato crops. This will ensure coverage in case of natural calamities at a more approachable level.

## Constraints

For growth to be all inclusive, the agriculture strategy must focus on the farmer segment who are marginal and small, besides increasing number of females utilised for most of the preparatory and supportive jobs, who find it difficult to access inputs, credit extension and market support to their output. With the trend of the shrinking facilities and exhibitive behaviour of rural populace, these farmers may exit from the activity, yet overwhelming majority may continue. Therefore, objective of inclusiveness requires that their needs are attended to and service delivery packages are offered at their farm yard/ door steps.

The pressing need to accelerate the sectoral growth should not focus only on sustainability of natural resource base but also concentrate on areas of soil and water management. For this purpose, watershed development with integrated sectoral approach in watershed development areas is needed to tap catchments at higher elevations of river basin. In addition, soil erosion, salinity and alkalinity of soils is to be addressed as soils are losing soil carbon and micronutrients due to irrational and unbalanced fertiliser use and specific water logging.

There are certain research gaps also. Therefore, integrated methods of modern biology giving attention both to yield and quality aspects through hybrid development with commercial viability, based on indigenous plant types that inherently possess genes responsible for higher nutritive value. A major research thrust is warranted in areas of balanced and right specific supply integrated Pest Management and bio-diversity for resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses for improvement in production, productivity and quality of produce.

## Initiative 11th Plan

### Organic farming and use of bio-fertilizers

The Organic farming is a crop production system respecting the rules of nature. In organic farming, the farm is viewed as a holistic unit biologically complete, balanced, living and dynamic which is ecologically stable and sustainable. The objective in Organic farming is to achieve a sustainable farming system that preserves the environment and soil fertility for our future generations. It is now being recognized that ~~the~~ <sup>additional</sup> agriculture+ is a repository of several indigenous practices in respect of nutrient management and plant protection measures. There is, therefore, an increasing emphasis on promotion of organic farming through use of crop residues, crop rotation management, use of ermin compost, green manuring and adopting ecologically sound plant protection measures. The Organic farming also make use of bio-fertilizers which contain living cells of selected strains of micro organisms mixed with suitable carrier material which are capable of mobilizing nutritionally important elements from non usable to plant usable form through biological process. Some of the important bio-fertilizers are:

- a. Nitrogenous bio-fertilizers
- b. Phosphatic bio-fertilizers
- c. Organic Waste Recycling/decomposing inoculants

### Vermi Composting

Though earthworms (*Eisinea foetida*) can digest a diverse range of organic residues and yield rich ermin-compost, it is better to use pre-digested organic wastes for the worms to act faster and produce high quality compost. The pre-digested material may be converted into quality ermin-compost in about 30 days.

The composite organic wastes should be degraded, using diluted fresh cow dung slurry, which is to be sprinkled over the several layers of the heap. The heap has to be kept moist by regular irrigation and it will have to be turned two to three times at an interval of ten days. The aerobic composting process generates an internal heat, which reaches up to 70 degree Celsius. The heat kills the pests and pathogens. It also destroys the seeds of weeds that may be found in the organic wastes. The pre-digested waste is an ideal medium for the worms to act on. The ermin-compost can be made using pits and tanks of any convenient size.



To promote balanced and integrated use of manures and fertilizers, 105 vermi compost units have been established in various parts of the State and during the financial year (2007-08), 90 vermi compost units were established under Technology Mission with a financial assistance of Rs. 24.60 lakhs.

## Contract Farming (Way to make Agriculture an Industry)

Contract farming is a system of production and supply of agricultural/horticultural produce under forward contracts between producers/ suppliers and buyers. According to the contract, the farmer is required to plant the contractor's crop on his land, and to harvest and deliver to the contractor a quantum of produce, based upon anticipated yield and contracted acreage. This could be at a pre-agreed price.

Contract farming is not totally new to India. When the White Revolution was born in India, contract farming also came into being by the introduction of Operation Flood. Milk Cooperatives of Gujarat under the banner of Amul, the sugar Cooperative of Maharashtra and also in many states, etc. are the examples of contract farming.

## Thrust Areas

1. Consolidation of land holdings by way of legislation and its strict implementation.
2. Transfer of technology of high variety yields of paddy, wheat, and maize.
3. Encouraging organic farming
4. Promotion of integrated nutrient and best Management as per national policy.
5. Credit facilities- Hassle-free credit to farmers and insurance for all crops. Emphasis would be on efficient credit flow through Commercial Banks and Rural Banking system at low interest rate.
6. Farm Mechanisation and introduction of power tillers in hilly areas,
7. Agri-business and agri-entrepreneurship.
8. Diversification towards cultivation of cash crops/commercial agriculture
9. Implementation of National Watershed Development Programme for rain-fed areas (NWDPR)
10. Management and development of Natural resources.
11. Creation/strengthening of infrastructural facilities in multiplication farms
12. Expansion of areas under vegetables and off season cultivation;
13. Aromatic and medicinal plant cultivation;
14. Saffron Development;

15. To increase the Seed Replacement rate from the current below 10% to the desired level of 25%;
16. Promote dry land farming in Kandi areas;
17. Strengthening of irrigation infrastructure to reduce dependence on rains
18. Soil and water conservation in rainfed areas through water shed development approach.
19. Increase per unit crop production by introduction of improved cultivars
20. Introduction of suitable hybrid varieties of maize for rain fed belts.
21. Introduction of paddy and wheat rotations, which will bring down deficit in fruit production.
22. Establishment of modern seed testing and quality control system in agriculture sector.
23. Improving farmers' access to markets by establishing agricultural mandies in all districts, which will promote market demand farming.

## Increasing Productivity levels

9<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Science Congress jointly organised by Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir and National Academy of Agricultural Sciences New Delhi on the theme "Technological and Institutional Innovations for enhancing Agricultural Income" held on 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2009, deliberated that the department of Agriculture should focus primarily on the following multi pronged strategic interventions to make agriculture profitable and honourable venture.

1. Enhance investment in agriculture for creation of need based infrastructure.
2. Develop human resources and effective knowledge management system.
3. Enhance productivity and competitiveness of farm produce, create, processing, product development, value addition opportunities in the actual area of production.
4. Promote farmer-consumer linkages by improving marketing efficiencies to harness emerging opportunities and
5. Provide an enabling policy environment so that farmers could assess input and output markets, reduce cost and receive remunerative prices to ensure agriculture as a profitable and honourable venture.

In this direction, all the resources need to be planned and managed in an integrated manner for maximisation of environmental, social, economic livelihood, equity and to enhance all inclusive benefits. Checking and reserving the trends of land degradation and reclamation of degraded/waste lands, needs a perspective plan for treating degraded lands, judicious land use planning based on the local agro climatic as well as techno-economic potentials of each region is essentially required as all types of lands and locations are not equally suitable for profitable, albeit alternative enterprises.

To mitigate the food crisis experienced world over in the recent years which to a limited extent also affected India. The 9<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Science Congress emphasised the need for evolving time bound strategies to resolve the serious challenges of food crisis faced by the Indian agriculture, like stagnation yields,

decreasing farm lands, poor growth in rural economy, growing indebtedness and suicide by farmers, unstable market processes, salinisation, ground water pollution, nutrient imbalances, emergence of drug resistant strains of pests, degradation of environment etc.

It needs to be recognised that the benefits accruing from the modern agriculture have spread unevenly and have come at a price level which has been borne by small farmers, landless workers, rural communities and the environment. A recent UNESCO report based on collaboration among 400 scientists world over has appealed the countries and other international bodies to revert to the traditional practices of farming like the use of natural fertilisers and traditional seeds as modern practices like the use of genetically modified foods seem to have degraded over 35% of the earth's surface, causing global warming, soil erosion and varied environmental disasters.

# Horticulture

## 8(b)

### CHAPTER

#### Introduction

During the first few five year plans priority was assigned to achieve self sufficiency in foodgrains production. Over the years horticulture emerged as an indispensable and growing part of agriculture, offering a wide range of choices to the farmers for crop diversification. It also provides ample opportunities for sustaining large number of agro industries which generate substantial employment opportunities. With agriculture and allied sectors finding alternative ways of increasing productivity of crops, horticulture as a sub-sector is a revelation showing remarkable signs of progress in the state.

J&K is well known for its horticultural produce both in India and abroad. The state offers good scope for cultivation of all types of horticultural crops covering a variety of temperate fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, almond, cherry and sub tropical fruits like mango, guava, citrus litchi, phalsa, Berete. Besides, medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushroom, plantation crops and all types of vegetables are cultivated in the state. Apart from this, well known spices like saffron and black Zeera are cultivated in some pockets of the state. Horticulture is gaining momentum in the state as revealed by its contribution to the State Gross Domestic Product and with its relative share in the agriculture sector as well. Almost 45 percent of economic returns in agriculture sector is accounted for by horticulture showing its growing importance in the state economy. Its contribution to GSDP has been estimated to be around 7-8 percent. For the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 5796.49 lakh was earmarked under horticulture sector both under Plan and Non-plan budget. The projected amount being spent on this sector during 2009-10 works out to Rs. 7929.18 lakh both under plan and non-plan budget. The horticulture sector provides remunerative means for diversification of land use for improving productivity and returns. It increases employment opportunities and earns foreign exchange. It also provides nutritional security and raw material for growing agro processing industries.

As a result there is a perceptible change in the concept of horticulture development in the state. In this activity around 5 lakh families comprising of about 30 lakh people in one way or the other way are involved. Horticulture development is one of the thrust areas in the agriculture and number of programmes were implemented in the past resulting in the generation of higher incomes in the rural areas thereby improving the quality of life in villages. An income of Rs. 2000.00 crore has been generated from fruit production during 2008-09 which includes an amount of Rs. 300.00 crore from dry fruits.

The growth of horticulture sector can be attributed to the various initiatives towards market interventions like establishment of fruit mandies, provision for support price, technological support, awareness options, extension and research and exploitive market structures.

Specifically speaking Apple is the most important fruit. As per last horticulture census 1999-2000 about 55% of the Area is covered under this fruit. It is also important in terms of production and has the maximum marketable surplus. About 30% of A grade, 40% of B grade and 30% of C grade prefalls and culled apples account for about substantial quantum of 50 thousand tonnes which needs to be exploited as raw material for processing industry.

Food processing industry offers tremendous opportunity for commercial exploitation for the State. Appreciable quantum of wide variety of produce is exploited upto 1% only for commercial processing due to lack of post harvesting and processing facilities as well as unscientific packaging. Therefore, vistas is open for exploiting the potential under processing, with individual, joint venture and sponsored efforts.

Zones	Areas	Suitable Fruit Kinds
<b>Temperate Zone</b>	Entire Kashmir Valley, Parts of Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Kathua and Udhampur Districts of Jammu Division	Apple, Pears, Cherry, Walnut, Almond, Chestnut, Strawberry, Stone fruits and Grapes etc.
<b>Sub- Temperate (Mid Zone)</b>	Parts of Kathua District , Parts of Poonch District (Surankote) , parts of Rajouri District (Rajouri and Kalakote) , parts of Udhampur District parts of Reasi, some portion of Doda District, Ramban and Kishtwar), besides minor locations in Uri Tehsil of Baramulla District and Karnah Tehsil of Kupwara district	Stone fruits ( like Peach, Plum , Apricot) Almond, Pears, Pecan Nut, Olive and Kiwi.
<b>Sub - Tropical Zone</b>	Jammu District , parts of Kathua district, parts of Rajouri district, parts of Udhampur district and lower areas of Reasi) , parts of Doda District (Ramban)	Mango, Citrus, Guava, Litchi, Bear, Amla and Grapes.
<b>Arid Temperate Zone</b>	Districts of Leh and Kargil	Grapes (Resin type), Prunes and drying varieties of Apricots. Seabuck thorn besides cultivation of Apple , Walnut, Currants in certain areas of the region.

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

Year	Kind of fruit	Area (Lakh Ha)	Production (Lakh MTS)	Productivity
<b>2005-06</b>	Fresh	1.75	12.89	7.36
	Dry	0.93	1.24	1.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>5.27</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	Fresh	1.85	13.77	7.43
	Dry	0.99	1.31	1.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>5.31</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	Fresh	1.96	14.78	7.54
	Dry	0.99	1.58	1.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>5.55</b>
<b>2008-09</b>	Fresh	2.06	15.26	7.41
	Dry	1.00	1.65	1.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>5.53</b>

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

District	area (ha)	Production (Mt)
Leh	777	3140
Kargil	1277	4785
<b>Total Ladakh</b>	<b>2054</b>	<b>7924</b>

source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

<b>Fruits</b>	<b>Area (Lac Ha.)</b>	<b>Production (Lac M.T)</b>
<i>Fresh</i>	2.03	15.30
<i>Dry</i>	1.02	1.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>17.00</b>

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

### Species wise Area under Horticulture

During the year 2008-09, horticulture department has covered an area of 3.06 lakh hectares out of which Kashmir division accounted for maximum portion viz; 67.18% and 32.82% falls in Jammu division. Fresh fruit category has recorded an increase of 7185 hectares (3.66%) and dry fruit registered increase of 3296 hectares (3.33%) over 2007-08 area figures. Annexure 4 (b-IV) supports the details.

Looking to the specie-wise details of area figures under fruit for the year 2008-09, it is observed that largest area of 43.55% (133101

hectares) is occupied by apple out of total area under fruit and 65.46% out of fresh fruit area. The analysis of area figures under fruit further indicates that 66.53% is occupied by fresh fruit and 33.47% is claimed by dry fruit. Walnut is the next major fruit occupying 27.67% in the overall area under fruit and 82.66% in the area recorded under dry fruit. As far as district level share of area under fruit for 2007-08 is concerned, Budgam district occupies rank first with 10.02% share followed by Anantnag with 9.72% and Baramulla 9.50%. Kargil has a share of only 0.49% and is the lowest district. District wise details of area and production of fruit is revealed in annexure 8(b).....

<b>Year</b>	<b>Apple</b>	<b>Pear</b>	<b>Apricot</b>	<b>Cherry</b>	<b>Other fresh</b>	<b>Walnut</b>	<b>Almond</b>	<b>Other dry</b>	<b>Total fruits</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
2004-05	107.93	10.54	4.93	2.55	41.62	74.89	15.43	0.42	258.31
2005-06	111.88	11.00	5.16	2.59	43.60	77.22	15.55	0.41	267.41
2006-07	119.04	11.25	5.43	2.75	46.24	81.39	16.37	0.62	283.08
2007-08	127.80	12.10	4.78	3.14	48.32	82.05	16.40	0.55	295.14
2008-09	133.10	12.35	4.92	3.30	49.65	84.56	17.18	0.56	305.62
2009-10 (P)	137.33	12.68	5.08	3.39	51.43	86.83	17.59	0.63	314.96

P: stands for Provisional

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

### Production

The over all production of fruit has been recorded to be 16.91 lakh metric tonnes for the year 2008-09 recording a net addition of 0.55 lakh metric tonnes over the production figures of previous year measuring 3.36% rate of growth. In the production figures share of fresh and dry fruit is 90.53% and 9.47% with 15.30 lakh metric tonnes and 1.60 lakh metric tonnes respectively. Apple ranks first with a share of 80.18% followed by walnut with 8.98%. District-wise fruit production figures reveal that Baramulla emerges as the major district with 28.70%, the

next major district is Shopian claiming 14.09% placing Kupwara to occupy 3<sup>rd</sup> rank with 10.92%. Reasi and Kargil are the lowest districts with 0.30% and 0.34% contribution respectively. Specie wise production of fruit is given hereunder in table No. 8.13. and the district-wise details form annexure 4 (b-V).

The production of fruit for 2008-09 was 16.91 lakh metric tonnes with 15.31 lakh metric tonnes fresh and 1.60 lakh metric tonnes dry fruit over an area of 3.06 lakh hectares including over one lakh hectare under dry fruit.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fresh Fruits</b>				<b>Dry fruits</b>				<b>Total Fruits</b>
	<b>Apple</b>	<b>Pear</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Walnuts</b>	<b>Almonds</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
2004-05	1093.33	40.25	84.02	1217.60	100.60	13.47	0.19	114.26	1331.86
2005-06	1151.34	42.36	86.73	1280.43	108.27	14.33	0.20	122.80	1403.23
2006-07	1222.18	43.09	108.41	1373.68	114.93	15.18	0.22	130.33	1504.01

2007-08	1311.85	45.86	120.31	1477.92	146.78	11.26	0.24	158.28	1636.20
2008-09	1332.81	47.38	150.74	1530.94	147.64	12.17	0.25	160.06	1691.00
2009-10 (P)	1372.97	47.98	113.72	1534.67	165.02	12.51	1.89	179.42	1714.09

P: stands for Provisional

Source: Directorate of Horticulture (P&M), J&K

## Export of fruit outside the State

Export of fruit outside State has occupied a prominent place in trade of the State. Export of fruit has shown considerable progress. The total quantity exported has gone upto about nine lakh metric tonnes during 2005-06, whileas it has decreased by 14 percent in 2007-08 as compared to previous year (2005-06). During 2003-04, 60.83% of the total fruit production was exported outside the State which increased to 62.61 percent during 2004-05. In the year 2005-06 proportion of exports has fallen to 62.01 percent and in the year 2007-08, it has again recorded a fall to 45.84 percent.

For the last one decade, the exports outside the State are almost stagnant and there

**Table 8(b).7: Export of fruit outside the State (lakh Metric tonnes)**

S. No.	Year	Production			Exports		
		Fresh	Dry	Total	Fresh	Dry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2003-04	11.65	1.08	12.74	7.63(98.32)	0.13(1.68)	7.76(60.83)
2	2004-05	12.18	1.14	13.32	8.20(98.3)	0.14(1.68)	8.34(62.61)
3	2005-06	12.80	1.23	14.03	8.58(98.62)	0.12(1.38)	8.70(62.01)
4	2006-07	13.74	1.30	15.04	7.35(98.00)	0.15(2.00)	7.50(49.87)
5	2007-08	14.78	1.58	16.36	7.34(97.86)	0.16(2.13)	7.50(45.84)
6	2008-09	15.26	1.65	16.91	11.01(98.56)	0.16(1.43)	11.17(66.06)
7	2009-10 (P)	15.35	1.77	17.12	6.00 (98.36)	0.10 (1.64)	6.10 (35.63)

P: stands for Provisional Figures in brackets indicate percentage of total production)

Source: Dte of Horticulture (P&M)

During the year 2008-09, export of fruit outside the state is provisionally recorded as 11.17 lakh metric tonnes of which 11.01 lakh metric tonnes (98.57%) were fresh fruit. Export of fruit outside has recorded growth rate of 48.93% during 2008-09 over 2007-08 figures.

## Foreign Exchange Earnings

The Government is promoting exports from Jammu and Kashmir State. State's fruit

**Table 8(b).8: Foreign Exchange Earned on Horticulture Produce**

Kind	Quantity Exported (MTs)				Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. in crores)			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry Fruit								
a) Almond	296.45	260.88	197.11	168.42	1.48	1.82	0.91	1.02
b) Total Walnut	5256.00	5437.00	6692.00	5696.32	114.47	118.02	160.53	141.22
i) in Shell	179.00	376.00	161.00	294.73	NA	NA	NA	2.61
ii) In Kernal	5077.00	5061.00	6531.00	5401.59	NA	NA	NA	138.61
<b>Total Dry (a+b)</b>	<b>5552.45</b>	<b>5697.88</b>	<b>6889.11</b>	<b>5864.74</b>	<b>115.95</b>	<b>119.84</b>	<b>161.44</b>	<b>142.24</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture (P&M), J&K

is no sizeable growth in the volume exported over the years. The total fruit exported during 1999-2000 stood at 7.85 lakh metric tonnes whileas during 2007-08 the figure stands at 7.50 lakh metric tonnes. The production under Horticulture is increasing year by year whileas there is no significant growth in the export of horticulture produce outside the State. The decline in the export of fruit outside the State is due to the introduction of Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) under which %G+grade apples are procured at a support price of Rs. 6 per kg. for processing into juice concentrates in the locally established juice processing units. Secondly, India is importing fruit from foreign countries as free trade policy is in force at the country level.

especially dry fruit goes also to the other countries and in turn earns substantial foreign exchange. The export of dry fruit viz; Almond and Walnut (in shell and kernel) during the year 2007-08 was 6889.11 MTs comprising of 197.11 MTs Almond, 6692 MTs (161 MTs in shell and 6531 Metric tonnes in Kernel) walnut. The foreign exchange earnings were Rs. 115.95 crores during 2005-06 and Rs. 161.44 crore during 2007-08.

Year	Fresh	Dry	Total
2002-03	7.05	0.15	7.20
2003-04	7.62	0.13	7.75
2004-05	8.20	0.14	8.34
2005-06	7.60	0.09	7.69
2006-07	6.784	0.145	6.929
2007-08	7.337	0.161	7.498
2008-09	11.01	0.16	11.17

## Import of Fruits and Vegetables

### i. Fruit:

Besides producing fruit in a substantial manner the state also imports fruit to supplement the growing demand on this account. Import of fruit over the years (2003-04 to 2008-09) is 11.3 lakh metric tonnes with the highest figure of 2.97 lakh metric tonnes for 2006-07. During the years 2008-09 the import of fruit has declined by 39.06% when compared with 2006-07 level.

### ii. Vegetables:

Vegetables play a vital role to supply adequate quantity of nutrition in human diet. The per capita availability is less than the prescribed requirement of 200 gms per person per day. To increase the availability, vegetables are imported. During the period 2003-04 to 2008-09 highest quantity of 3.28 lakh metric tonne vegetables were imported during 2006-07. However, during 2007-08 and 2008-09 the imports have come down to 1.67 lakh metric tonnes and 1.71 lakh metric tonnes registering 49.09% and 47.86% fall respectively over year 2006-07. Following table depicts the trend in the import of vegetables over the years:-

**Table 8(b).10: Import of fruits and vegetables (lakh metric tonnes)**

Year	Fruits	Vegetables
1	2	3
2003-04	1.80	2.33
2004-05	1.61	1.99
2005-06	1.43	1.98
2006-07	2.97	3.28
2007-08	1.68	1.67
2008-09	1.81	1.71
2009-10 (P)	1.14	1.53
Total	12.44	14.49

Source: Directorate of Horticulture (P&M)

## Diversification towards High Value Agriculture

During the last several years diversification of Agriculture in State towards

high value commodities, i.e. fruits, vegetables and livestock products has been proceeding at a faster pace and is reflected in the high share of HVCs in agricultural production in a number of districts.

Sustained economic and income growth, urbanisation and globalization are fuelling rapid growth in demand for high value commodities in the State. By 2025 demand for fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, fish is expected to double over the current levels. High Value Agriculture has a comparative advantage in production and labour absorption over staples and thus is reckoned as an important strategy for small orchard holders. Equally important, the consumption of High Value Commodities (HVCs) is on rise. In 1999, an urban consumer would spend over 56% of the Food budget on high value commodities as compared to 49% in 1983. In Rural areas too, the share of high value commodities went up from 36% to 46% during this period. At a more disaggregated level, the share of fruits and vegetables increased from about 6% in 1983 to 13.3% in rural areas and from 9.3 to 15.7% in urban areas. The share of milk, which is the most important high value food in rural as well as urban areas also increased, but not as fast as that of fruits and vegetables. Finally evidence shows that by 2025 demand for fruits, vegetables, milk, egg, meat and fish would almost double than that in 2000.

## Developmental Initiatives

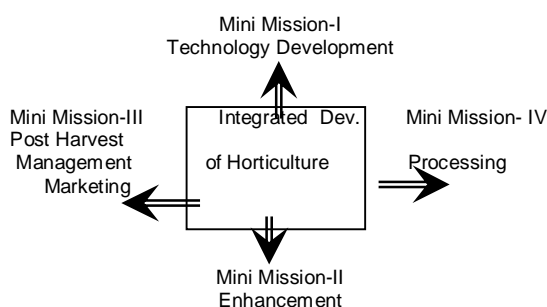
### National Bamboo Mission

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to harness the potential of bamboo crop in the State has been launched by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) under the aegis of Union Ministry of Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 568.23 crore has been earmarked for the scheme for the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan, with 100% support from the Central Government. During the year 2008-09 Rs. 50.20 lakh were released to Bamboo Development Agency J&K. Bamboo is a versatile and useful group of plants, capable of providing ecological, economic and livelihood security to people.



## 2. Technology Mission

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern region including Sikkim was approved with an outlay of Rs. 229.38 crore for the IX Five Year Plan period. The implementation of the scheme has been extended to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan with an additional outlay of Rs. 260.00 crore. The scheme aims at establishing convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing governmental programmes through horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes, to ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post harvest and consumption chain. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 157.50 crore was released, out of which Rs. 81.86 crore was for North Eastern States and Rs. 75.63 crore for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.



This scheme is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financial progress achieved under the scheme is given in the following table:

**Table 8(b).11: Financial Performance under CSS (Rs. In lakhs)**

S. No.	Year	Approved Outlay	Funds released	Actual Expenditure
A- 10 <sup>th</sup> FYP				
	2003-04	650.00	200.00	39.00
	2004-05	1450.00	1683.00	914.03
	2005-06	1550.22	932.54	1397.72
	2006-07	3500.48	2625.46	1512.73
	Total	7150.70	5441.00	3863.48
B- 11 <sup>th</sup> FYP				
	2007-08	4700.38	2550.00	4127.520
	2008-09	2800.00	1815.00	1724.486
	2009-10	1700.00	1000.00	NA
	Total	9200.38	5365.00	5852.006

Source: Agriculture Production Department, J&K

An amount of Rs. 7150.70 lakh was the approved outlay under the scheme for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, out of which an amount of Rs. 3863.48 lakh was spent constituting 54% of the approved outlay. The utilisation of funds has not kept pace with the approved allocation and actual availability. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 1700.00 lakh has been earmarked for the scheme against which Rs. 1000.00 lakh have been spent ending 12/2009.

The overall analysis of figures reveal that during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and first two years of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 14651.08 lakh an amount of Rs. 9806.00 lakh was released against which expenditure has been registered to the tune of Rs. 9715.49 lakh, which constitutes 99.08% of the released amount.

## 3. Post Harvest Management (PHM)

The horticulture crops like fruit, vegetables and flowers are highly perishable in nature and require special attention in their harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations. It is viewed by experts that 10% losses occur at field level, 5% during transportation, 2% during packaging, 9% at storage and 4% at processing aggregating to 30%. Keeping in view these facts the department is concentrating on development of post harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses etc. and intensive training programme on PHM of horticulture crops.

## 4. Plant Protection Machinery

The scheme is an essential component of all the programmes and is playing a significant role in improving the productivity & quality of fruit. Fruit crop has a high return per hectare compared to the conventional food grain crops. The State Government has been implementing various schemes to promote horticulture. To encourage the fruit growers and to promote trade, toll tax on export of fruit has been abolished from 2002-03. Sprayers and pumps are provided to fruit growers on subsidized rates. During 2006-07, a gross orchard area of 3.65 lakh hectares (3.5 lakh hectares in Kashmir and 0.15 lakh hectares in Jammu) has been treated against various pests and diseases by using different pesticides and using plant protection machinery. The scheme envisages providing of plant protection machinery to the farmers/orchardists on subsidized costs. Upto 2008-09, 1870 power sprayers and 6734 manual sprayers involving a subsidy component of Rs. 93.75 lakh and

100.10 lakh respectively were provided to the orchardists, under centrally sponsored scheme Technology Mission+. Besides 1004 pumpsets and 208 power tillers with subsidy component of Rs. 90.62 and Rs. 87.75 lakh were also provided to the orchardists under the said scheme.

## 5. Development of vegetables

Vegetables play a vital role in supplying adequate quantity of nutrition in the human diet. The per capita vegetable consumption in the State is higher than the national average as the inhabitants of the State traditionally consume more meat and vegetables. The prices of the vegetables in Jammu region are high in summer due to non-availability of local vegetables while as in Kashmir region the prices of vegetables are highest in winter.

The production of vegetables has increased from 38285.30 tonnes in 2006-07 to 41709.10 tonnes in 2007-08 registering an increase of 8.94 percent over the previous year.

**Table 8(b).12: Production of major vegetables (Tonnes)**

S.No	Crop (Vegetable)	Production (Tonnes)		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1	Potatoes	16538.20	20700.80	22589.20
2	Onion	629.40	810.60	1050.50
3	Turnip	284.40	195.00	227.20
4	Radish	240.80	36.20	253.60
5	Green Vegetables	11324.60	15472.60	16631.80
6	Carrot	39.60	8.20	12.70
7	Other Vegetables	1907.60	1061.90	944.10
	Total	30964.60	38285.30	41709.10

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev), J&K

## 6. Fruit and Vegetable Mandies

Development of fruit and vegetable mandies was started in Jammu and Kashmir State in the year 1997-98 for developing 19 fruit and vegetable markets in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs. 4426.00 lakhs with a view to overcome the marketing challenges for the horticulture produce viz. vegetables and fruit, which has increased manifold over the years. In the first phase, fruit markets at Kulgam, Shopian, Handwara and Pulwama have been constructed and made functional, recording the annual business of 36.96 lakh boxes during 2007-08. The growers have been able to sell their produce in these markets to get better returns at their door steps which is the prime objective of the scheme. The fruit and vegetable markets at Baramulla, Anantnag, Kupwara and

Batingoo are under construction. In the second phase, four satellite markets at Bishnah, Batote, Poonch, Rajouri and Akhnoor are being constructed, for which land stands acquired. Besides, land stands identified for Pariyote Assar in Doda District, Zazna (Ganderbal) and Nonmai Yaripora. In the third phase two terminal markets at Qazigund and Bari-Brahamna will be constructed to build a complete network of markets to facilitate producers to make them transfer their produce to ultimate consumer.

At present three main fruit and vegetable markets are operating with one each at Nowpora-Sopore, Parimpora-Srinagar and Narwal-Jammu. These markets are being developed into main centres for collection and sales of fruit and vegetable in bulk. Terminal Market, Sopore covers the maximum Horticulture (Apple) producing areas of the State spread over 300 Kanals of land is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.65 crores, against which an amount of Rs. 9.24 crores have been spent as on 31-3-2009. However, the market transacted 56.50 lakh boxes during 2006-07 and 115.00 lakh boxes during 2007-08. The Department has launched a campaign aimed at implementing the APMR Act in every fruit and vegetable market area in consonance with the provisions of the Act. The Act stands enforced in the markets of Sopore, Narwal, Shopian, Kulgam, Chararisharief, Baramulla, Kupwara and Handwara, besides, terminal market of Parimpora.

The work to establish 6 fruit and vegetable mandis at Poonch, Rajouri, Akhnoor, Batote, Kathua and Bishnah (Samba) in Jammu Division is in progress.

## 7. Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies

The fruit growers of the State are small and marginal farmers having small holdings. The Government has set up Horticulture, Planning and Marketing Organisation which helps the small fruit growers and organizes them into co-operative fold, in order to save them from the exploitation by fruit commission agents and money lenders. These societies promote direct despatch of fruit to the markets within the country and help to regulate the supplies within limits to lessen the chances of glut controversy in the market(s). These societies also help the growers in grading and packing the fruit to save excessive damage of the product.

To provide more efficient delivery of extension services, work related to procurement and distribution of machinery, green houses etc.

to the orchardists, has been off loaded from the Directorate of Horticulture and placed with JK HPMC. The growers have widest varieties of machinery and equipment as per their choice from the range of machinery/equipment approved by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, Gol.

The number of fruit growers co-operative societies registered with Directorate of Horticulture, P&M up to 2006-07 is 261 with the membership of 19194. See Annexure 4(b-VIII).

## Major Markets in the Country accessed

- Azadpur Delhi
- Chandigarh
- Amritsar
- Jaipur
- Patna
- Kolkatta
- Lucknow
- Kanpur
- Agra
- Varanasi
- Mumbai
- Pune
- Bangalore
- Indore
- Hyderabad
- Chennai

## Focus

- Marketing of Produce . Augmenting existing markets and access to new markets;
- Use of IT in marketing;
- Establishing marketing net-work within the state;
- Improvement in grading;
- Use of modern packaging;
- Post Harvest Management and Infrastructure Development;
- Establishment of Cold Chains;
- Grading & packing houses;
- Specialized Transportation.

## Initiatives

- É Organizing Buyer-Seller Meets.
- É Arrangement of Air-cooled Railway coaches for transportation of soft fruits.
- É Introduction of Card Board cartons for packaging of apples
- É Introduction of computerized Data dissemination facility and put-up

dynamic web-site for promotion of Horticulture Marketing

- É Exhibitions in all metros of the Country and other major market promotion events like Agro Tech, IITF
- É Implementation of APMR Act.
- É Market Intervention Scheme.
- É CA Stores facility at Kolkatta
- É Establishment of one additional terminal market in South Kashmir.
- É 15 F&V Satellite Markets under establishment in the State, out of which 08 Markets already made functional in Kashmir Division.
- É 07 new additional F&V Markets identified.
- É Establishing a Net-work of
  - 8 Satellite Markets established at Kulgam, Shopian, Pulwama, Anantnag, Chari-sharief, Baramulla, Handwara & Kupwara major Fruit Producing areas of the State
  - 3 Terminal Markets established at Sopore, Parimpora & Narwal.
  - Kissan Ghar at Jammu and Delhi.
  - The work for establishment of 6 Fruit & Vegetable Markets at Udampur, Kathua, Bishna, Batote, Akhnoor & Rajouri are in progress.

## Employment opportunities in the Horticulture Sector

One hectare of land planted with fruit trees provides additional employment for one thousand mandays, thereby generating employment for approximately 9 crores of mandays or over 6 crores mandays additional employment for the 65000 hectares. Some hands assist the farmers in marketing their produce; others help in providing the seeds, the plant material and insecticides and chemicals to the farmers so as to ensure that the plants are protected from diseases and pests; others assist in the picking/harvesting of fruit. The cultivation of fruits is labour intensive and requires a significantly higher labour force, starting from the stage of planting the trees, to the point of its marketing. The manpower requirement in the cultivation and marketing of apples as well as field crops is met by employing paid workers and even the support of family members.

As per the trade, around 5 lakh farm families comprising of 30 lakh people in one or

the other way are involved in this sector. Each hectare of orchard generates 400 mandays per year (1.30 lakh man per year).

## Future Strategies

### 1. Apple Insurance Scheme

As a significant measure to reform and promote Horticulture Sector, the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited has decided to launch Apple Insurance Scheme. The initiative is first of its kind. For introducing modern pre and post harvest technologies in the Horticulture sector, the Government under public-private tie up with Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. has decided to construct a chain of compressed AIR (CA) stores in each district of the State to withstand stiff market competition in the liberal trade regime. The Government has devised a well thought strategy to increase productivity from 10 MTs to 20 MTs per hectare during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan by way of encouraging public-private participation.

### 2. Development of Olive Cultivation

Production of Olive is the most extensively cultivated fruit crop in the world. Its cultivation areas have tripled in the past 44 years, passing from 2.6 to 8.5 million of hectares. In India, Jammu and Kashmir alone can earmark 30,000 hectares of area for Olive production. In Jammu and Kashmir, olives can be grown in Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Ramban, Reasi and in Kathua districts. If we only take Jammu and Kashmir into account and make an effort to have a yield of about 20 to 25 q/ha from these pockets of Olive cultivation areas, the state can produce minimum 600,000 quintals of olives. Roughly 96,000 quintals of Olive oil can be produced from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. During the period 1997-98 to 2005-06, 88919 olive plants at horticulture farm Ramban were distributed among the beneficiaries for expansion of area under olive cultivation.

### 3. Walnut Cultivation in Jammu

Walnut cultivation plays a significant role in the economic profile of the farmers living in Hilly and Backward areas, where economic condition of the people is extremely fragile.

In order to improve the production and productivity of walnut, one Walnut Nursery is under establishment with the financial assistance from APEDA at Siot Rajouri where all the facilities are being created including installation of Hi-Tech Green Houses for

production of quality plant material. This will help the department to produce sufficient budded/grafted planting material for distribution to the farmers of the Division.

### 4. Provision of Cold Storage in Valley

Lack of cold storage in Valley forces growers to sell produce at peanuts. The main reason of mismatch in supply and demand is the lack of cold and conditional atmospheric storages in the valley. Government is trying to provide cold storage facilities to growers. Apple from valley has rich taste and contains high nutrient contents compared to those coming from other States, but the valley does not possess a single cold storage facility for apple preservation. According to the figures available, 400,000 tonnes of apple are ruined by the scab every year. Other diseases like alternaria, red migh and powdery mildew also spoil the crop. Cold storage facilities are to be created in all the districts of the State where the fruit could be stored for a longer period.

## Issues and Constraints

The major constraints for development of horticulture include:

1. Fragmented, small and marginal holdings with little or no irrigation facilities.
2. Non-existence of organised and planned irrigation infrastructure for the orchards when 70% orchards are un-irrigated.
3. Lack of mobility facilities for supervision of field activities.
4. Less market accessibility due to poor communication/road links.
5. Hilly terrain and small holding size hinders mechanisation.
6. Lack of organised market and marketing.
7. Lack of value addition and processing facilities.
8. Poor or no public private partnership.

## Major benchmarks

1. Area under fruits by end of 2008-09 is 3.06 lakh hectares in Jammu and Kashmir State as compared to 2.95 lakh hectares in 2007-08.
2. Production of fruit during 2007-08 recorded as 16.36 lakh metric tonnes as against 11.47 lakh metric tonnes for 2002-03. Production of fruit during 2008-09 was of the order of 16.91 lakh metric tonnes.

3. The Annual turnover of fruit Industry is around Rs. 2000 crore in case of Apple and other Fresh fruits and Rs. 300 crore in case of dry fruits.
4. Five lakh families are involved in horticulture activity directly or indirectly involving 30 lakh farmers.
5. Export of dry fruit during 2008-09 recorded 0.16 lakh metric tonnes earned income of Rs. 300 crore.
6. Revenue earned on account of export of cherry has reached to a level of Rs. 120.00 crore during 2008-09 and is expected to scale the level of Rs. 150.00 crore by 2012.
7. Potential for production of fruit in the State is about Rs. 3000 crore. This can be achieved through vertical and horizontal expansion.
8. Zonalisation of fruit crops has been planned for future plantation under area expansion programmes
9. There is scope to increase production of fruits from the current level of 16.91 lakh tonnes of fresh and dry fruits to 20 lakh tonnes by 2012.
10. Creation of irrigation infrastructure for Horticulture crops is top priority with the department to increase the productivity.

### Horticulture Potential

1. The diverse Agro-climatic conditions of the State offer great potential for growing a variety of fruits like Apple, Almond, Mango, Litchi, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Kiwi, Olive, Citrus etc.
2. Potential for production of Apple fruit from present level of 10.27 metric tonnes to 14.00 metric tonnes per hectare through introduction of advanced technologies.
3. Potential for production of fruits from present level of 16.91 lakh metric tonnes to 20 lakh metric tonnes.
4. Potential for bringing additional area under Walnut is enormous. As per preliminary estimates about 0.50 lakh hectares are available on which walnut cultivation can be undertaken successfully. This will help to create green cover in hilly areas and conserve soil from erosion, besides, providing high value wood for wood carving industry, as well as walnuts for export purposes.

### Thrust Areas

1. Promotion of dry land horticulture in hilly and backward areas;
2. Area expansion related to economical and consumer oriented diversification, to meet the market challenges for earning better returns;
3. Increase in per unit production of fruit crops (productivity) by scientific management of orchards and by introduction of improved cultivars;
4. Human Resource Development in private as well as public sector.
5. Developing market linkages and value addition;
6. Creation of adequate irrigation infrastructure like Deep Bore Wells, Shallow Wells, Tube Wells, Water storage/Harvesting Tanks in rain fed areas;
7. Encouragement, introduction and cultivation of rare fruit crops viz; olive, peanut, strawberry, grapes, pomegranate and kiwi (diversification and zonalisation).
8. Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards;
9. Standardisation of existing root stocks of apple under normal density plantation.
10. Survey/selection/identification of true to type cultivars of apple for further multiplication.
11. Standardisation of vegetative propagation techniques of walnuts.

# Livestock

## 8(c)

### CHAPTER

#### Introduction

Agriculture is the main stay of economy of J&K State as more than 75% of the population is directly and indirectly dependent on Agriculture and allied sector. Livestock is an important sector among the allied sectors of Agriculture. It is one of the rapidly expanding sectors playing a significant role in the development of rural economy. The contribution of Livestock towards Gross Domestic Product of the State is about 11% as per Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) report 2007-08. The cattle and poultry development significantly contributes in augmentation of income in the rural economy.

Livestock is making deep in roads in the rural economy by providing gainful employment to small and marginal farmers. It is a booming yet eco-friendly sector. Besides consuming domestic biodiversity it is a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. Survival of pastoralism is crucial for sustainable land use. Per capita consumption of meat and poultry items and milk is higher in Jammu and Kashmir State as compared to consumption at the national level. The State is deficient in meat, poultry meat & eggs thus making State heavily rely on imports from the other States.

An amount of Rs. 189.78 crore has been earmarked on Animal / Sheep Husbandry

sector including Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan period. Outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs.15.41 crore against the expenditure figures of Rs. 11.85 crore for 2008-09. In view of implementation of various programmes/schemes, the productivity of the cattle, per capita availability and consumption of milk in the State has increased significantly over the years. Presently the per capita availability of milk is about 341 grams per day. Similarly, egg and meat availability was of the order of 55 nos. and 2260 grams per person /year respectively for the year 2007-08 (source, ISS 2007-08).

#### Livestock Population

The livestock plays a vital and meaningful role in the state economy and primary occupation of the backward communities like Gujjars, Bakerwals, Chopans, Gaddies and other rural masses. The State has different types of livestock, the important being cow, buffalo, goat, Sheep, rabbit, yak, and Double Humped Camel. As per the results of livestock census 2003 total livestock population in Jammu and Kashmir State stood was 98.993 lakhs. The quick estimate thrown out by livestock census 2007, livestock population in Jammu & Kashmir State is estimated of the order of 107.707 lacs registering an increase of 8.80 %.

**Table 8(c).1: Livestock population in Jammu & Kashmir State**

Species	Population (lakhs)			Cross bred (lakhs)2007	
	2003	2007	Increase	Number In lakh	Percent of total
Cattle	30.84	34.43	11.60	16.70	48.50
Buffalo	10.37	10.51	1.30	-	-
Sheep	34.14	36.85	7.93	22.07	59.89
Goats	20.55	20.63	0.38	-	-
Poultry	54.98	58.55	6.49	5.36*	13.32
Yak	0.47	0.62	0.16	-	-

#### Present Scenario

As per the livestock census 2007, the improved / cross bred of cattle population was of the order of 16.70 lacs which constitutes 48.50% of the total cattle population. Similarly, Sheep improved / cross bred population was 20.07 lacs which constitutes 59.89 %. 5.36 lac Nos is

among backyard / unorganized poultry which constitutes 13.32 % of total poultry as per livestock census 2007 (projected). The details are as under:-

**Table 8(c).2:**

Cattle Population (in lakhs)	Census 1997	Census 2003	Census 2007*
------------------------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

(i) Cross Breed cattle	10.83	13.25 (+22.33)	16.70 (+26.03)
(ii) Indigenous cattle	21.94	17.70 (-19.34)	17.73(+0.17)
(iii) Total Cattle Population	32.77	30.95 (-5.58)	34.43(+11.26)
(iv) Total Buffalo Population	7.87	10.37 (+31.82)	10.51(+1.35)
*provisional			

## Animal care facilities

The animal health activities play important role in the growth of livestock in the State. The livestock husbandry programmes may not be successful without providing necessary safeguards against hazards of animal diseases. To improve the quality of animal health services the department has established a network of 2020 veterinary institutions (Central veterinary hospitals, District Hospitals, Tehsil units, Sub units, ICD centers etc.) ending March, 2009 to take care of animal health upto the village level. These institutions include 234 trial centers. Besides, there are 1175 Frozen Semen Centers, 929 Sheep centers, 5 Stock Assistant Training Institutes, 4 Divisional level referral labs, 14 Disease Diagnosis labs and 3 Biological Production Institutes.

Increase in Livestock can be achieved through optimum use of bulls of high genetic value. It is, therefore, necessary to develop indigenous breeds and introduction of germ plasm of good Milch breeds for enhancement of milk production. 1175 frozen semen centers are functioning where Artificial Insemination of local non descriptive cows and buffaloes is carried on.

## Livestock Production

In livestock production there is a gap between demand and supply. The quantum of livestock products and byproducts has increased over the years. However, the output viz-a viz the number of animals is not optimum. The quantity

Table 8(c).4:

S.No	Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (ending Nov. 2009)
1	Milk production	000 MT	1505.00	1548.00	1622.38	1027.21
2	AI Done	Lac Nos	4.282	4.77	4.751	3.901
3	Birth Recorded	Lac Nos	1.853	2.08	2.056	2.123
4	Castration done	Lac Nos	1.225	1.26	1.279	0.843
5	Dosings	Lac Nos	123.303	117.54	139.077	82.851
6	Vaccination	Lac Nos	217.848	203.37	260.47	215.443

Artificial Insemination is a viable and dependable procedure for upgradation of cattle throughout the world is being put in use in the State. In 2008-09, the Artificial Insemination (AI) figures touched 4.75 lac and the birth recorded using AI as 2.05 lacs. The cross bred percentage is highest in district Pulwama

of output from the hybrid and new breeds of cows are much more than the local one and as such the Government is taking steps to increase the quantum of such livestock to meet the domestic demand for the livestock products. The main livestock products are milk, meat, eggs and wool.

### i) Dairy Development.

India ranks first in the world in milk production, which rose from 17 million tones in 1950-51 to around 100 million tones in 2006-07. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 112 grams in 1968-69 to 230 grams per day in 2005-06 and about 244 grams per day in 2006-07.

Jammu and Kashmir is ideally suited for dairy development. The State has registered a steady growth in milk production. The State's milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakh metric tonnes which increased to 15.05 lakh metric tonnes in 2006-07. The per capita milk consumption is 338 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 244 grams for 2006-07. As per the official estimates the production of milk, has increased to 1622.38(000 MTs) in 2008-09 from 1505.00 (000MTs) in 2006-07, registering an increase of 7.79%. The achievements made in production of milk and other con-commitant activities for optimum milk production during last three years is detailed as under:-

(89.90%) followed by Budgam (80.80%) comparatively division-wise cross bred cattle population is low in Jammu.

### ii) Poultry Development

Poultry production has assumed significant importance in the State and has emerged as one of the agro-based industries which provide:



- a) Part-time / whole-time source of earning to the unemployed youth.
- b) Highly nutritious animal protein in the form of quality poultry meat and eggs.

order to reduce risk of loss to farmers.

The main objective in the sub-sector of livestock is to increase poultry meat and egg production by:-

- i. Encouraging private enterprises with the requisite technical guidance.
- ii. Providing fast and specific diagnosis of poultry diseases in

The last decade has witnessed tremendous growth in the poultry sector. The poultry farming has come in a big way in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur districts with large number of educated unemployed youth taking up poultry farming as sustainable means of earning their livelihood. The achievements made in the poultry development during last three years are as under:

S.No	Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (ending Nov. 2009)
1	Egg production at govt. farms	Lac No.	9.414	9.62	6.843	8.244
2	Production of day old chicks.	Lac No.	3.835	4.51	3.291	3.789
3	Breeding birds sold	Lac No.	1.315	1.47	1.241	0.805
4	Poultry meat sold	MT	29.446	43.17	32.311	8.669
5	Egg production	Millions	561.28	566.00	510.61	371.34

To give fillip to the poultry development in the state, 10 projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India for providing assistance to the State Farms under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, %Assistance to the State for Poultry Farms+ Steps have been taken to fully utilize rearing space in government farms for rearing of DOCs that subsequently are distributed for establishment of backyard units.

In order to increase poultry meat and egg production, poultry birds are provided to the rural farmers for backyard rearing. The day old chicks, technical support and health cover to the birds is provided by the department. These additional small activities supplement the total income of the farmers.

During last year, 3.291 lac No. of DOCs were produced and this year the department has produced 3.789 lac Nos of DOCs ending Nov.2009. However, conditions were not conducive for full capacity utilization because the poultry sheds at Belicharana is in a dilapidated condition and shifting of location is under consideration. Similarly, poultry shed in Kishtwar have been closed in view of it being in the heart of the town. In Athwajan poultry project has been closed as the area is low lying and scriptable to occasional water logging and therefore, damaging infrastructure available at the farm.

The DOCs imported during 2008-09 was of the order of 23.39 millions and in the current year upto Oct.2009, DOCs imported is 18.23 million. It is expected to exceed the last years import. This steep

increase is due to the concessions announced in the Budget, 2009.

Sofar as establishment of mega hatcheries is concerned, which are essential to narrow the gap between in-house DOCs production and DOCs imported department is actively providing basic technical inputs by way of DPR preparation, consultancy etc for prospective entrepreneurs desirous to launch mega hatcheries. In all four projects are coming up with the projected capacity of 84 lac DOCs. The production from these hatcheries is expected to start in 2010-11. These are;

- i. M/S Providence Mega- Hatchery and Parent Breeding Farm, Khonnmoh (capacity 45 lac DOCs per year)
- ii. M/S Emirate Hatcheries, Pvt Ltd Khonnmoh (outside Inbustrial estate) ( capacity 15 lac DOCs per year)
- iii. M/S Matto Hatcheries, Mirgund (Sumbal) (capacity 15 lac DOCs per year).
- iv. M/S Sunshine Hatcheries, Shalimar, Srinagar (capacity 9 lac DOCs per year).

The department has very limited role in commercial poultry rearing where in high technology birds are reared for commercial purpose and the unit holders are registered with department only for the purpose of health care and providing of vaccines on subsidized rates.

3321 units are registered with the department of Animal Husbandry Jammu / Kashmir (Jammu 1036, Kashmir 2275). The department has initiated steps for establishing Poultry Marketing Mandi at Satwari. The Mandi has been strengthening to cope up with the volume of trade. Equine development remains the priority for 2009-10 by way of genetic upgradation for improving the draught power.

In addition to above, Government of India has envisaged a scheme for i) Rural Backyard Poultry & ii) Establishment of poultry estates. These schemes will become operational during 2010-11 and for this purpose the ground work has been initiated and is in progress. Under these schemes an amount of Rs. 100.00 lacs and Rs 50.00 lacs has been proposed in the current years revised estimate and next year's annual plan for acquisition of land Poultry Estate and purchase and maintenance of parent stock under Backyard Poultry Scheme.

## Fodder Development

High yielding and nutritious fodder are essential for scientific and economic management of livestock especially cross breed. The Animal Husbandry Department endeavours to popularize and propagate high yielding fodder crops amongst the farmers on available arable and non-arable land as it is essential to feed animals as per the established norms with the objective of increasing milk and mutton production.

## Cattle Development

The main strategy adopted for Cattle Development Programme includes:

- a) Upgrading of hitherto inferior buffaloes through introduction of superior germ plasm of Murrah breed of buffaloes.
- b) Cross breeding of local non-descript as well as cross breed cows having low level of genetic inheritance with recognized exotic dairy breeds of Jersey.
- c) Sustaining the cross bred progeny with better immunization and treatments facilities to control contagious as well as non-contagious diseases.

## Genetic Improvement

The department is engaged in genetic transformation of local non descript population through a cross breeding / upgradation programme with exotic dairy breeds viz., the jersey and Holstein Friesian. The

genetic upgradation activity of cattle is being carried out by Veterinary Institutions which include Artificial Insemination Centers using Frozen Semen Technology. It is proposed to concentrate on grassroots level on the development of infrastructural facilities at Frozen Semen Centers by way of undertaking much needed repairs at Veterinary Centers, providing of necessary equipments and proper up-keep of liquid nitrogen (LN2) plants. Government of India has recently sanctioned one LN2 Plant having a capacity of 21 Ltrs per hour for Kashmir province with a total estimated cost of Rs 260.00 lacs. One more LN2 plant has been requested for Jammu province. These LN2 plants will help for preservation and carriage of services to far flung areas and giving boost to increase in cross breed population from 48% (2007) to 70% (2012).

## Health Cover

Providing of adequate health cover to livestock will continue to be the priority of the department. Emphasis shall be laid not only on widening the base but also on providing animal health coverage to uncovered areas and improving the delivery system for better animal health facilities to the farmers. The investment in this activity will be supplemented with assistance expected to be received from the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "ASCAD".

## Conservation of Threatened Breeds

In line with the national policy, the State continued its efforts to preserve the indigenous breeds, which are on the verge of extinction by propagating proper germ plasm and desired infrastructure under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Conservation of threatened breeds has two conservation programmes such as Double Humped Camel and Zanskari Horse which have already been taken up. Besides, the department has prepared a conservation programme of Kargil Based Yak with an estimated cost of Rs.55.00 lacs and the sanction from the Government of India is awaited.

## Livestock Insurance Scheme.

In J&K State, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Livestock Insurance" has been introduced in the year 2006-07 on pilot basis in the districts of Pulwama and Jammu and continued in the year 2007-08 also. Subsequently the scheme has been extended to the districts of Anantnag and Udhampur in the year 2008-09. Now during 2009-10 and remaining period of 11<sup>th</sup> Five year

plan, Government of India has recently approved the scheme for six districts (Anantnag, Baramulla, Jammu, Kupwara, Pulwama and Udhampur) including the districts covered during pilot run basis and those covered from 2008-09 onwards. Ending November, 2009, 7360 High Yielding Cattle and Buffaloes have been insured in the districts of Anantnag, Jammu, Pulwama and Udhampur. 288 claims have been settled in these districts against 315 claims. This scheme envisages 50% subsidy on insurance premium from central funds in the form of grant-in-aid, payment of honorarium to the veterinary practitioners and publicity component is borne by the Government of India, rest 50% premium cost is borne by the beneficiaries.

## Sheep and Goat rearing

Table 8(c).6:

S.No	Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (ending Nov. 2009)
1	Mutton production	Lac Kgs.	269.70	272.10	275.02	216.745
2	Wool production	Lac Kgs.	67.47	67.32	69.13	53.789

The local Kashmiri wool which was primarily used for manufacturing of Namdas and Course of blankets from cross breed wool obtained from cross breed sheep find its way into the market for making of fine quality tweeds, Pullovers and blankets etc.

The mutton production increased from 269.70 lac Kgs in 2006-07 to 275.02 Lac Kgs in 2008-09 registering an increase of 1.97 %. Similarly, wool production has increased from 67.92 lac Kgs in 2006-07 to 69.13 lac Kgs in 2008-09.

## Establishment of Mini Sheep Farm

- i. In view of budgetary announcements and the employment package announced on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, the department is launching Mini Sheep Farm Scheme for the educated unemployed youth having a total target of 30 units with subsidy component of Rs 0.60 lacs each unit this year. The scheme is bankable and the targets will be doubled in next financial year and will be adequately expanded in the coming years after monitoring the success of the programme.
- ii. On similar lines 10 goat units are also being established under RKVY to boost up Chevon and goat milk production.

## Embryo Transfer Technology

The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in this part of the country are conducive for wool and mutton produce and it has been a primary occupation of migratory tribes, besides being an important subsidiary occupation of rural population. From the times immemorial wool rearing has been the primary occupation of the farmers, rural people, Bakerwals, Gaddies, Chopans etc. The contribution of livestock to the states economy is quite significant and the sheep and goat population constitutes about 56% of the total livestock. In view of the recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture, the State has been given mandate of focusing on wool production. Achievements made in the mutton / wool production during the last three years is as under;

A pilot study regarding implantation of improved frozen sheep embryos of Dorper, Rambouillet and Corriedale has already been started at Panthal Jammu. The progress of the scheme is being monitored / evaluated for adoption of ETT on large scale for fast track production of superior rams.

900 Sheep embryos were proposed to be imported from one Canada based agency, on pilot basis. Out of which under phase . I, 420 Sheep embryos of Dorper, Rambouillet and Corriedale breed have been imported and implanted in 210 surrogate ewes at Sheep Breeding farm Panthal, Jammu by the expert veterinarians of Canadian Sheep Genetics International, so as to augment mutton and wool production in the State.

Only 9.28% pregnancy was achieved against the condition of 50% laid down in the agreement.

A technical committee of senior Doctors and Scientists of SKUAST, Jammu has been constituted to conduct an analytical study to identify the factors responsible for such a low progress. The committee shall also suggest remedial measures for improvements in future

## Establishment of Modern Abattoir at Wanihama

Ministry of Food and Processing Industries, Government of India has approved setting up of a Modern Abattoir at Wanihama Srinagar at a cost of Rs 28.00 crore. Out of which the Ministry will provide Rs 14.10 crore as grand-in-aid and the rest amount of Rs. 13.90 crore comprising

Rs.6.60 crores as promoters equity cost of land by J&K Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board and Rs.7.30 crore as State Share comprising 25% as eligible component and gap funding. The first installment of 10% has been released by the Ministry. Global tenders are being floated for the project report/consultancy. The Modern Abattoir will be State of art facility having all the automated operations with strict compliance to health and hygienic standards.

## Para Veterinary Services

As a policy matter the government has sanctioned a new innovative scheme 'Para Veterinary Service' to extend veterinary facilities to uncovered and inaccessible areas of the State. Under the scheme one un-employed youth having requisite qualification will be selected from the identified village to be covered and subsequently trained for a period of 9 months. The candidate will provide veterinary facilities to the farmers on payment. The government has sanctioned 280 centers (20 in erstwhile districts) under phase-I and 1400 centers in aggregate over a period of 5 years under this scheme. The process for selection of candidates has already been initiated.

## 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Initiatives, Strategy and Thrust Areas

### A) Policy Decisions

Increase in milk production by:-

- a. Average yield of cows from present 1200 ltrs to 2500 ltrs per lactation.
- b. Cross breeding by using frozen semen of progeny tested bulls and natural service in remote and inaccessible areas.

Increase in draught power of pack animals;

Employment generation in livestock sector by making livestock rearing commercially viable;

Minimizing cash outflows by reducing dependence on imports in livestock and livestock products.

### B) Future Strategy

To cover 70% of the livestock under cross breeding programme, health coverage and marketing of livestock products the following strategy is under implementation:-

Artificial Insemination to be popularized through Paravet Service Scheme.

Disease diagnosis shall be done in government institutions and basic prophylactic health cover by the paravets.

Marketing livestock and livestock products shall be done through Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board, Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives.

To facilitate training, bank loans and awareness camps to popularize dairy farming, poultry farming and sheep rearing.

Development mutton variety of sheep to be reared in house pattern of poultry meat production.

Policy to encourage production of animal feed and fodder in the J&K State.

### C) Priorities

- To make J&K milk surplus state by 2012.
- Genetic transformation of 70% of total low producing local animals into high yielding ones.
- To declare J&K free from following diseases.
  - i. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
  - ii. Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)
  - iii. Sheep Pox (SP).
  - iv. Pestis- De-Pestis Ruminants (PPR).
  - v. Black Quarter (BQ).

# Forests

## 8(d) CHAPTER

### Introduction

Severe pressure for meeting growing livelihood, industrial and development needs, critical contribution through the huge potential area of green cover is an indicator of growth. The sector provides integrated livelihood opportunities and pragmatic approach in development process. Ultimate aim of the State Forest management is to achieve optimally productive forests, capable of providing timber and non-timber products apart from the ecological services, without unnatural change in the composition of the natural forest ranges. The forests in the vicinity of habitations are to be managed for livelihood needs of the neighbouring populations as also for widening the production base in order to ensure sustainable use of the land resources. The importance is to be focused on sustainable management approach towards maintenance of environmental stability and diversion of community areas for meeting bio-mass needs.

In the green cover map, the state attracts sizeable position, with natural resources of forests, which are feast for tourist attraction, with non-monotonous range and diverse layout. This green gold has immense economic, ecological and commercial potential, which if tapped in real terms of growth, could yield sizeable dividends towards State's economy. Geographically speaking, the climate and production of our State depends on the gymnospermic range which, weathers a gamble of climate, on which all other interrelated sectors rely upon.

The approach of global environment facility with focus on village eco-development through optimum use of local resources and involvement of local people in conservation of forests, needs to be recognised as priority, due to the convergence of other sectors like tourism, industry, traditional handloom & handicrafts, horticulture, area specific agriculture products, transport, hotel industry, which are mutually symbiotic on each other. The synergism of these solutions, definitely lead to providing potential employment opportunities, ensure socio-economic upliftment, thereby raising the economic status of local populace and also raise the inclusive growth avenues. With this backdrop the concept of total protected area

management needs to be implemented to the optimum level so that defined objectives are realised at grass root level.

Forests play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance by moderating the climate, maintaining the soil mantle, improving soil fertility, minimizing soil erosion, purifying the air, preservation of wild life and in regulating the flow of water in rivers and streams. Forests are also main source of timber, fuel, fodder, medicines and other non timber minor products. Forests ensure good agriculture produce and offer considerable potential for industrial development of the State. The Sector provides grazing facilities for our livestock too.

The intangible benefits provided by forests for supporting human and vegetation life is far more superior to those of tangible benefits. Especially in case of our state where the three major sectors are heavily relying on forests, these form the backbone of Jammu and Kashmir economy. Tourism, Electricity and Horticulture/Agriculture have genesis in forests which directly make Jammu and Kashmir State a dream destiny for tourism.

Jammu and Kashmir being hilly State has unending chain of coniferous forests. These forests in addition to maintaining the environment, are also meeting the day to day requirements of the people. With the increase in population of both human as well as livestock, the forests are under great pressure due to open grazing, heavy exploitation and excessive biotic dependence. Now the situation has become so alarming that in most of the areas the forests are lacking in natural regeneration and are at different stages of degradation. Therefore, augmentation of natural regeneration and eco-restoration of degraded forests alongwith increasing their productivity are the major concerns. The State Forest Research Institute is charged with devising strategies for eco-restoration, accelerated regeneration and introduction of high yielding, economically better suited species, for enrichment of forests and its field. Research on conservation of rare and threatened wildlife and plant species and restoration of wetlands, shall be new challenge in coming years.

The deficit in demand and supply of forest produce (i.e. timber, firewood and fodder) started pinching the State hard by mid seventies. It was observed that part of the forest, degraded beyond repairs, was not able to regenerate/rehabilitate on its own. A need was felt to rehabilitate this degraded forests, besides, making the waste lands available as more productive village common lands, state land along road side, canal side and wet lands.

With the ever increasing population, the demand-supply gap continued to get further widened. To bridge this gap, the State Government with the financial support of the World Bank, launched Social Forestry Project during 1981-82, initially for a period of five years. The project was, however, extended upto 1990-91, out of savings of World Bank Aid. Since then the project works have continued as an activity under State Plan funding and is now

functioning as an independent department since October, 2004.

## Forest cover distribution

Jammu and Kashmir has a total forest cover of 20230 Sq. Kms. (20.23 lakh hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total Geographical area of 101387 Sq. Kms on this side of line of control. Country level figures indicate a percentage of 24.47% geographical area under forests. Out of this, the area under reserved forest is 2551 Sq. Kms. Protected forest forms 17643 Sq. Kms and the rest 36 Sq. Kms are unclassified. Out of the total forest area, 12066 Sq. Kms are in Jammu division followed by Kashmir Valley with 8128 Sq. Kms and Ladakh only with 36 Sq.Kms. Kashmir has 40.17%, Jammu Division has 59.64%, while Ladakh has 0.17% area of the respective Geographical area under forest cover. The position of the total Geographical area under forest is as under :

**Table 8(d).1: Region wise forest cover (Area in Sq. Kms)**

S.No.	Region	Total geographical area	Forest area	Percentage of total geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kashmir	15948	8128	50.97
2	Jammu	26293	12066	45.89
3	Ladakh	59146	36	0.06
Total		101387*	20230	19.95

\*: Indicates geographical area on actual line of control, these area figures exclude 120849 Sq. Kms under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

Source : Digest of Statistics

Leh and Kargil have only 0.06 percent area under forest cover, owing to its geographical position. Excluding Leh and Kargil districts, forest area covers 48 percent of the total geographical area of the State which is more than the national average of 24.47 percent. It is, however, less than the norm of National Forest Policy, 1988 which provides forest cover of one-third of total geographical area (20% for plains and 66% for hilly areas). Per capita forest area accounts to 0.17 hectares for Jammu and Kashmir State, against 0.07 hectares for the country. For district wise forest distribution see annexure 8(d) (i).

The specie-wise area under forests has remained unchanged during last few years. An area of 1075 Sq. Kms. is under Deodar constituting 5.32% of the total forest area. 1825 Sq. Kms. are under Chir having 9.02% share, 1969 Sq. Kms. are under Kail which accounts for 9.73%, 3401 Sq. Kms. are under Fir representing 16.81%. Largest area of 10075 Sq. Kms. falls under other categories having a share of 49.80%. Thus, 18345 Sq. Kms. are under coniferous (soft wood). Non coniferous (hard wood) covers 1885 Sq. Kms. claiming 9.32% of total forest area. An area of 1962 Sq. Kms. is covered by Rakhs and wild life reserves.

## Specie wise Forest cover

**Table 8(d).2: Specie-wise Forest Area**

S.No.	Classification	Area sq. kms.	%age of total
(I)	Coniferous		
	a) Deodar	1075	5.32
	b) Chir	1825	9.02
	c) Kail	1969	9.73
	d) Fir	3401	16.81
	e) Others	10075	49.80
	Total Coniferous	18345	90.68
(II)	Non-coniferous un-commercial Reserves	1885	9.32
	Total (I+II)	20230	100.00
	Rakhs & Wildlife reserves	1962	

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Div., J&K

## Out Turn of Forest produce

To maintain ecological balance, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. This has caused decline in the out turn of forest produce. The out turn of timber which was 102.48 thousand cubic metres in 2000-01 has declined to 72.21 (000 m<sup>3</sup>) in 2008-09. The firewood has,

however, increased from 4.18 (000 m<sup>3</sup>) in 2000-01 to 18.89 (000 m<sup>3</sup>) in 2008-09. The value of output of timber which was Rs. 8419.09 lakh in 2000-01 has fallen to Rs. 8300.30 lakh in 2008-09. The value of output under minor forest produce which was Rs. 2944.52 lakh in 2000-01 has decreased to Rs. 1029.00 lakh in 2008-09.

**Table 8(d).3: Out Turn viz-a-viz Value of Major and Minor Forest Produce**

S. No.	Year	Total Extraction (000 m <sup>3</sup> )			Value of timber/firewood (Lakh Rs.)	Value of minor forest produce (lakh Rs.)	Revenue realized (lakh Rs.)
		Timber	Fire Wood	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2000-01	102.48	4.18	106.66	8419.09	2944.52	4591.62
2	2001-02	152.41	10.28	162.46	14628.42	2384.37	3904.57
3	2002-03	166.47	28.14	194.61	18209.05	1943.41	3616.85
4	2003-04	94.94	25.17	120.11	12798.31	2151.64	4413.43
5	2004-05	96.25	23.70	119.95	15543.02	1061.08	4158.92
6	2005-06	86.40	22.92	109.32	15093.48	1893.03	4391.41
7	2006-07	80.85	20.19	101.04	9852.09	1114.54	1691.52
8	2007-08	68.27	23.92	82.194	8319.13	959.28	2266.84
9	2008-09	72.21	18.89	91.10	8800.30	1029.00	2535.29
10	2009-10 (ending Dec, 2009)	0.27	0.31	0.58	1357.88	14.86	951.42

## Export of Forest Produce

The export of timber has decreased from 25.10 (000 cubic meters) in 2000-01 to 2.86 (000 cubic meters) in 2007-08 showing a net decrease of 87.61%. During 1990-91, the State was exporting timber to the extent of 53.39 (000 cubic meters). The fall in the export of

timber is due to less extraction of timber because of preservation and promotion of forests. However, as per the information made available by the Forest department, export of timber for the year 2007-08 was 2.86 (000 cubic meters) which is 10 times more than export of timber for previous year (2006-07).

**Table 8(d).4: Export of Timber (000 m<sup>3</sup>)**

Year	Deodar	Kail	Fir	Chir	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	5.60	11.65	7.85	-	25.10
2001-02	2.40	8.00	1.06	-	11.46
2002-03	2.86	6.80	1.92	-	11.58
2004-05	0.46	4.29	0.12	-	4.87
2006-07	1.06	1.74	0.37	-	3.17
2007-08	0.95	0.35	0.13	1.43	2.86
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10 (ending December, 2009)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Minor Forest Produce include Anardana, Bunafosha, Brahmibooti etc. The quantity of Terpene oil is produced in a substantial quantity. Another important item of export of minor forest produce is cricket bats. Export of minor forest produce is depicted in annexure 4(d) (ii).

## Government Initiative for Development

The forests are the precious wealth of the State and are known as green gold. The forest wealth has depleted due to pressure of population. In view of crucial role of forests in maintaining the ecological balance, minimizing the soil erosion and ensuring adequate rainfall, a policy has been evolved for improvement and

conservation of natural forests and bringing more and more areas under afforestation. The Social Forestry Project commenced in Jammu and Kashmir in 1982 with World Bank assistance was converted into a full fledged department with a view to save the forest from the increasing demand for primary forest produce such as fuel wood, timber and fodder. To bridge deficit of wood balance, tree culture has been promoted by the Social Forestry, by way of raising plantation on waste lands also, besides overall afforestation.

The Government is checking the illegal removal of forest produce and smuggling of timber or non-timber forest produce through Forest Protection Force. The Forest Protection

Force has also to protect the forests from fires, to stop poaching of wild life and illegal trading of wild life. Wild life is a measure of ecological balance and without wildlife ecosystem cannot sustain. Important wildlife species include Hangul, Snow leopard, Musk Deer, Ibex, Kiang etc. Protected Bird species include pheasant, Monal, Western Tragopan, Koklas, Cheer and Black necked crane. The State Government is keen to increase the protected area network upto 15 percent. These protected areas are reservoir of biodiversity.

Forest department activities commenced on a really big scale. The programmes of the department involve raising economic plantations and quick growing species.

Schemes under State/District/Centrally Sponsored programmes are:

- i) Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests
- ii) Research Education and Training
- iii) Working Plan and Research
- iv) Consolidation and Demarcation
- v) Development of Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants
- vi) Eco Task Force
- vii) Infrastructure including Guttled Buildings
- viii) Urban Forestry
- ix) Pasture and Fodder Development
- x) Stabilization of slip Areas on National Highway
- xi) CM's participatory Afforestation Scheme
- xii) Forest Protection
- xiii) Monitoring and Evaluation
- xiv) Participatory Grazing Land Development Programme
- xv) Eco-restoration of Degraded catchments
- xvi) River Valley Projects/Flood Prone Area
- xvii) Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

## Focus Areas

In order to involve people in the regeneration of degraded forests and increase the tree coverage on vacant lands, Chief Minister's Participatory Afforestation Programme has been launched from the year 2004-05 on trial basis. The objective of the scheme is to make tree plantation on open forest land, vacant lands and other Government lands by giving its full benefits to the beneficiaries involved in the programme. The Forest Department provides the infrastructural support viz., planting materials, fencing materials and expert guidance to the beneficiaries. The operational guidelines of the pilot scheme will be made more effective after proper evaluation of the scheme.

In order to increase the forest cover of the State and bring it in conformity with National norm of 66% forest cover, a number of development schemes both under the State plans as well as under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been taken up for implementation through various wings of the Forest Department.

## Bench Marks & Initiatives under 10th Plan

- The State has 4 National Parks, 14 Sanctuaries and 35 Conservation reserves covering an area of 15912 Sq. Kms. Important protected habitats include those for snow Leopard, Chiru, Hangul and Musk Deer etc.
- The outlay on forest sector as a whole for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 24.50 crore against which the expenditure was Rs. 28.50 crore. For the year 2009-10 the plan outlay of Rs. 31.50 crores has been earmarked for this sector.
- Dal lake Conservation Plan, approved at a total cost of Rs. 298.76 crore in September, 2005 with 100% Government of India funding, is going to provide not only a clean and healthy Dal lake but also a sustainable catchment for the lake system. The project will be able to exhibit the resolve of the State Government to maintain the serenity of the environment of the Dal Lake, which is the lifeline of tourism of the State.
- Under National Afforestation Programme of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF) the State has been provided a grant of Rs. 69.29 crore for managing 42797 hectares of degraded forests with peoples participation. The assistance can be used effectively to nurture the forest areas on which local population is dependent for their needs.
- The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has provided a grant of Rs. 6.00 crore to the State for maintenance of forests for Annual Plan 2007-08. A work plan identifying activities to be undertaken under the grant has been forwarded to Government of India. As per the guidelines, the thrust areas under the programme are:-
  - Silviculture operations
  - Maintenance of old closures
  - Protection and rehabilitation of forest areas



- Demarcation of forests and infrastructure development
- The proposed outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan under the Forest sector is 0.55% of the total plan of the State, as compared to 1.79% in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Fall in outlay is due to transfer of Revenue component to Non-plan.

## Future Strategy

### New Schemes/Projects to be introduced by Social Forestry Department during 11th Five Year Plan

The following new project reports as per the local needs/demands have been prepared by Social Forestry Department for its implementation during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (2007-12). The DPRs have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests/Forest Department for approval and funding:-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Cost of Project (Rs. in lacs)	Period of Project
1	2	3	4
1	Greening, Jammu	1171.15	3 years
2	Greening, Srinagar	3356.65	7 years
3	Community Afforestation and Development Project	2371.00	5 years
4	Afforestation at Swaran Vihar and Rajinder Nagar, Jammu	36.60	4 years
5	Establishment of Hi-Tech Nurseries		
	a) Khanmoh, Srinagar	15.00	1 year
	b) Sidhra, Jammu	11.00	1 year
6	Propagation of Jetropha (Bio Fuel plantation)	Project Reports under preparation	
7	National Bamboo Mission (Bamboo Plantation)		

### Thrust Areas for the 11th Five Year Plan

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the major thrust areas include:

- a) Increasing of Forest productivity;
- b) Increasing of Natural regeneration;
- c) Bringing more areas under Afforestation;
- d) To control soil erosion;
- e) Soil and water conservation;
- f) Bio diversity conservation;
- g) Wetlands conservation;
- h) Bringing more areas under protected area network;
- i) Meet fodder and fuel wood requirement of the villagers;

- j) To generate income for the State;
- k) To develop medicinal and herbal industry of the State;
- l) To promote Eco-tourism;
- m) To generate sufficient opportunities for rural livelihoods;
- n) To promote peoplesq participation;
- o) Institutional strengthening and capacity building;
- p) To strengthen research, education and training;
- q) To develop pastures and grazing land.

Out of above areas of concern, the main components to be taken up on priority are;

1. Rehabilitation of degraded Forests
2. Village Wood Lot
3. Strip Plantation
4. Silvi Pasture
5. Institutional Plantation
6. Farm Forestry

# Fisheries



## Introduction

Fisheries in Jammu and Kashmir has the potential to grow exponentially as the state is bestowed with a network of cold water streams, perennial rivers, lakes reservoirs, sars and about 250 high altitude lakes spread over an area of 40 thousand hectares. The State has the scope to promote all types of fisheries in view of its unique agro climatic conditions.

The state comprises of three distinct regions. All the regions offer potential for promotion of different varieties of fisheries. While Kashmir valley, the temperature zone offers potential for development of cold water Fisheries, the tropical zone Jammu division offers potential for development of warm water fisheries. The areas of Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri and Poonch in addition to warm Fisheries have the potential for producing trout fisheries also. The Ladakh region is bestowed with the atmosphere suitable for cold water Fisheries and for Brackish Fisheries which are yet to be exploited.

The State Government attaches tremendous importance to the Fisheries subsector especially in the backdrop of employment opportunities being offered by it to the Fishermen whose occupation is highly prone to the natural calamities. To give boost to this sector of the economy, efforts are afoot, both at central and at State level to strengthen the existing infrastructure through implementation of successful cultural practices.

The total fishermen population in the State as per livestock census 2003 was around 31,000. The length of 27781 Kms. of rivers/streams facilitate the farming of more than 40 million tonnes of fish. Out of total 27781 Kms. of area under Fisheries, the State has only 0.07 lakh hectares under reservoir area. There is a big gap between demand and supply of fish. Fish is a valuable element of diet of the local people throughout the year and there is also a demand for fish from the defense personnel and

from tourists, especially during the tourist season.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on the strengthening of the infrastructure existing in the shape of fish farms, hatcheries and other allied structures. The State has achieved breakthrough in production of Cold Water Fisheries and food fisheries. Fish farming has been successfully introduced in the private sector under the Honble Prime Minister's Package and in this direction fish ponds are constructed to provide employment avenues to the educated unemployment youth.

Against an outlay of Rs.45.37 crore for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, Rs.49.08 crore have been earmarked for 11<sup>th</sup> plan period on fisheries. Against the outlay of Rs.7.00 crore for the year 2007-08 expenditure was Rs.8.58 crore. An outlay of Rs.7.50 crore was earmarked under fisheries sector for 2008-09 against which the expenditure was Rs.8.80 crore. The State Government is spending Rs.8.50 crore on this sub sector during the annual plan 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 3.98 crore has been spent ending Nov, 2009.

## Production

Due to congenial conditions for development and sustenance of different variety of fisheries, the production is showing an increasing trend. The fish caught which was 184.67 thousand quintals in 2000-01 has reached to 192.70 thousand quintals in 2008-09. The production of famous Kashmiri Trout has increased by 888 quintals in between 2000-01 and 2008-09. Out of the 192.70 thousand quintals fish production for 2008-09, Kashmir province accounts for 161.71 thousand quintals whileas Jammu Province accounts for 30.99 thousand quintals. This indicates that 84% fish is produced in Kashmir province. The Fish production has been achieved to 129.70 thousand quintals upto the end of Nov, 2009 against the target of 193.0 thousand quintals.

Table (e).1: Fish Caught Specie wise (Unit in Quintals)

S. No	Year	Kashmir Province				Jammu Province	Total State
		Trout	Mirror Carps	Country Fish	Total		
1	2000-01	792	114323	41295	156410	28257	184667
2	2001-02	864	115405	42154	158423	29642	188065

3	2002-03	921	116492	42737	160150	29950	190100
4	2003-04	958	116547	42795	160300	30200	190500
5	2004-05	1350	116587	42380	160317	30240	190557
6	2005-06	1500	116675	42928	161103	30397	191500
7	2006-07	1520	116835	43028	161383	30617	192000
8	2007-08	1625	116942	43035	161602	30898	192500
9	2008-09	1680	116987	43041	161708	30992	192700
10	2009-10 (Nov. 2009)	1450	69270	34245	104965	24735	129700

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, J&K.

The number of fishing license holders at the end of Nov, 2009 stood at 8852.

## Extension

This is one of the major activity of the Fisheries Department. The department has developed infrastructure for transfer of technology of fish farming to the private sector under lab to land programme. For this performance the department has established two Regional Fish Farmers Development Agencies one each at Jammu and Srinagar where progressive fish farmers are not only provided technical knowhow regarding fish farming but also live demonstrations. These agencies also arrange visits of the fish farmers to various fish farming units to keep them abreast with the development of fisheries and its impact on socio-economic development of the state. These fish farmers are being provided quality fish seed under the strict supervision of these agencies. The district level extension units are monitoring the development of fish rearing in these private units besides providing necessary technical guidance and help in marketing of fish as and when required by these farmers.

## Major Achievements of fisheries department are as under:-

### 1) Cold Water Fisheries

Under this programme the department has already established Mother Trout unit at Kokernag and 32 subsidiary units throughout the state including Leh and Kargil. New Trout units were commissioned in Bani (Kathua), Kalantra (Baramulla) and Kutlari (Kupwara), Kangroosa and Trout Sale Centre at Kulgam. The trout seed production has increased to 21.20 lakhs and the fish production to 19.27 tonnes per annum during 2008-09 and for the current year 2009-10 a target has been fixed 21.50 lakhs seed production against which upto ending November 2009, 19.50 lakhs has been achieved.

The department's major success in trout culture is that it has been able to send eyed ova to the neighboring states like Himachal Pradesh,

Sikkim, and foreign country like Bhutan. It has achieved high survival rate in different stage of trout fish by the introduction of latest technology of indoor rearing. Trout fish has been made available to the common men and trout fish worth Rs.111.24 lakhs was sold at different rearing units/sale centres during 2008-09. The Fisheries Department is propagating trout culture in the private sector by way of establishment of village trout raceway on water mills located in far flung areas. However, feed is the main constraint for which sanction for procurement of additional Trout Feed Mills has been received from the National Fisheries Development Board so that pelleted feed is made available to these units. This besides, increasing trout fish production will provide means of livelihood to gujjars and bakerwals who mostly run these units. The department envisages to establish 30 Trout Rearing Units during 2009-10. In this direction work on trout rearing units at Bheja (Bhaderwah), Aliyapora (Shopian), Tchansar (Kulgam), Krechi (Udhampur), Sruisyar, Basantwuddar (Budgam), Guzarbal (Bandipora), Dawar (Gurez) etc. is under progress.

The Fisheries Department has achieved success in Fish Farming under capacity and composite fish culture of commercially important fish species like Rohu, Catla, Mrigal, Grass Carp, Silver Carp and Common Carp is being carried out in Departmental Fish Farming units including two National Fish Seed Farms at Kathua and Manasbal. The Department produces quality fish seed of these fish species for stocking in natural waters, rearing and distribution to the private Fish Farmers. The Fish seed production has increased to 160.70 lakhs during 2008-09 whileas fish production has increased to 19.27 tones. The carp seed production has been 161.00 lakhs against target of 161.00 lakhs upto ending November 2009.

About 10000 professional fishermen of the State derive their livelihood from natural water resources of the State on nominal license fee of Rs. 400/- per year. The Fisheries contribution towards agriculture sector is about 2.68%. Against a target of 13026 licenses, 8852 number of licenses has been issued till November, 2009.

## **2. PRIVATE FISH FARMING:**

The Department achieved a major success by successfully introducing Fish Farming in private sector. Under Honorable Prime Minister's package, 410 units were sanctioned for the State at an estimated cost of Rs.492.00 lakhs to provide employment avenues to the un-employed educated youth. Under this programme 481 units have been completed, stocked with most of them harvesting the crop.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Department incorporated the scheme of private Fish farming in its plan so that more units are established. The Department envisages to establish 30 Trout Rearing Units and 41 carp Fish Ponds under private sector during 2009-10 for which sufficient allocation has been earmarked in the plan. This will boost fish farming in the State and provide means of livelihood to the interested fish farmers.

## **3. SPORT FISHERIES:**

The department rejuvenated Sport Fisheries which received a major set back during turmoil as most of the streams were badly affected by way of poaching. New Trout streams were established and opened in Districts of Kupwara, Pulwama, Baramulla, Anantnag and Budgam. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the emphasis of the Deptt. is on development of Sport Fisheries in Jammu Division where-ever possible. Moreover Ladakah region is also being taken care of in this regard. In 2008-09, 1484 number of Trout permits were issued for Trout angling and for the current year 1803 permits have been issued. during 2008-09, the Department established a Recreational Park at Sonamarg to facilitate a mature Trout fishing especially for Tourists. One such park is already functioning at Gulmarg.

## **4. Mahaseer Fisheries:**

Mahaseer Fish is a famous Sportic Fish (compatible with Trout Fish) Due to construction of dams and barrages across the rivers, this Fisheries received a major set back. However, the Department took the rehabilitation of this Fisheries and Mahaseer Fish Seed Farm at Anji (Reasi) was established where quality Fish seed of this species is produced and stocked in the potential water bodies to promote the Mahaseer Sport Fisheries in the State. It is also proposed to develop Mahaseer Sport Fisheries in feasible areas of Tawi river, Jammu, Ujh stream, Ravi River (Kathua), Tawi River, Udhmapur, Poonch River, Poonch, Rajouri Wali Tawi (Rajouri), Salal Reservoir, Nallah Rud, Ans, Chenab, Pouni Nallah (Reasi). Efforts are under way to rear

sufficient quantities of Mahaseer fingerlings under pen/cage culture.

## **5. Reservoir Fisheries:**

The Department has also established Reservoir Fisheries in Salal Reservoir and Ranjit Sagar Reservoir. The Ranjit Sagar Reservoir has been opened for fishing to the professional fishermen of the area. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was realised on account of auction fee upto ending Nov., 2009. The Department envisages establishing such Fisheries in Baglihar and other places across the state in near future.

## **6. Recreational Fisheries:**

The Department has promoted Recreational Fisheries in the State to provide not only amusement to the public but also knowledge and create awareness among them regarding the preservation of biodiversity. In this regard an underground Aquarium-cum-Awareness Centre at Baghi Bahu Jammu at an estimated cost of Rs 10.00 crore was established and its first phase was opened for public in July, 2007. This Centre has been a source of great attraction for the public as it houses unique and vast varieties of fish species in caves. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs 47.70 lakhs was realized on account of entry fee. During the year 2009-10 upto ending November, 2009 Rs. 34.43 lakhs has been realized. The Department has another such unit at Gagribal Srinagar but same requires up-gradation to bring it at par with Aquarium established at Jammu. In view of its location, the Aquarium at Gagribal can earn huge revenue for the state exchequer, once it is completed and commissioned. The Department has already formulated a project in this regard and expert guidance of the aquarists of national repute is being sought.

## **7. Revenue receipts:**

An amount of Rs. 189.717 lakhs of revenue has been realized upto Nov, 2009 from all resources of fisheries.

## **8. Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Welfare of Fishermen:**

With the assistance of Central Government, the Department has two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of fishermen which are in operation in the State for the last more than 10 years. Under this scheme free Insurance cover is provided to the fishermen. Rs 1.00 lakh is paid to the beneficiary in case of death and Rs. 0.50 lakh for permanent disability while fishing. Sofar 205 claims have been settled and an amount of Rs 65.00 lakhs

distributed among the beneficiaries. The Department also provides low cost houses to the house-less fishermen at a cost of Rs 50,000/- for which the Centre and State Government provide necessary funds at 50:50 basis. Sofar 1481 houses have been constructed. During the year 2009-10, construction of 500 houses has been proposed against which sanction for 240 houses has been obtained from Government of India.

# Co-operation

8(f)

CHAPTER

## Introduction

The Co-operative movement in the country has completed over 100 years of fruitful service to farmers and other weaker sections of the society. The year 2005 was celebrated as 100<sup>th</sup> year of co-operative movement throughout the country. Every year co-operative week is being celebrated from 14<sup>th</sup> November onwards to highlight the achievements of the co-operatives and to mobilize public opinion in favour of co-operative sector and propagating the ideas and principles of co-operatives through various activities.

India with its agro-based economy has been facing the problem of farm credit. The hostile climatic conditions and recurrent famines made it impossible for the farmers to continue the agriculture operations mainly for want of agriculture inputs and implements. Their credit needs were initially dependent on money lenders in the absence of organized credit institutions. But subsequently with patronage of the Government, the farmers got themselves redeemed of the money lenders by organizing co-operative credit institutions. Co-operative was a subject assigned to provinces under Indian Councils Act in pre-independence era and various State Governments enacted their own laws. In the post independence era importance of Co-operative Movement received a new impetus. All India Rural Survey Committee appointed by the Government gave very far reaching recommendations which were accepted by the Government and paved way for co-operatives as a democratic mass based mixed economy system. Individuals, institutions and the Government all were shareholders of the co-operative institutions.

Legal framework of the co-operative institutions was subsequently revamped from time to time aiming at progressive liberalization and lessening of regulatory mechanism to bare minimum.

## Co-operative Movement in J&K State

While at national level, the first co-operative legislation was enacted in the shape of

the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 and subsequently Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 was also enacted, these laws were not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Based on these legislations, J&K Co-operative Societies Act of 1913 became first law on the co-operative movement in the State. The legal framework was further updated in 1936, 1960 and 1989.

The Co-operative Movement in the state has received due attention of the successive governments. In view of the potential of the co-operative movement as an effective agency for socio- economic transformation of the society, the co-operative institutions have been termed as the institutions of economic emancipation while Panchayats as the institutions for political independence. Despite the peculiar topography of the state, difficult terrain and hostile climatic conditions, the co-operative movement has played a yeomen's role in the service of their members in particular and the people in general. By enacting the J&K Self Reliant Co-operative Act of 1999, the State of J&K became one of the pioneer States to enact liberalized piece of legislation on co-operatives based on the recommendations of Choudhary Braham Prakash. The J&K Self Reliant Co-operative Act of 1999 marks quantum leap towards a reformed, liberalised and self-reliant co-operative system based within the parameters of the latest co-operative principles enunciated by the International Co-operative Alliance.

Thus at present there are two legislative frameworks in the State of Jammu and Kashmir pertaining to the co-operative movement. One is the J&K Co-operative Societies Act, 1989 and the other is the J&K Self Reliant Co-operative Act, 1999. The Co-operative institutions registered under the J&K Co-operative Societies Act, 1989 are called **co-operative societies** whereas those registered under the J&K Self Reliant Co-operative Act, 1999 are called **co-operatives**. The former set up of Government patronized co-operative societies has to be gradually converted into the latter system of self reliant co-operatives and the legislation of 1989 has to eventually fade out. The transition may take some time in completion. Meanwhile, the

present State Government has initiated pragmatic steps to revive the co-operative movement, besides, diversifying the business portfolio of the co-operative institutions.

### Co-operative Banking structure:

The Agriculture Credit Co-operative Structure at present has three tiers with the J&K State Co-operative Bank at the apex level, three Central Co-operative Banks at the middle level and Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at the basic level. The apex level bank (the J&K State Co-operative Bank) is also functioning as middle level agriculture credit bank for districts of Budgam, Srinagar, Ganderbal, Leh and Kargil. The other three middle level banks are the Central Co-operative Bank Baramulla, the Central Co-operative Bank Anantnag and the Central Co-operative Bank Jammu. At basic level there are 769 PACS scattered throughout the State. The PACS are multifunctional and besides agricultural credit business these societies also have a role to play in retail consumer business and marketing. The co-operative banks also do the non-agricultural

banking business through attractive packages to enhance their viability.

Apart from Agricultural banking structure, the State has urban co-operative banking structure comprising four Urban Co-operative Banks: Jammu Citizens Co-operative Bank, Anantnag Urban Co-operative Bank, Sopore Mercantile Co-operative Bank and Udhampur Devika Urban Co-operative Bank. These banks have a lot of potential to meet credit requirement of masses in urban areas.

For meeting long term credit requirement in agricultural and rural sector, there is a State level bank called the J&K State Agriculture and Rural Development Bank with 45 branches scattered throughout the State.

The co-operative banks as on 31.03.2009 have made business of Rs. 2461.49 crore, of which deposits account for 63.22% with an amount of Rs. 1556.15 crore and loan outstanding were Rs. 711.06 crore. Total number of bank branches under the fold of co-operatives was 210 as on 31.03.2009, employing 1531 persons. Profile of co-operative banks as on 31.03.2009 is given hereunder: -

S. No	Name of the Banks	Deposits	Loan outstanding	Total Business	Cost of Management	No of Employees	No of branches
1	State Coop. Bank	41725.45	8790.41	50515.86	1.47%	191	22
2	JCC Bank	76409.88	27213.88	103623.76	N.A	679	65
3	BCC Bank	20514.96	14141.05	34656.01	1.78%	157	35
4	ACC Bank	12471.95	4865.55	17337.50	2.81%	190	27
5	Devika Urban Bank	1042.91	583.49	1200.00	N.A	6	1
6	Antng Urban Bank	1237.88	959.94	2097.82	2.72%	16	2
7	Citizen Coop. Bank	448.49	12854.18	34259.39	3.74%	259	11
8	KAMCO Bank Sopore	1603.76	855.87	2459.43	NA	33	2
9	SCARDB	160.23	842.11	N.A	13.45%	N.A	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155615.51</b>	<b>71106.48</b>	<b>246149.77</b>	-	<b>1531</b>	<b>210</b>

The PACS have suffered a lot as the agriculture credit providers at the basic level. Many of them became defunct. In recent years these institutions have been reorganized to make them viable and capable to catering to the credit needs of the farmers. For their financial support, during the current financial year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh and Rs. 50.00 lakh has been earmarked in the state plan of the department under head **"Managerial Subsidy"** and **"Special Assistance"**. The financial assistance is performance oriented. A committee comprising of Dy. Registrar, District Audit Officer and the concerned District Manager of Cooperative Bank of the concerned district identifies the bonafide and genuine co-

operatives for the financial assistance on the basis of objective criterion which is applied transparently. This is showing encouraging results.

### Vaidyanathan Package for revival of the Short term Co-operative Credit Structure

The assistance from the state plan is not adequate enough for revival of the co-operative credit structure in the State. The scenario of weak co-operative credit structure has been witnessed throughout the country. In J&K the peculiar law and order scenario made it even worse. Like other states of the country, the State

signed the MOU on 7-04-2008 with the Government of India/NABARD on implementation of the Revival Package as recommended by the Task Force headed by Prof. A. Vaidyanathan. The reform driven package envisages one time assistance to clear accumulated losses in the balance sheets of the co-operative credit institutions so as to make them eligible to lift fresh loans for dispensation

of the short term credit to the much needy farmers who require it for timely procurement of quality agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers.

In the first instance 155 PACS and all the banks in Short Term Credit Structure will be benefited to the extent shown as under:

S. No	Category	Total Erosion	Reserve available to meet the losses	Net requirement
1	2	3	4	5
1	PACS	3598.80	275.55	3324.12
2	Central Coop. Bank	24819.78	4011.75	20808.03
3	State Coop. Bank	1693.58	1239.70	453.88
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30112.16</b>	<b>5527.00</b>	<b>24586.03</b>

It is revealed that in the net requirement of Rs. 245.86 crore Central Cooperative Banks account for the highest amount of Rs. 208.08 crore and the PACS requirement is Rs. 33.24 crore whereas State Cooperative Bank accounts for Rs. 4.54 crore.

The above figures are tentative and the firm figures are being worked out on the basis of the special audit being conducted by NABARD which is the nodal agency for implementation of the package. The total requirement of the funds is to be shared between the central Government, the State Government and the institution concerned in accordance with a defined formula envisaged in the package of assistance. An amount of Rs. 901.00 lakh has

been earmarked in the 2009-10 years plan budget as the State share for implementation of the package.

The state Government in consultation with the NABARD is making some changes in the C-operative Societies Act, 1989 to introduce reforms and ensure liberalized functioning of the co-operative institutions. The NABARD has also introduced a new accounting system which will be followed by total computerization of records of these institutions and putting them on line eventually. Cost of computerization will be borne by the Centre.

The eligibility criterion of at least 30% recovery of loans hits hard at the PACS as indicated in the below table:

Division	0%		1% to 10%		11% to 20%		21% to 29%		30% and above		Total	
	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.
Kmr.	106	270.48	26	391.6	9	228.76	5	40.28	85	641.56	231	1572.68
Jm.	-	-	259	1514.31	18	72.79	12	34.28	70	138.05	359	1751.3
Total	106	270.48	285	1905.9	27	301.5	17	74.56	155	779.61	590	3324.05
% age Share	17.97	8.14	48.30	57.3	4.58	9.07	2.88	2.24	26.27	23.21	100.00	100.00

The recovery scenario of PACS revealed that as on 30.06.2004 (cut off date for the package), a total of 590 PACS were to recover Rs. 3324.05 lakh with 359 (60.85%) PACS in Jammu division and 231 (39.15%) PACS in Kashmir division. 106 PACS accounting for 17.79 of total 590 PACS with zero % recovery are located in Kashmir division. 285 PACS (259 in Jammu division) fall in the recovery range of 1% to 10% , these constitute 48.30% of the total PACS. 27.17 and 155 PACS fall in the recovery category of 11% to 20%, 21% to 29% and 30% and above respectively.

Efforts are afoot to get the eligibility criteria relaxed on the pattern of the states of the North Eastern Region so that the credit requirement of farmers of all regions of the state get addressed. For societies not getting covered under the package of assistance, some special package will have to be worked out to revive all reorganized PACS in the interest of the farmers.

**Immediate impact of the implementation of the Vaidyanathan Package**



- 155 PACS alongwith the three Central Co-operative Banks at Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu and the State Co-operative Bank shall get financial assistance of Rs. 22576.66 lakh excluding the Institutional share. This will help them to emerge with a reasonable level of financial health.
- The recapitalization will also help in giving further impetus to the loaning under Horticulture and Agriculture sectors.
- All the three DCCBs at Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu shall come out of the Section 11 (1) of the B.R. Act, 1949 (specifying Capital Adequacy Norms).
- All the above three banks shall be eligible for re-finance through NABARD.
- The flow of credit as a result of re-finance especially from NABARD shall be hassle free and conforming to the interest rates specified by RBI from time to time.
- The punitive action if any initiated under B.R. Act 1949 against the banks for not complying with the Capital Adequacy Norms will be put on hold by the RBI.
- The recovery process will be intensified as recommended by the Task Force and it will result in improvement in liquidity position.

## Revival of other Co-operative Banks

The State has also furnished its response to the GOI/NABARD on implementation of the recommendations for the

Revival of the Long Term Credit Structure (Vaidaynathan II). An amount of Rs. 43.00 crore has been tentatively worked out as the amount requiring recapitalisation. The J&K State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank dealing with long term credit in agriculture and rural development sectors will certainly overcome its financial problems and emerge stronger than ever before when the package becomes available.

For strengthening of the urban co-operative structure in the State, a State level Task Force with experts/representatives of RBI, Central Government, the State Government and Urban Co-operative Bank Federation will work out a revival plan for the urban co-operative banks of the State and some reform measures are also being carried out for this purpose. The reform measures are, *inter alia*, aimed at harmonizing dual control of these institutions by RBI through Banking Regulations Act and Registrar Co-operative Societies through the J&K Co-operative Societies Act.

## Marketing Co-operative Societies

There are 112 Cooperative Marketing Societies in the State, which undertake procurement of Agriculture produce to enable the agriculturists to get the minimum administered prices for their produce. They also supply fertilizer/pesticides and consumer goods to farmers, either directly or through primary level societies. District-wise profile of those marketing cooperative societies is given in the table below:-

Table 8(f).4: Division/District-wise marketing societies				(Amount in Lakh Rs)	
S.No	District	No of Societies	Membership (in Lakh)	Own funds	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu Division					
1	Jammu	9	0.01307	20.63	160.86
2	Kathua	3	0.00030	10.46	10.40
3	Rajouri	8	0.00046	26.00	51.00
4	Poonch	5	0.01000	6.87	143.56
5	Udhampur	6	0.00074	18.81	82.21
6	Reasi	4	0.00034	3.24	7.47
7	Doda	6	0.00037	17.35	28.63
8	Ramban	3	0.00012	4.40	7.28
9	Kishtwar	3	0.00011	3.97	10.49
10	CAD Jammu	3	0.02006	125.41	263.44
	<b>Total Jammu Div.</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.04557</b>	<b>237.14</b>	<b>765.34</b>
Kashmir Division					
1	Srinagar	0	0.00	0	0
2	Ganderbal	02	0.012	10.35	15.87
3	Bandipora	03	0.110	2.61	48.32
4	Anantnag	06	0.570	27.15	195.40
5	Baramulla	10	0.410	62.04	117.92
6	Kulgam	06	0.010	7.57	117.16

7	Pulwama	04	0.012	29.11	31.11
8	Kupwara	05	0.230	18.94	42.52
9	Shopian	04	0.011	9.57	12.07
10	Budgam	12	0.029	0.92	25.87
11	Leh	06	0.022	237.94	450.30
12	Kargil	04	0.005	27.70	9.80
	<b>Total Kashmir Div.</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.421</b>	<b>433.90</b>	<b>1066.34</b>
	<b>Grand Total (Jmu. + Kmr.)</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.46657</b>	<b>671.04</b>	<b>1831.68</b>

## Integrated Co-operative Development Projects (ICDP)

The state is endeavouring to take optimal benefit of centrally sponsored schemes in the co-operative sector through NCDC. Integrated Co-operative Development Projects have been taken up aiming at speedy economic development of the project region and employment generation through co-operatives. Projects for Anantnag and Kathua districts have been sanctioned by NCDC involving project cost of Rs. 1936.66 lakh. Rs. 92.56 lakh and Rs. 65.72 lakh have been released in Anantnag and Kathua districts respectively for implementation of the projects.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, district Baramulla and Doda have been selected for ICDP. The district project reports with the focus on generation of more employment avenues and tapping of local available potential were prepared. Gradually all districts will be covered under the scheme.

The assistance to the co-operatives covers 95% of the approved project cost whereas balance 5% is required to be raised by the co-operative concerned. 95% of the assistance includes loan (50%), share capital (20%) and subsidy (25%) for the societies concerned. State Government has to repay 70% of the project cost to the NCDC. The scheme envisages that the State Government release funds to the societies concerned after receiving sanction letters from the NCDC and then to claim reimbursement. However, on request of the State Government, NCDC mostly releases funds in advance.

## Women Credit Co-operatives

Two Women Credit Co-operatives one each for Jammu and Kashmir division have been registered. The two credit co-operatives have enrolled about 12000 women members and have mobilized individual share capital of about Rs. 12.00 lakh, Kashmir women credit co-operative has commenced lending among the

women members besides accepting Micro deposits.

## Housing Co-operatives

In recognition of the excellent work being done by the Building Material Centre of J&K Housing Corporation at Sidhra has been awarded as best working co-operative building center from the north zone at the 14<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Housing Co-operatives held recently at New Delhi. The JKCHC has so far on its own or through its affiliated Primary House Building Cooperatives developed 14 housing colonies with about 6000 dwelling units.

The Housing Co-operatives registered under self Reliant Act, 1999 have also been supplementing in the efforts of the Government to provide shelter for the houseless. The co-operatives have established 6 colonies so far in the prime locations at Humhama near Airport, Mujgund Baramulla.

## Poultry Co-operatives

In the area of poultry development, 470 co-operatives have been registered with a membership of 11500 individuals, out of which 150 co-operatives have started their business with rearing capacity of 17.15 lakh birds as per annum.

## Central Level Co-operative/Marketing Societies

The Central Level Co-operatives registered under Self Reliant Cooperative Act of 1999 have been partners in materializing another green revolution. The Cooperatives have handled a record fertilizer business during the last four years. Together with JAKFED and AIDC, these co-operatives are doing good business in fertilizer handling in the State for the benefit of the farming community. The position is elucidated in the following table: -

Year	Total quantity of fertilizers handled (quantity in tons)			Total
	JAKFED	AIDCL	Marketing Societies/Central level Cooperatives	
1	2	3	4	5

2005-06	47874	24955	46518	119347
2006-07	28413	26836	101302	156551
2007-08	33821	22500	100195	156116
2008-09	48729	24157	136656	209542
2009-10 (ending 10/09)	14924	14354	50225	79503

## Other important achievements of the Co-operatives

- Central Level Marketing Co-operative Societies have recorded a business turn over of Rs. 88.00 crore during the year 2008-09
- Two units, for Solar Drying of apricots under hygienic conditions in Leh and Kargil have been set up with financial assistance under Macro Management Scheme.
- Energy Co-operative in Bandipora district has been registered. The co-operative has commenced its working, supplying power to the residents of Mantrigam Bandipora.
- The Co-operative Department has launched the official website [www.jk.cooperatives.org](http://www.jk.cooperatives.org) J&K on 28-11-2006, as part of transparency and Modernization.
- NCDC has agreed to come up with a massive financial assistance/support for Revival of Co-operative Institutions like Marketing Societies, Consumer Co-operatives, Dairy Co-operative and Primary Agriculture Co-operatives for which project reports are being prepared and projected on continual basis.
- An amount of Rs. 349 lakh was placed at the disposal of liquidator CONFED for meeting the expenditure on implementation of Golden Handshake

Scheme for the employees of erstwhile CONFED presently under liquidation. 15 employees have been paid the benefits accrued under the Golden Handshake Scheme. 10 employees have also been adjusted in Co-operative Department. The case of remaining 98 employees is sub-judice and under consideration in terms of various court directives.

## Tulmula Milk Cooperative Society selected for NCDC excellence award

This society was started 24 years back at a small scale and over the period has been able to associate with a large number of farmers raising its daily milk collection level to 3000 liters per day. The society has a milk collection point at Tulmula and farmers from far off places gather to pool the milk every morning with the society against cash payments after which the society sells it to consumers. The society has been steadily growing in membership and business and is running on profit. Experts of GCMMF termed the Tulmula Milk Co-operative as the Mini Anand of Kashmir. The Tulmula Dairy Co-operative Society was selected for NCDC excellence award of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 2007-08.

## Ladakh Co-operatives

The achievements of Ladakh Cooperatives during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are indicated hereunder:

	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	% Increase/ Decrease
Value of essential commodities sold	956.11	950.53	-0.58
Value of agriculture produce marketed	501.03	695.393	38.79
Value of fertilizer sold	85.00	115.51	35.89
Value of handicraft goods sold	15.00	146.145	874.3
Income to local transporters	1195.33	1685.397	41.00
Value of sea buckthorn fruit pulp sold	54.28	2.69	-95.04

## Grower's Co-operative Marketing Society, Leh

The Society set up in early 1980s comprises members who are nomads all round the year.

They rear sheep, goats and yaks and obtain raw wool including pashmina wool from them. The society has received a revolving fund of Rs. 80.00 lakh from the Government. Besides individuals, it has 19 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies as its members. It is presently managed by the Nominated Board headed by the local Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

## Bami Dunya Cooperative Consumer Store Ltd. Leh (Ladakh)

This co-operative society was registered in the year 1958. It is a federation of 46 Cooperative Societies and is run by an elected Managing Committee. This store is the distributor of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd., Mother Dairy, Food processing Ltd. Seminis Vegetable Seeds India Ltd., Philips India Ltd., for institutional sale of Compact Florescent Lamps (CFL). The society was awarded National Cooperative Excellence award in the year 2002-03

## Growth of Self Reliant Co-operatives

In J&K from 2001-02 to 2009-10 (ending October 2009), 1754 new co-operatives were registered. The areas mostly included are poultry, dairy and the specialized sectors like Engineers Co-operative, Floriculture, Women Empowerment, Micro Credit etc. The Co-operatives have a membership of 42000 individuals mostly the unemployed youth, including Agriculture Graduates Co-operatives.

Discipline-wise registration of co-operatives under J&K Self Reliant Act 1999 is given hereunder: -

Year	Agriculture	Housing	Poultry	Dairy	Floriculture	Women Credit Coops	Others	Total
2001-02	14	9	1	1	0	0	21	46
2002-03	32	2	1	1	2	0	40	78
2003-04	92	11	290	77	4	0	50	524
2004-05	63	7	106	108	2	0	37	323
2005-06	134	15	8	104	4	0	21	286
2006-07	36	6	4	20	0	2	6	74
2007-08	5	3	5	5	2	13	13	46
2008-09	77	7	55	110	1	18	18	286
2009-10 upto 10/09	35	1	0	31	0	0	24	91
Total	488	61	470	457	15	33	230	1754

Every co-operative is responsible for maintaining its accounts and is also required to get the accounts audited every year. The audit of registered co-operatives is the responsibility of the management concerned under S.R. Cooperative Act of 1999. Out of 1450 cooperatives due for audit, 980 societies has been audited ending December, 2008.

## Disposal of Arbitration Cases

The co-operative societies in their own interest have been advised to pursue the arbitration cases move vigorously, so that the amount retained by different individuals/institutions is restored to them through the inbuilt mechanism of arbitration proceedings provided under the Cooperative Societies Act of 1989. Circular instructions issued in this regard vide No: RCS/Ss/J-24/2881-89 dated 31.12.2008 are showing positive results.

# Irrigation

## 8<sub>(g)</sub>

### CHAPTER

#### Introduction

Irrigation is an essential input of agriculture and is practiced in all parts of the world where rainfall does not provide enough ground moisture. In areas of irregular rainfall, irrigation is used during dry spells to ensure harvests and to increase crop yields. Irrigation has greatly expanded the amount of arable land and the production of food throughout the world. India, with 101.7 million hectares of land under irrigation at the end of Tenth Plan has made impressive gains in the last 30 years, increasing its irrigated land by more than 50 percent. The potential utilized is about 84 percent.

At the central level the Union Ministry of Water Resources is responsible for development, conservation and management of water as a national resource, i.e., for the general policy on water resources development and for technical assistance to the states on irrigation, multipurpose projects, ground water exploration and exploitation, command area development, drainage, flood control, water logging, sea erosion problems, dam safety and hydraulic structures for navigation and hydropower. It also oversees the regulation and development of inter-State rivers.

Water being a State subject, the State Governments have primary responsibility for use and control of this resource. In J&K, the administrative control and responsibility for development of water rests with various State Departments and Corporations. Major/ Medium and Minor irrigation is handled by the Irrigation Department, water supply is the responsibility of PHE Department and exploitation of hydropower potential is the assigned to the Power Development Department and the Power Development Corporation.

#### Development of Irrigation Potential in J&K

Since the modern farming technology has been successful in irrigated areas and that J&K is also deficient in rainfall, development of irrigation potential in the state becomes necessary for reducing the dependence on import of food grains and other agricultural items. A major constraint to the development of agriculture in J&K is the fact that only 50% of the

Ultimate Irrigation Potential of the state has been harnessed. The ultimate irrigation potential in J&K has been assessed at 1358 thousand

#### Box 8.1: Methods of Irrigation

The four main methods used today to irrigate fields are flood, furrow, sprinkler, and drip, or trickle, irrigation. Flood irrigation is used for close-grown crops such as rice and where fields are level and water is abundant. A sheet of water is allowed to advance from ditches and remain on a field for a given period, depending on the crop, the porosity of the soil, and its drainage. Basin flooding is used in orchards, with basins built around trees and filled with water.

Furrow irrigation is employed with row crops such as cotton and vegetables. Parallel furrows, called corrugations, are used to spread water over fields that are too irregular to flood. Sprinkler irrigation uses less water and provides better control. Each sprinkler, spaced along a pipe, sprays droplets of water in a continuous circle until the moisture reaches the root level of the crop. Center-pivot irrigation uses long lines of sprinklers that move around a circular field like the large hand of a clock. It is used especially for feed crops such as alfalfa, which, when irrigated, furnish several mowing a year. Drip, or trickle, irrigation delivers small but frequent amounts of moisture to the root area of each plant by means of narrow, plastic tubes. This method, which is used with great success in the United States, Israel, and Australia, ensures a minimum loss of water through evaporation or percolation into the ground. Irrigation, however, can waterlog soil, or increase a soil's salinity (salt level) to the point where crops are damaged or destroyed. This problem is now jeopardizing about one-third of the world's irrigated land.

hectares, which includes 250 thousand hectares to be developed through major and medium irrigation and 1108 thousand hectares through minor irrigation. However, till the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, the state has been able to create a total potential of 677.66 thousand hectares only out of which 580.61 thousand hectares of potential is being utilized.

**Table 8(g).1: Irrigation Potential (thousand hectare) in J&K**

Mode of Irrigation	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation Potential at the end of 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan		Irrigation Potential added in the 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan		Irrigation Potential at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
		Created	Utilized	Created	Utilized	Created	Utilized
Major/Medium Irrigation	250	179.69	168.75	43.30	15.35	222.99	184.1
Minor Irrigation	1108	382.45	366.77	72.22	29.74	454.67	396.51
<b>TOTAL</b>	1358	562.14	535.52	115.52	45.09	677.66	580.61

Source: Planning Commission, Govt

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07) irrigation potential of 115.52 thousand hectares was created whereas 45.09 thousand hectares potential was utilised. With this addition in the potential created and potential utilised in the state, the respective figures have reached 677.66 thousand hectares and 580.61 thousand hectares. Against the potential of 250 thousand hectares in the MMI sector, 222.99 thousand hectare potential (89.2%) has been developed, but in the MI sector only 454.67 thousand hectares (41%) have been created against the potential of 1108 thousand hectares.

The outlay for the irrigation sector (major/medium and minor irrigation, including Ravi-Tawi Irrigation scheme) during the year 2008-09 was 17578.00 lakh, a step up of 50% over 2007-08. A total amount of Rs 547.67 crore was spent during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period against an outlay of Rs 628.99 crore (at 2001-02 prices) on irrigation sector, whereas an outlay of Rs 596.4 crore will be spent during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. The year-wise allocation and expenditure for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is given in the adjacent table. The table reveals that only 87% of the projected outlay under the sector was utilised during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**Table 8(g).2: Plan Allocation (Rs. lakh) of Irrigation Sector**

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
2002-03	8985.58	7656.80	85.21
2003-04	13700.00	12582.85	91.84
2004-05	13851.00	11180.14	80.71
2005-06	14472.39	14060.28	97.15
2006-07	11890.00	9286.53	78.10
Tenth Plan	62898.97	54766.60	87.07
2007-08	11713.00	14421.28	123.12
2008-09	17578.00	22199.51	126.29
2009-10	33975.30	11373.89 End. 10/09	

Source: State Plan Documents

Data on area sown and area irrigated in the state is also generated by the Office of the Financial Commissioner (Revenue) on an annual basis, but the figures about use of irrigation potential is grossly underestimated. As per this source, the net area sown in the state during 2008-09 was 739 thousand hectares whereas the gross area sown (total area sown under different crops) was 1137 thousand hectares. The mode of irrigating the crops mainly used is the canals. About 93 per cent of the net area irrigated is irrigated through canals while tanks, tube wells and other means are also used. The net area irrigated through different means for the years 2004-05 to 2007-08 is given in the following table.

**Table 8(g).3: Area Irrigated (thousand hectares) by Source**

Source	Net Area Irrigated				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Canals	286 (91.96)	289.3 (92.7)	286.64 (92.6)	285.78 (92.78)	287.77
Tanks	4 (1.29)	4.2 (1.35)	4.24 (1.36)	4.21 (1.37)	4.85
Wells	1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.32)	1.04 (0.34)	0.99 (0.32)	3.80
Other sources	20 (6.43)	17.6 (5.63)	17.52 (5.70)	17.05 (5.53)	17.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	311	312.1	309.4	308.04	313.73

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)  
Source: FC (Revenue), J&K

A slight increase was witnessed, during the year 2008-09, in the net area irrigated as it fell from 308.04 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 313.73 thousand hectares. However, when the net area irrigated for the year 2008-09 is

compared with the figures for 1974-75, one observes an increase of 17 thousand hectares only in the irrigation potential utilized over this period of three decades. The gross area irrigated in the state in 2008-09 was 471.13 thousand hectares. The figures of gross area irrigated since 1990-91 have increased by around 25 thousand hectares only.

The inter district position shows that the net as well as gross sown area in Leh and Kargil are cent percent irrigated. Among the districts with large Gross Area Irrigated, Jammu has 57.84 per cent, Anantnag has 71.53 per cent, and Kathua has 32.61 per cent. Districts with very low percentage of gross area irrigated are Udhampur (5.10%), Ramban (5.77%). District-wise details of Net Area Sown, Net Area Irrigated, Gross Area Sown and Gross Area Irrigated for the year 2007-08 are given in annexure.

### Crops Irrigated

The crops which are provided irrigation are rice, wheat, maize, oil seeds and fruits & vegetables. Among these crops, rice, which

needs to be kept covered with shallow water, claimed maximum percentage of area under irrigation. In fact, 87 per cent of the area under rice was irrigated in 2007-08. 16.7 per cent area under wheat and 4.72 per cent under maize was also irrigated during the same year. The details of area under different crops and area irrigated under these crops during 2007-08 are given below.

#### Box 8.2 3<sup>rd</sup> Minor Irrigation Census (2000-01)

As per the 3<sup>rd</sup> Minor Irrigation Census, there were 2518 dug wells, 1373 shallow tube wells, 20 deep tube wells, 5863 surface flow irrigation schemes and 505 surface lift irrigation schemes in the State. Put together, there were 10279 minor irrigation sources compared to 12330 irrigation sources existing at the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Minor Irrigation Census. An increase is witnessed in all categories of minor irrigation sources, except in surface flow schemes, which has recorded a decline of 3281 schemes or 36 per cent when compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> Minor Irrigation Census. The 4<sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census is underway in the State, which will provide updated information on the actual utilization of minor irrigation potential of the state.

**Table 8(g).4: Area (in hectares) under Crops and Area Irrigated (2007-08)**

S. No	Crop	Area under the crop	Area irrigated under the crop	Area irrigated under the crop as %age to area sown under the same crop	Area irrigated under the crop as %age of total area irrigated under all crops
1	Rice	263246	229201	87.07	49.48
2	Wheat	278301	77358	27.80	16.70
3	Maize	302445	21852	7.23	4.72
4	Oil Seeds	63275	44130	69.74	9.53
5	Fruit &Vegetables	88367	34748	39.32	7.50
6	Others	138301	55890	40.41	12.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1133935</b>	<b>463179</b>	<b>40.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&K

Nearly 49.5 per cent of the total irrigated area during 2007-08 was sown paddy. Similarly, wheat had a share of 16.7 per cent, maize 4.7 per cent and other crops had 29.1 per cent share in the total irrigated cropped area of the state during the year 2007-08.

less are known as minor projects. Minor irrigation projects have both surface and ground water as their source, while major and medium projects mostly exploit surface water resources.

### Major/ Medium and Minor Irrigation projects

The irrigation projects are classified into three categories viz major, medium and minor. Projects which have a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of more than 10,000 hectare are termed as major projects, those which have a CCA of less than 10,000 hectare but more than 2,000 hectare are termed as medium projects and those which have a CCA of 2,000 hectare or

As already stated, the ultimate irrigation potential of the State has been worked out at 1358 thousand hectares which is almost double the net area sown, which stands at 734 thousand hectares. The potential created through major/medium and minor schemes in the State is 677.66 thousand hectares which is about 92 per cent of the net cropped area. On the potential utilization side, 580.61 thousand hectares, i.e. 85.68 per cent of the potential created is being utilised, which points towards better utilisation of this key input for agriculture production and yield productivity.

In our state, irrigation potential is created under funding through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and State Sector/District Sector schemes (including NABARD loan assistance). 25 major/medium irrigation schemes are under implementation in

the state during 2009-10, 13 of which are funded under AIBP, 7 in the state sector and remaining 5 under loan raised from NABARD. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs 793.00 crore, against which a cumulative expenditure of Rs 433.00 crore has been incurred ending March 2009.

**Table 8(g).5: Expenditure (in Rs. Lakh) on Major Medium Irrigation Schemes in J&K**

Programme	No of Schemes taken up	Estimated Cost	Cumulative Expenditure Ending March, 08	Funds Available (2008-09)		Expenditure during 2008-09	Cumulative Expenditure Ending March, 09
				CA/Loan	SS		
AIBP	13	68014.43	30274.32	10667.00	607.00	8511.50	38785.82
NABARD	5	5487.50	2070.66	505.00	120.00	618.09	2688.75
State Sector	7	5811.13	1818.13	0.00	153.00	153.00	1971.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>79313.06</b>	<b>34063.11</b>	<b>12972.00</b>	<b>880.00</b>	<b>9282.59</b>	<b>43345.70</b>

Source: PHE, Irrigation & FC Department, J&K

Main projects undertaken include modernisation of Ranbir Canal, modernisation of New Pratap Canal, Martand Canal, Rajpora LIS, Rafiabab LIS, etc. 04 new Major/Medium Irrigation projects namely Babul Canal Tangmarg, Ahaji Canal Budgam, Kandi Canal Baderwah and Perkachik Canal estimated to cost Rs. 12.34 crore, Rs. 20.51 crore, Rs. 53.70 crore and Rs. 35.44 crore respectively were sanctioned by the Central Water Commission, Govt. during 2008-09. 04 Major/Medium Irrigation projects namely Kathua Canal, Lethpora LIS, Awantipora Canal and Marval LIS have been recently completed.

There are 522 AIBP funded minor irrigation schemes under implementation in the state at an estimated cost of Rs 938.75 crore. 132 new MI schemes for Kashmir province estimated to cost Rs 425.39 crore, 151 new MI projects for Jammu division at an estimated cost of Rs 194.5 crore and 50 schemes for Ladakh region at an estimated cost of Rs 46.84 crore were sanctioned by the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. under AIBP during 2008-09. 58 schemes under NABARD are also under implementation in the state. Ending December 2009, 167 Minor Irrigation schemes have been completed in the state.

**Table 8(g).6: Expenditure (in Rs. Lakh) on Minor Irrigation Schemes in J&K**

Programme	No of Schemes taken up	Estd. Cost	Funds Available (2008-09)		Exp. End. 3/2009 CA/Loan	Funds Available (2009-10)		Exp. End. 10/2009	Schemes Completed ending 10/2009
			CA/ Loan	SS		CA/ Loan	SS		
NABARD	58	8775.93	709.32	74.62	709.32	1300.00	130.00	297.88	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>102650.86</b>	<b>11491.32</b>	<b>188.98</b>	<b>11491.32</b>	<b>17227.00</b>	<b>1670.00</b>	<b>5995.14</b>	<b>167</b>

Source: PHE, Irrigation & FC Department, J&K

## Water Rates

Water rates in the state were last revised in 2000. The prevailing water rates for flow irrigation in few States as compared to J&K are as under:

**Table 8(g).7: Prevailing water rates (Rs/Hectare) for flow irrigation in various states**

State (year)	Rice	Wheat	Sugarcane
Jammu & Kashmir (2000)	49.40	24.7	49.4
Andhra Pradesh (1997)	247-494	247-494	247-494
Rajasthan (1999)	49.4-197	64.22-148.20	103.74-287.52
Maharashtra (2005)	288	576	7620.80

Source: Pricing of Water in Public System in India. Published by Central water Commission in May, 2004.

The above table indicates that the water rates for flow irrigation are far less when compared to the rates in States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

## Flood Management Programme (FMP):

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Flood Management Programme 117 flood protection projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 2705.16 crores have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India for funding. Out of which, 19 projects have been approved and funds to the tune of Rs. 36.77 crores have been released by Govt. of India till November, 2009. A brief profile of Flood Management Projects is given as under:-

Total No. of Projects Submitted	17 Nos.
---------------------------------	---------



to Govt. of India	
Estimated Cost	Rs. 270515.79 lacs.
Projects Sanctioned	19 Nos
Estimated Cost	Rs. 21518.00 lacs
Projects yet to be sanctioned	98 Nos.
Funds released by Govt. of India upto ending 3/2009	Rs. 2577.00 lacs
Funds Released by State Govt. as Matching State Share	Rs. 338.00 lacs
Cumulative expenditure incurred upto 3/2009( CS+CA)	Rs. 2150.00 lacs
Funds released by the Govt. of India during 2009-10	Rs. 1100.00 lacs

## Ground Water Atlas

The Ground water Atlas of a region provides a summary of the most important information available for each principal aquifer, a rock unit that will yield usable quantities of water to the wells in that region. It compiles data pertaining to the ground water resources and also describes the location, extent and geologic and hydrologic characteristic of all the important aquifers in that region. In all the states/UTs of the country the preparation of Ground Water Atlas has been taken up with 14 states already having prepared, printed and released the Atlas. The preparation of Atlas in 12 states/ UTs is under progress but no such project has been taken up in J&K state.

## Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWMP)

The Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP), started with an objective to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilization to optimise the agriculture productivity/ production through an integrated and coordinated approach for efficient land and farm management in the irrigated commands, was initially taken up in the state to develop the command area of Ravi-Tawi canal system and later extended to a number of command areas of various canals in both the divisions of the State. The programme, which was restructured in April 2004 and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWMP), has been very successful as indicated by the fact that the yield rates of all the crops in the command areas are much higher than the average yield rates in the State. However, a major bottleneck in the implementation of the CADWMP has been the non-availability of adequate funds. The annual outlay for the programme, including the central and state share has been of the order of only Rs. 9.23 crore for 2008-09. As a result of this

scant funding the gap between irrigation potential created and the actual irrigated area continues to exist. The State Government has submitted a number of projects to the Government of India for sanction and necessary funding.

In Kashmir division there are 12 projects under implementation which include 2 under state funding (Lower Jehlum and Sind Catchment) and 10 centrally sponsored (Igophey, Martand, Rafiaband, Zaingeer, Ahrabal, Bringi, Dehgam-Verinag, Dachnipora-Rajpora, Arin-Bandipora and Kehmil-Kupwara). The department has already covered 23959 hectares of land through its completed projects. 6 projects (3 each of Kashmir and Jammu division) have been submitted to the Government of India for approval. 25 new projects are proposed to be taken up during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan besides a new vegetable development project and regeneration of degraded/waste land development project in Command Area Development, Jammu.

In the Jammu division, major CAD projects under implementation include Kashmir Kathua Canal CAD, Ranbir Canal CAD, Doda/Rajouri/Gool Sangaldan Canal CAD, Bani CAD project, besides 08 ongoing NABARD aided projects. Kashmir Kathua Canal CAD project is likely to be completed during the current financial year, where as Poonch Canal CAD project was completed during 2007-08.

## Ravi Tawi Irrigation Complex (RTIC)

The Ravi Tawi Irrigation Complex is a conglomerate of two canals namely the Ravi Canal and the Tawi Lift Canal. The Ravi canal was envisaged for construction in early 1970s to draw J&K state's share of 1150 cusecs water of river Ravi through gravity to irrigate the arid Kandi lands of Kathua and Jammu districts. In the beginning, the canal was to take off from the right bank of Thein Dam (now called Rangit Sagar Dam), but because of a subsequent agreement reached between the states of Punjab and J&K, it had to take off from the right bank of Shahpur Kandi Barrage. This Barrage, which was to be constructed by Punjab government, still has not been taken up in full swing despite the lapse of around 30 years of signing of the said agreement.

Out of the projected length of 81 kms of the main canal, the work on which was taken up in 1975-76, 79 kms length of the canal has been completed and also, out of 20 distributaries, 17 have also been completed with part construction of minors and sub minors and Kuhls (field channels). Due to absence of Shahpur Kandi

Barrage, the state has not been able to get the full share of water from river Ravi. In order to utilize the constructed portion of Ravi canal system, the RTIC has set up two lift stations, one at Basantpur (1993) for lifting 500 cusecs of water directly from river Ravi and the other at Lakhanpur (1984) for lifting 200 cusecs through the Kashmir/Kathua canal. This is an expensive venture. With this arrangement, the RTIC has created an annual irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares out of the project potential of 53,900 hectares and utilization of the created potential is of the order of 11,000 hectares. The full potential of the canal has not been achieved due to certain contributing factors, the prominent among them being very old pumping machinery, low and interrupted power supplies, bad

condition of the canal and its distribution system, and poor maintenance of the canal due to inadequate yearly funding over the years.

The work on Tawi Lift Canal, the other component of RTIC, was started in 1970 to irrigate annually an area of 12,880 hectares of Kandi lands of parts of Jammu district along the National Highway 1A and was completed in 1977. The utilization has been of the order of 6,000 hectares. This 28 km long lined canal is fed by lifting 300 cusecs of Tawi water through 6 pumping units of 60 cusecs capacity each (one unit being standby). The canal has a distribution network of 172 km length. The reasons for low utilization of the potential of this system are similar to those for Ravi canal.

**Box 8.3: Dispute with the Punjab Government over Non Construction of Shahpurkandi Dam by it**

As per the inter-state Agreement of 29th January 1955, the Jammu and Kashmir State is entitled to 0.69 MAF of supplies from the river Ravi which includes pre-partition utilization of 0.04 MAF. Out of 0.69 MAF, 0.215 MAF is being utilized through Kathua Canal, Kerian Gandial Canal and Old Basantpur Canal and balance 0.475 MAF was proposed to be utilized through Ravi Canal. Accordingly, a project was formulated in May 1972 whereunder Ravi Canal was envisaged to be constructed up to Village Chak Salarian in Vijaypur. This project for the construction of 82 Kms long Ravi Canal to be taken off from the right bank of River Ravi from Tail Race of Ranjit Sagar Dam up to its tail at Chak Salarian (Vijaypur) along with the allied works was formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.84 crore. It was approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India vide No. II 2(25)/75 dated 29-05-1973.

The construction of Ravi Canal was started in the year 1975 to utilize the agreed share of the State. In the meantime, another bilateral agreement between the States of J&K and Punjab was arrived at in Delhi on 20th January 1979 wherein it was mutually agreed that the J&K State shall now take off the Ravi Canal from the proposed Shahpurkandi Dam to be constructed by the Punjab Government 12 Kms downstream of Ranjit Sagar Dam (Thein Dam) which shall be started at the first technically feasible opportunity without loss of command as envisaged earlier from the downstream of tail race of Ranjit Sagar Dam by raising the heights of the Shahpurkandi Dam to the required level. It was also mutually agreed that the J&K State shall contribute towards the cost of the aforesaid Dam an amount equal to the difference in cost of taking off the Ravi Canal from Shahpurkandi Dam and that from the downstream of Ranjit Sagar Dam. The mutually agreed estimates on the basis of price index of 1979-80 work out to the tune of Rs. 14.98 crore and the same were vetted by the Central Water Commission. The J&K Government has since approved the amount for payments vide Government Order No. I&PHE-318 of 1988 dated 19-04-1988. The amount is fixed one. Consequently, the J&K State restricted the construction of the main Ravi Canal upto Basantpur which is about 2.30 Kms downstream of the proposed Shahpurkandi Dam. The link of 2.30 Km of Main Ravi Canal with the Shahpurkandi Dam was proposed to be constructed as soon as the work on Shahpurkandi Dam was started and full share of water became available.

As of now, an expenditure of Rs. 134 crore has been incurred in raising the infrastructure of Ravi Irrigation Project by constructing 79.50 Kms of Main Ravi Canal with distribution network of 475 Kms but infrastructure so built could not be optimally utilized due to non availability of the agreed share of water from Shahpurkandi Dam.

The year of start of construction of the proposed Shahpurkandi Dam by Punjab Government was expected by the J&K State as 1981-82 and was supposed to be completed finally in about 10 years time. This would have enabled J&K State to draw its full share of water by 1991-92. As on date, only preliminary works on Shahpurkandi Dam have been taken up and the Punjab Government is not in a position to commit any firm date of its being taken up in full swing and subsequent completion. The abnormal delay caused in starting the construction of Shahpurkandi Dam has resulted in non-availability of full share of water viz 0.475 MAF from Shahpurkandi Dam.

As per the latest communication received from the Chief Secretary of Punjab State vide his D.G No. 9112/08-PJ (S)/ 1265 dated 17-07-2008, the Punjab Government is claiming Rs. 150 crore as 10% of total cost incurred on Ranjit Sagar Dam Project which is attributable to irrigation portion and is alleged to be payable by the J&K Government to the Punjab Government as per the inter-state agreement of 20th January 1979. Since the Punjab Government has not honoured its part of the agreement in the past nor is it going to do so in future, thereby causing huge losses to J&K State, it has no moral right to claim Rs. 150 crore at this stage.

It is relevant to point out here that the ultimate irrigation potential to be created by the Ravi Canal would be 1.33 lakh acres against which potential created is roughly of the order of 1.0 lakh acres as of now. At present about 27,500 acres is covered by irrigation through interim measures by way of construction of two lift stations, one at Lakhanpur (200 cusecs capacity) and the other at Basantpur (500 cusecs capacity) in the years 1984 & 1989 respectively to feed water into the completed portion of the Ravi Canal. Thus about 72,500 acre of cultivable area in J&K has been deprived of irrigation facilities over the years by the Punjab Government As per data collected from the Agriculture Department (Command Area) regarding average yields and the market rate of crops, the average production of wheat in this area is 9.16 quintals per acre and the market rate is around Rs. 1100.00 per quintal. Similarly, the average production of Basmati is around 12 quintals per acre and price per quintal of paddy is Rs. 2000 approximately.

If we consider the losses suffered in terms of production of food grains in the remaining 72,500 acres, for which irrigation has been deprived of, due to non-construction of Shahpurkandi Dam by the Punjab Government, the same work out to Rs. 248 crore approximately per annum at the current price level. The total losses which the State has suffered due to non-construction of Shahpurkandi Dam by the Punjab Government over the years is of the order of Rs. 1550 crore approximately.

There has been protracted correspondence and umpteen number of meetings with the Punjab Government from time to time on the subject with hardly any result & the State of J&K continued to suffer losses. During the course of discussion in the 46th meeting of the Standing Committee on Ranjit Sagar Dam Construction Board held at Chandigarh on 19-02-2009 wherein Chief Engineer RTIC, J&K also participated, it was apprised to the Committee Members by the Ranjit Sagar Dam Project authorities that the cost of Shahpurkandi Dam has been revised to Rs. 2339 crore and the project has been declared as a National Project by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. Checking appraisal of the revised project estimates of civil components have been finalized but the other part of the project i.e. Electro-Mechanical part is under consideration of the Government of India and the matter is being pursued by the Punjab Government. However, the Punjab Government remained non-committal about the likely date of completion of Shahpurkandi Dam.

# Floriculture

## 8(h)

### CHAPTER

Floriculture sector has been identified as the most focussed segment of horticulture. There is much more income to farmers from flower cultivation due to growing demand for flowers in domestic and foreign markets besides generating employment. The government has taken several measures to promote this activity. Directorate of Floriculture was established in J&K in May 1969 with a view to maintain and develop parks and gardens i.e. Recreational floriculture as the state possess:-

- Favourable and varied climatic conditions for proper growth and development of flowers;
- Availability of wide range of germ plasm both cultivable and wild;
- Vast potential for seeds, bulb and foliage production;
- Existence of wild flora suitable for dehydrated flower market;
- Availability of scenic areas for development as tourist and picnic spots;
- Low production cost;
- Availability of sufficient manpower.

A number of floriculture nurseries has been developed where ornamental and medicinal plants are produced, besides, seed multiplication programmes of flower seeds. To give boost to this sector, Floriculture department has taken following initiatives:-

1. Model Floriculture Centre at Nuner (Ganderbal district) has been developed under Technology Mission Programme with an investment of Rs. 1.00 crore in the first phase. The centre will have mist chamber glass house, lab equipment genset, tube well, pumping machinery etc. which will help in raising seedlings/plants of high quality and high value ornamental and medicinal plants etc. Lillium Bulbs have been imported from Holland to be propagated at MFC Nuner. The bulbs produced at the centre are being distributed among commercial growers/interested parties.
2. The department is also providing incentive on area expansion @ Rs.

13000 per hectare, besides providing technical expertise and organising training programmes for the private growers.

3. Floriculture department produces more than 40 lakh seedlings of different kinds of flowers/ornamental plants not only to meet its own requirements but also sells the seedlings to the flower lovers against cash payment and earns a revenue of Rs. 8.00 lakh on an average per annum on this account.
4. One of the landmark achievement of the Floriculture Department has been the establishment of Tulip Garden first of its kind at Siraj Bagh Srinagar. Situated on the foot hills of the mighty Zabarwan Mountains, the garden with a distinction of being Asia's largest Tulip garden is spread over an area of 35 hectares of land. To lay the garden the department had imported 900000 (approximately) tulip bulbs from Holland.

With fountains and other decorative items around, the garden was thrown open for public for the first time on March 2<sup>9th</sup>, 2008. The garden possesses 1.2 million tulips of 59 varieties in different colours sown over an area of 5.0 hectares presenting the majestic look thereby attracting large number of visitors. Tourists who visit this garden also enjoy the cold and soothing waves coming from the famous and placid waters of Dal Lake which is just at a stones throw away distance from the garden.

During spring season 2008 the garden was in full bloom (last week of March 2008 to last week of April 2008) and about one lakh tourists visited the tulip garden and a revenue of Rs. 30.00 lakh was also realised through the sale of entry tickets. The garden is witnessing a high tourist influx.

The efforts of the department taken to set the tulip garden will surely benefit worldwide scholars in their respective pursuits. The State surfaced

on the international tulip map by establishing this garden.

Other achievements in this subsector are summed up hereunder:-

1. During 2006-07 and 2007-08, 300 and 240 flower growers respectively have been registered and provided incentives for commercial cultivation of lillium, carnation gladiolus and marigold.
2. Hi-tech Green house cultivation of cut flowers has been popularised
3. Un-employed youth (male and female) have been involved in commercial floriculture.
4. Training and exposure visits of the trainers and growers have been organised/popularised.
5. Standardisation of commercial cultivation of tulips.
6. J&K Government Stall got first prize in the 4<sup>th</sup> International Flora Expo held at New Delhi in the month of September, 2008.

### Weaknesses

- i. Poor infrastructure development like tissue culture facilities to produce good quality germ plasm in bulk.
- ii. Weak and negligible extension agency
- iii. Non-availability of trained human resources at all levels.
- iv. Lack of training and awareness
- v. Lack of post harvest infrastructure, cold storage facilities.
- vi. Lack of market links and tie up
- vii. Poor research support
- viii. Distant market and higher air freight

Success stories related to floriculture development in Kashmir division ending 31-12-2009

#### A. Commercial Floriculture

- For the first time commercial floriculture activity has been independently brought under Department of Floriculture which

has facilitated hassle-free flower production in the valley.

- An area of 250 Hac. is under commercial floriculture production.
- Trade annual turnover for the year 2008-09 has been Rs.6.00 crore approximately which is increasing with every passing day.
- Ending November, 2009, 610 farmers are associated with flower cultivation in Kashmir.
- Floriculture has proved to be a vibrant sector for direct and indirect employment generation. More and more educated un-employed youth including women are adapting commercial floriculture as a means of earning.
- Cut flowers like Carnation, Gladiolus, Lillium, Marigold produced in Kashmir are now in heavy demand in the country.
- Initiatives have been taken for commercialization of Tulip as Cut Flower as the valley enjoys monopoly in its production. During current year 50000 tulip bulbs were provided to selected commercial flower growers as per the guidelines of Technology Mission.
- Under Technology Mission Programme, flower production has received a boost.
- Contract farming for flower seed production like Cosmos, Zinnia, Salvia etc, has been initiated in the valley which is proving a great success.
- Seed flower production provides additional income of about Rs.1.50 lakh per year/Hac (Rabi and Kharif flowers) to the farmer from the same piece of land.
- Mixed cultivation of fruits and flowers is gaining popularity.
- Awareness and training of flower growers and officials has become a regular feature.
- 150 Sq.Mts of area has been allocated by Aviation Authority of India, at Srinagar Airport for establishment of Cold Storage (Walk-in-Coolers) by APEDA,

Ministry of Commerce and Industry,  
GOI.

- Cold Storage for Tulip bulbs/flowers and other cut flowers with grading facility is being established at Tulip Garden at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 crore. This will give a boost to cut flower production and help in regulating market supply as per demand and will ensure more returns to the growers.
- Hi-Tech Cultivation of cut flowers has gained popularity in the valley and presently more than 6000 Sq.Mts area is under such green houses in private sector.
- In view of popularity of commercial Floriculture, department has been re-organized and now Floriculture Officers have been posted in almost all the districts.

# Industries

## 9<sup>(a)</sup>

### CHAPTER

The industrial sector, which possesses a relatively high marginal propensity to save and invest, contributes significantly to the achievement of a self sustaining economy with continued high levels of investment and rapid rate of increase in income and industrial employment. No wonder that not much distinction is made between the two terms of industrialization and economic development and both are used interchangeably. The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to fast economic growth are; higher productivity of labour than in agriculture, more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than surpluses in agriculture sector.

Unfortunately, J&K has not been able to attract investments in this sector and remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly and often inhospitable terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, sparse population density, shallow markets and most importantly a law and order situation threatened by militancy. Nevertheless, many small and medium-scale industries have come up basically in the traditional sectors along with some new areas like food processing, agro-based units and metallic and non metallic products. However, natural factors are more conducive for handicrafts, village and small scale industries. Besides, due to saturation of employment opportunities in the government/traditional non-governmental sectors like Agriculture, Industrial sector has been declared as the main vehicle for accelerating economic activity besides providing employment to the educated unemployed youth in the State. However, *the Jammu & Kashmir State is on the path of industrialization in a modest way despite topographical limitations.*

In the perspective of industrial growth, Industries and Commerce Department has been established with a well knit system for carrying its activities effectively. The Industries and Commerce Department is concentrating to attract investment in the State for developing world class infrastructure to achieve objectives like:

1. To explore available resources in the State.
2. To create conducive industrial employment.
3. To promote labour intensive industries to lessen the pressure on unemployment market in the State.
4. To improve industrial performance by providing necessary inputs so as to reduce the dependence of the State on imports.

The department is focusing on key sectors like food processing, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, textiles, sports goods, information technology etc. to accelerate industrial growth in the State.

### Industrial Policy 2004

To usher the new era of industrialization Govt. has come up with a new and comprehensive industrial policy which came into being in 2004 and will last till 2015 under which planned incentives are being taken to raise J & K which is predominantly known as consumer State for most of its requirements to a level of self sufficiency and in the near future to a producer State. The Industrial Policy 2004 is designed to promote rapid industrialization. The policy is elaborate and touches all the important aspects of industrial growth of the state on sustained basis, besides explaining advantages of setting up of Industrial ventures in this part of country, it also explains objectives, approaches and strategies of the

government both at central and state level. The policy has evoked a great deal of interest in the private investment. The policy has a slew of incentives in the form of subsidies for all sorts of industries particularly for small scale to make them capable to compete in the present competitive environment. The investor friendly industrial policy focuses on private sector investment in bringing about world class infrastructure development, industrialization in backward blocks of the State and modernization of the existing units. Efforts have been made to ensure that the incentives provided in the policy reach genuine industrialists without loss of time. The incentives provided in the policy are ahead of other States of the country. The State has the distinction of having two set of incentives one from the Centre and the other from the State.

## I State Package

### Fiscal Incentives

- 100 percent subsidy on purchase of new Diesel Generating sets.
- 100 percent subsidy on project report and quality testing equipment.
- 75 percent subsidy on Research and development.
- 3 percent interest subsidy on working capital.
- 5 percent rebate on interest on term loan for technocrats.
- Special incentive for brand promotion and modernization.
- Land and Power at concessional rates.

## Tax Incentives

- Toll tax exemption on import of raw material and export of finished products.
- CST exemption
- VAT remission.
- Stamp duty exemption.

## II Central Package

### Fiscal Incentives

- 15 percent subsidy on capital investment on plant and machinery.
- 3 percent interest subsidy on working capital.
- 100 percent insurance cover to Industrial units.
- 90 percent Transport subsidy.

## Tax Incentives

- 100 percent excise refund.
- Total income tax exemption.

## Industrial Infrastructure

Infrastructure development serves as an engine for industrial development and calls for continuous attention of the Government. Planning and development of Industrial Estates / Infrastructure in the perspective of industrial growth is the major function of the Directorates of Industries and Commerce. The department of Industries and Commerce has 51 existing Industrial estates in the State under the control of Directorates of Industries and Commerce and SIDCO/SICOP. These Industrial Estates are spread over an area of 30479.54 Kanals of land ending Nov., 2009. Profile of these Industrial estates is as under:-

<i>Managing agency</i>	<i>Industrial Estates (No)</i>	<i>Area (Kanals)</i>	<i>Units set up (No)</i>
	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Directorates of Industries & Commerce	30	2161.54	655
J&K SIDCO	12	23701.00	1587
J&K SICOP	9	4617.00	1040
Total	51	30479.54	3282

In addition to above Industrial Estates, 7310 kanals of land is being acquired for setting up of five new Industrial Estates as well as to expand the existing Industrial Estates in

various districts of Jammu Division for which Rs. 46.19 crore have been released to the concerned Collectors, Land Acquisition and approximately Rs. 21.00 crore additional are required for



completing the acquisition process of afore quoted land.

To promote industrialization in the remote and backward areas of the State, the Industries and Commerce

Department is developing Industrial Estates in the rural and industrially backward areas which are at various stages of development/implementation.

<b>Table 9(a).2: New Industrial Estates under development /acquisition at present in rural areas</b>	
	<b>Area (in kanals)</b>
I/E Iamebri, Rajouri	119.00
I/E Surankote, Poonch	142.00
I/E Beoli, Doda	62.00
I/E Bidda, Reasi	700.00
I/E Marta Brahmna, Udhampur	262.00
I/E Bandi Bhaderwah	54.00
I/E Govindsar, Kathua	979.00
I/E Ghatti, Kathua	3502.00
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Ramnagar,	739.00
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Amb Talli	1581.00
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Krandi	503.00
I/E Granmorah, Reasi	25.00
I/E Vessu Anantnag.	257.19
I/E Chotipora Handwara	105.00
I/E Utikoo, Pattan	74.18
I/E Dooru, Anantnag	50.05
I/E Sangram Batha Kishtwar	42.15
I/E Khurbathang, Kargil	32.00
I/E Drugmulla, Kupwara	155.11

## Construction of Udyog Bhawan

Eight storied complex Jawaharlal Nehru Udyog Bhawan+ at Rail Head Jammu at an area of 1.10 lakh sq. feet costing Rs. 14.71 crore has been completed. The department has identified land for constructing Udyog Bhawan at Srinagar with a projected cost of Rs. 30.00 crore. JKPC has been nominated as the executing agency.

## Industrial Growth Centres

Government of India with a view to attract industries in backward districts/areas approved Growth Centres to provide best infrastructural facilities available in the country in respect of power, water, telecommunications etc. Government of India has sanctioned two Growth centres to J&K State, which are under implementation. These growth centres are Industrial Growth centre samba in Jammu Division and Industrial Growth Centre Lassipora (District Pulwama) in Kashmir Division. J&K SIDCO is the implementing agency for the establishment of Growth centres. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh and Rs.

49.79 lakh has been incurred by the State Government on Industrial Growth Centres Samba and Lassipora respectively during the year 2006-07 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects. Approved outlay for these Growth Centres is Rs. 56.00 lakhs (Samba) and Rs. 250.00 lakh (Lassipora) for the year 2009-10.

## Development of Clusters under Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SI-CDP)

Following two clusters are being developed in the State under SSI . Government of India Small Industry Cluster Development Programme:-

- 1) Common Facility Centre for Cricket Bat Industry at Sethar, Anantnag in Collaboration with Process-cum-Production Development Centre, Meerut where Wood Seasoning Plant is under fabrication.
- 2) Common Facility Centre for Wooden furniture/Joinery Clusters at Srinagar.

Action Plan for both clusters is approved by the Government of India.

The CFC for Cricket Bat Industry at Sethar, Anantnag has been approved by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 572.71 lakh out of which the Central Share is Rs. 246.46 lakh.

The State Government has so far provided Rs.362.00 lakh to the implementing agency and Government of India provided Rs.246.46.00 lakh through PCC, Meerut. Activities like market development, technical up-gradation, capacity building of cluster, items of office automation are under development for accord of approval.

Detailed Project Report on setting up of common facility Centre for Wooden furniture / Joinery Cluster at Srinagar has been sent to Government of India.

The designed industrial infrastructure created / being created will go a long way in propping up of developmental activities in the State and therefore, could be considered as strength of this sector.

## Large and Medium Sector

The large and medium industries are mostly in the State Public Sector with a few units under the control of Central Government. After the announcement of Central package during 2002 and State Industrial Policy 2004 around 145 Industrial Units have been set up ending Oct. 2009 in the large and medium sector with an investment of Rs. 4304.00 crore, providing employment to 53353 persons.

Among the existing industries, Chenab Textile Mill, Kathua which started its operations in 1965 is a leading one. The mill employs more than 8000 workers and is equipped with the state of the art textile machinery. It is currently expanding its capacity. The Chenab Textile Mill an ISO 9002 company has been selected for a special award for its contribution towards generation of employment in the State and contribution to the States revenue. Among the other leading ones are, Flex Industries, Neel kamal Industrial Crafts, Jai Beverages, and Suraya Health Care Limited.

## Prestigious projects in pipe line

- a) One steel processing mill with a production of 40000 Tonnes of TMT Bar Mill/ annum and 60000 Tonnes of GC sheets /annum is being set up at Industrial Growth Centre Lassipora, Pulwama, by Steel Authority of India Ltd. at a cost of Rs.200.00 crores. The unit will provide direct employment to 242 persons. 200 Kanals of land have been provided to SAIL for the said purpose by SIDCO and the company is in the process of implementation of the said project.
- b) A proposal has been received from M/S Essar Group for establishment of two Call Centres with a capacity of 3000 seats, one to be set up at Industrial complex Khunmoh and another at EPIP Kartholi Jammu. The total investment in these call centres would be to the tune of Rs. 70.00 crore. The employment opportunities to atleast 6000 computer literate/ professionals is envisaged to be created in these Call Centres.

## Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of Industries Statistics. The Annual Survey of Industries is conducted across the country by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Government of India. It is conducted once in a year to collect the data from the organised manufacturing units registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act of 1948 which respectively refer to the factories employing 10 or more and using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power on any day of the preceding 12 months. It also covers Bidi and Cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar workers Act, 1966. It also covers Electricity undertakings, certain services like cold storage, water supply, repairs of motor vehicles etc.

342 registered factories in J&K were covered under Annual Survey of Industries during the year 2003-04. The ASI results reveal that average investment on fixed capital per registered factory in the State was Rs.111.70 lakh. At All-India level it was Rs. 366.71 lakh. Average net and gross value added per factory in the State was Rs.54.97 lakhs and Rs.67.54 lakhs respectively. The generation of employment per factory in the State was 79 persons.

### Small Scale Industries Sector

For speedy growth of Small Scale Industry sector in the state, the Government has brought about simplification in the registration procedure. One District Industries Centre has been set up in each district of the state. The primary objective of the District Industries Centres is to provide all services to the entrepreneurs under one roof. They serve as the nodal agency in the District for the orderly development of

the industries. The District Industries Centres have been entrusted with the responsibility of providing all approvals/clearances needed for setting up an industry. The SSI Units are initially given the provisional registration and after commencement of production they are given formal registration. The District Industries Centres are also arranging required credit facilities. The total number of permanently registered SSI units ending Oct., 2009 stood at 52098, generating 240530 employment opportunities. Out of these formally registered units, the number of SSI units is 655 during the year ending Nov., 2009 providing employment to 4612 persons. The District Industries Centres are also the implementing agencies for the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana+ programme for the educated unemployed youth. Growth in the number of SSI Units registered and employment generated thereof is shown in below given table;-

Year (As on March)	No. of SSI units registered	Employment Generated (No.)	%age Increase in	
			SSI units	Employment
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	43689	193285	-	-
2002-03	44701	197578	2.31	2.22
2003-04	45672	203428	2.17	2.96
2004-05	46818	209322	2.50	2.89
2005-06	48224	219127	3.00	4.68
2006-07	49426	225963	2.49	3.11
2007-08	50472	230552	2.12	2.03
2008-09	51443	235918	1.92	2.32
2009-10 (ending 11/2009)	52098	240530	-	-

### District Profile

District profile of registered SSI units indicates that bulk of units is registered in Jammu district i.e. 10098 as on 31-03-2009 forming 19.74% of total registered units, followed by Srinagar district sharing 18.77%.

### Status of SSI Units in the State

As per Third All India census report, 2001 the total number of functional units in the State was 15253 generating employment for 50643 persons. The annual turnover of these functional SSI units was estimated to be Rs. 2062.27

crore with an investment of Rs. 937.56 crore. Functional SSI units identified by the census plus the year to year registered units from 2001-02 to ending 10/09 (Jammu division) & 11/09 (Kashmir division) will give present status of SSI units in the State. As per this indicator, a total of 24614 SSI units are functioning in the State providing employment opportunities to 103650 persons during 2009-10 (ending 10/09, Jammu & 11/09, Kashmir). On an average 4 persons are working in each SSI industry. Features of these SSI units are shown here under:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>No of Functional Units</b>	<b>Employment Generated (No)</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Annual Turnover</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
I As per 3 <sup>rd</sup> All India Census- 2001	15253	50643	937.56	2062.27
II- 1. 2001-02	973	5485	198.54	231.52
2. 2002-03	1012	5053	466.47	496.25
3. 2003-04	971	5090	247.79	321.96
4. 2004-05	1146	5894	381.71	1319.50
5. 2005-06	1406	9805	128.29	180.27
6. 2006-07	1202	6836	101.81	1493.64
7. 2007-08	1046	4859	82.53	-
8. 2008-09	971	5366	145.01	-
9. 2009-10 Jammu (10/09)	145	2143	85.16	-
Kashmir(11/09)	489	2476	44.52	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24614</b>	<b>103650</b>	<b>2819.39</b>	<b>-</b>

### Industrial Sickness

Although the number of Small Scale Industrial units in the State has gone up, there are cases of sickness of units with some of them having become non-functional and others simply untraceable due to a number of reasons

like financial crunch, law and order problem, marketing problem, non-availability of raw material and migration. Third All India Industrial Census (2001-02) of SSIs in J&K revealed the status of SSI units as follows:-

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage(%)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Total Units Surveyed	37334	100
Functional Units	14625	39.17
Closed Units	22709	60.83

*Source: Third Census of Small Scale Industries(2001-02)*

The Entrepreneur Development Institute (EDI), Ahmadabad conducted a survey in 1996-97 to determine the reasons for the sickness of the industrial units in Jammu and Kashmir. The results showed that 32.71 percent of the units became sick due to financial crunch, 30.55 percent due to law and order and other problems, 19.40 percent due to marketing problems, 9.24 percent due to raw material unavailability and 8.10 percent due to migration.

### Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units

As per the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick units in the State is 3151 which constitutes 16.06 percent of the total 19621 SSI units financed by Banks and other financial Institutions so far. For rehabilitation of sick units, the State Govt has accepted to provide soft loan to the extent of

30% of total requirement to potentially viable Sick units for their revival under Rehabilitation Policy. The number of such units has been identified to be 359. Out of these units, 37 units have been provided soft loan of Rs. 399.53 lakh by the State Level Rehabilitation Committee and an amount of Rs.195.03 lacs stands sanctioned in favour of 17 units as approved by SLRC, out of which 2 cases amounting to Rs. 40.00 lacs pertain to Jammu Division.

Against the requirement of Rs. 40.00 lac, Rs. 20.00 lacs were provided during 2007-08 and Rs. 43.50 lacs were advanced to J&K SIDCO during 2008-09 for the rehabilitation of sick units.

S. No	District	No. of units identified sick	No. of units approved by SLRC for soft loan during last two years		No. of units soft loan sanctioned/disbursed	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	Srinagar	116	41	492.39	19	167.75
2	Budgam	19	4	93.12	3	69.81
3	Pulwama	13	4	70.06	3	55.76
4	Anantnag	16	3	23.11	0	0
5	Baramulla	20	4	63.00	3	33.00
6	Kupwara	6	3	59.66	2	38.25
7	Jammu	96	2	40.00	7	34.96
8	Udhampur	44	0	0	0	0
9	Kathua	19	0	0	0	0
10	Doda	2	0	0	0	0
11	Rajouri	3	0	0	0	0
12	Poonch	5	0	0	0	0
	Total	359	61	841.34	37	399.53

### Incentives Paid to Industrial units under State Package

The two Directorates of Industries and Commerce, (J&K) which are the nodal agencies at State level for implementation of central and state packages of incentives to Industrial units have provided various incentives amounting to Rs. 63.34 crore to 2591 industrial units during the period 2003-04 to 2009-10 (ending 11/09). The incentives are:-

- Capital Investment Subsidy:** Put together from 2003-04 to Nov 2009-10, the total number of 386 Industrial units were paid capital investment subsidy involving Rs. 17.57 crore out of which 8 units were paid capital investment subsidy of Rs.0.23 crore during 2009-10 (ending 11/09).

- Interest subsidy:** Interest subsidy of Rs.14.20 crore was paid to 1207 industrial units including an amount of Rs.0.20 crore paid upto Nov.,2009-10 to 18 units.

- DGS Subsidy:** 723 units were paid Rs.20.20 crore as DGS subsidy from 2003-04 to 2009-10 (ending 11/09).

Similarly 194, 52, 9 and 20 industrial units were provided Rs.9.02 crore, Rs. 0.15 crore, Rs. 1.83 crore and Rs. 0.35 crore on account of Testing Equipment Subsidy, Project Report Subsidy, Total Tax Reimbursement(SICOP) and ISI/ISO 9000 Mark Fee Subsidy respectively during the last 7years period from 2003-04 to 2009-10 (upto Nov.2009). Year wise details of incentives paid to industries under State package are given in the table below:-

Incentive	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (11/09)		Total	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
100% Sub. On DG	87	203.18	71	154.70	71	159.25	128	354.11	120	342.34	149	473.52	97	333.75	723	2020.85

30% Capital Inv. Subsidy	133	638.46	77	341.98	93	445.55	33	122.79	25	134.31	17	51.48	8	23.04	386	1757.61
5%-3% intt. Sub. On working capital	419	486.56	370	417.84	259	254.71	77	125.35	40	57.35	24	58.04	18	20.38	1207	1420.23
100% Project Report Subsidy	10	1.30	17	3.28	8	2.48	11	6.67	4	1.00	1	0.15	1	0.25	52	15.13
ISO 9000/ISI Marks Free Sub.	7	13.46	10	16.84	3	4.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	34.81
100% Testing Equip. Subsidy	32	75.12	37	162.46	25	102.57	26	128.56	22	89.59	23	152.52	29	191.28	194	902.10
Toll Tax Sub. (SICOP)	1	10.21	1	54.15	1	14.24	2	58.96	3	36.92	1	9.26	0	0	9	183.74
Total	689	1428.29	583	1151.25	460	983.31	277	796.44	214	661.51	215	744.97	153	568.70	2591	6334.47

### Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

To address the problem of educated un-employed in the country, Prime Ministersq Rozgar Yojana was introduced. The Jammu and Kashmir was pioneer in implementing the

programme. The programme in the state was implemented through Directorate of Industries and commerce in collaboration with all the concerned line departments. The scheme was under implementation till 2007-08 and the achievements registered under the scheme are given in the table below.

S.No	Year	Cases/Amount Sponsored		Cases/Amount Sanctioned		Cases/Amount Disbursed	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2002-03	4720	2271.50	1730	1641.17	1402	1187.06
2	2003-04	4727	3055.37	1584	1518.68	1341	1251.07
3	2004-05	4348	4992.00	1853	1955.97	1623	1499.54
4	2005-06	4790	5697.38	1863	1956.04	1616	1475.35
5	2006-07	5048	6059.98	2042	2377.87	1743	1812.15
6	2007-08	4944	6902.22	2079	2993.13	1833	2622.51
	Total	28577	28978.45	11151	12442.86	9558	9847.68

### Cases/Amount Sponsored

Under PMRY total cases sponsored from 2002-03 to 2007-08

were 28577 involving an amount of Rs.28978.45 lakhs.

## Cases/Amount Sanctioned

An amount of Rs.12442.86 lakhs was sanctioned in favour of 11151 cases from 2002-03 to 2007-08.

## Cases/Amount Disbursed

An amount of Rs.9847.68 lakhs was disbursed in favour of 9558 cases from the year 2002-03 to 2007-08. By and large increasing trend has been noticed regarding cases sponsored, cases sanctioned and cases disbursed together with amount for all the years.

## Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

The Government of India, Ministry of MSME, New Delhi has launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy

Scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) on 61<sup>st</sup> anniversary of Indian Independence Day by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities through establishments of Micro establishments in Rural as well as in Urban areas. The scheme will be implemented by KVIC. A statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME as the single nodal agency at the national level. This scheme is to be implemented by three agencies viz KVIB and KVIC in Rural areas and DICs in Urban and Rural Areas. The implementation of the scheme commenced from December 2008.

Agency	Target			Achievements		
	No. of projects	Margin money	Emp.	Cases sanctioned	Margin money sanctioned	Employment envisaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KVIC	262	314.22	2620	669	655.10	4406
KVIB	262	314.22	3688	566	532.22	3688
DIC	274	436.89	2816	307	147.21	408
Total	798	065.33	9124	1542	1334.53	8502

During the year 2009-10, against the target of 1384 projects/units involving a margin money of Rs.1065.33 lacs allocated by Ministry of MSME, 1542 cases have been sanctioned by the banks/financial institutions against the cases sponsored by the different concerned executing agencies involving a margin money of Rs.1334.53 lacs thereby envisaging employment opportunities 8502 persons ending Nov., 2009.

## Findings of the 5th Economic Census Establishments

As per the results of 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census conducted by the Central Statistical organization in 2005 in-collaboration with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jammu and Kashmir, there were 324908 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities (other than crop production and plantation), as compared to 215600 establishments recorded by 4<sup>th</sup> Economic Census, 1998, out of which 183118

establishments (56.36%) are in rural areas and 141790 establishments (43.64%) are in Urban areas. 322323 (99.20%) establishments are engaged in non-agricultural activities and the remaining 2585 (0.80%) in agricultural activities (other than crop production and plantation), the corresponding number of non-agricultural and agricultural establishments posted by 4<sup>th</sup> Economic Census was 213645 and 1955 with rural/urban divide of 108761 & 104884 and 1769 & 186 respectively. 5980 establishments are employing 10 workers or more accounting for 1.84% of total establishments. The corresponding number of establishments employing 10 or more employees as per 4<sup>th</sup> Economic Census was 5676.

## Employment

751532 persons were engaged in these establishments out of which 367051 persons were in rural establishments and 384481 persons in Urban Establishments. The relative number of persons engaged in the

establishments as per 4<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 1998 was 473640 with rural, urban divide of 217415 and 256225 respectively.

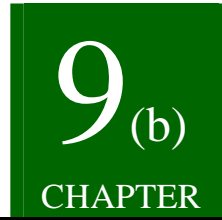
Annual average growth of 6.03% was recorded in the number of establishments and 6.82% in employment during 1998-2005.

The proposed outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Industries Sector as a whole is Rs. 80666.58 lakh compared to approved outlay for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan at Rs.

43565.21 lakh measuring 2.13% & 3.10% of total State Plan size respectively. An allocation of Rs.9941.70 lacs was made for the sector during the financial year 2009-10 which includes revenue component of Rs. 145.40 lacs (JKEDI Rs. 110.00 lacs, DIC, Kashmir Rs.25.40 & DIC, Jammu Rs. 10.00 lacs).



# Public Sector Undertakings



Public Sector Undertakings were set up in the State, in view of the Industrial development for which private investment was not available. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) contribution towards State Domestic Product has not been great so far. As reported by Bureau of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) there are 19 public sector undertakings under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments as on March, 2008. Most of these PSUs are running into losses with exception of few. Seven PSUs are being provided budgetary support by the State Govt. to meet their wage bills and other day to day activities. The State Govt. has also signed a MOU with Govt. of India to gradually phase out budgetary support. Out of these 19 PSUs, seven PSUs are managed and controlled by Industries and Commerce Department. The authorized capital of these seven PSUs is Rs.81.00 crore and their paid up capital is Rs. 71.13 crore.

## Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation (J&K SIDCO)

Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (SIDCO) was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorized Share Capital of Rs.20.00 crore in the year 1969. The paid-up capital of the company (December, 2009) is Rs.17.64 crores. The following activities are being undertaken by SIDCO at present:-

### 1. Acts as Nodal Agency for:

- i. Promotion of Medium & Large Scale Industries.

- ii. Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure & Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry (G.O.!).
- iii. Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India.
- iv. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APED A) Dept. of Commerce Ministry of Commerce, & Industry, Govt. of India.

### 2. Development of Industrial Infrastructure.

- i) *Term financing of Industrial Projects & Refinancing Schemes of IDBI/ SIDBI*
- ii) *Disbursement of Soft Loans on behalf of State Govt.*

### 3. Setting up of the National Institute of fashion technology (NIFT) at Ompora, Budgam.

Status of Various Activities of the Corporation

### 1. Large, Medium & Small Scale Industry:

1287 No. of units in Large, Medium, and SSI sectors have so far been set up in various industrial complexes managed by J&K SIDCO in the state. Out of these, 145 units are in Medium and Large scale. The total investment mobilization in all these units is to the tune of approximately Rs. 4304.00 crore and total employment generated is 53353 persons. The category-wise investment and employment in Medium, Large and small scale sectors are given hereunder:-

Particulars	Medium and Large units			Small Scale unit		
	in production	Under Implementation	Total	in production	under Implementation	Total
No. of units	81Nos.	64 Nos	145Nos.	461 Nos.	981 Nos.	1442 Nos.
Investment Rs. in crores	2218	1187	3405	356	543	899
Employment generated (Nos)	18709	8577	27286	11309	14758	26067

### Prestigious Projects in Pipe line in Kashmir Region.

#### a. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

One Steel Processing mill is being set up at Industrial Growth Centre, Lassipora, Pulwama, by Steel Authority of India Ltd. at a cost of Rs. 200.00 crore. 200 Kanals of land has been provided to SAIL for the said purpose by SIDCO and the company is in the process of implementation of the said project.

#### b. Harshana Naturals

One C.A. Store has been established by Harshana Naturals with a capacity of 4200 MTs at IGC Lassipora, Pulwama. This will fulfill the long pending demand of the fruit growers of the areas of Pulwama and Shopian in particular and to others areas in general.

#### c. Establishment of Call Centers by M/s Essar Group

A proposal has been received from M/S Essar Group for establishment of a Call Centre with a capacity of 3000 seats to

be set up and 32 Kanals of land stands allotted at Industrial Complex, Khunmoh.

The total investment in the Call Centre would be to the tune of Rs. 70.00 crore. The employment opportunities to atleast 6000 computer literate/ IT professional are envisaged to be created in the Call Centre.

#### 2. Assistance to State for Development of Export Infrastructure & Allied Activities (ASIDE):

J&K SIDCO has been designated as a Nodal Agency by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India for disbursement and regulating of various funds received for development of Export related infrastructure in the state. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) headed by Chief Secretary, J&K govt. approves the projects and monitors its implementation. The Corporation has sofar transferred an amount of Rs. 3411.40 lacs to various agencies for executing the projects related to the Export Oriented Infrastructure in the State. The detailed utilization of funds by various agencies is given here-under:

S. No	Name of Project	Implementation Agency	Amount released so far (Rs. In lacs)	Present status
1.	Common facility Centre at Baghi-Ali Mardan, Srinagar	J&K Handicrafts (S&E) Corpn.	124.90	Project implemented
2.	Inland Container Depot. Jammu.	J&K SIDCO	329.40	-do-
3.	Software Technology Park Jammu	J&K SIDCO	468.00	-do-
4.	Export Dev. Centre Srinagar	Directorate of Handicrafts	727.97	-do-
5.	Inland Container Depot. Rangreth	J&K SIDCO	1230.77	Under Implementation

6	Export Oriented Handloom Dev. Project, Samba	Handloom Dev. Corpn.	530.36	Under Implementation
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3411.40</b>	

### 3. Status of cases referred to Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), Govt. of India.

J&K SIDCO in its capacity as State Nodal Agency forwards cases of grant-in-aid to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India. This grant is released directly to the beneficiaries by Gol. So far the grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 9.87 crore has been sanctioned in respect of 27 units by MFPI which includes 15 units from Jammu, 10 from Srinagar and two from Ladakh region. Against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 9.87 crore an amount of Rs. 7.90 crore has been released in favour of the above mentioned units.

Under MFPI, SIDCO also develops Food Parks to create infrastructure for food processing industry. So far two Food Parks have been developed as detailed hereunder:-

#### a. Industrial Food Park Khunmoh

The Corporation has established a Food Processing Industrial park at Khunmoh with the financial assistance from Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India. The said park has been fully established and the land has been provided to 44 Industrial units. 20 industrial units are in production, the rest of the units are at various stages of implementation.

One ETP is being proposed to be established at a cost of Rs. 275.00 lacs.

#### b. Industrial Food Park, Doabegah Sopore.

After successful completion of the Food Park, Khunmoh project, a similar type of Food Park is being established at Doabgah, Sopore at a project of Rs. 948.00 lacs with the financial assistance of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India. The present status of various developmental works in the said park is given hereunder:-

- Proposal for establishment of one Controlled Atmosphere Cold Storage facility of 1000 metric Ton capacity is under consideration.
- Water Treatment Plant
- Land earmarked to 23 Industrial Units.

### 4. Development of Industrial Infrastructure:

The Corporation has so far developed 20689 kanals of land in 11 Industrial Estates and 10920 kanals of land have been allotted in favour of Medium, Large and small scale units in both regions of the state as per details given below:

S.No	Name of the Industrial Complexes	Total Land (in kanals)	Area under plots	Land Allotted (in kanals)
1.	I. C. Bari- Brahmna	6152	4658	4658
2.	EPIP Kartholi	1000	605	605
3.	ICC Samba	3494	2621	2621
	a) Industrial Estate Kathua.	209	157	157
	b) Industrial Estate ,Ghatti, Kathua	2173	Project Under Implementation	
4.	I.G.c. Lassipora	6193	4424	931
5.	I.E. Rangreth	1147	822	710
6.	I. E. Khunmoh	Phase I - 535K Phase II - 436K Phase III - 907 K	775 Under Development do	Phase I & II 765 34Kanals
7.	Food Park Khunmoh	160	101	101
8.	I. E. Shalteng	94	57	57

9.	Food Park Doabgah, sopore	201	151	20+139 with HPMC
10.	Industrial Estate Ompura, Budgam.	1000	-	140 Kanals earmarked

### New Areas:

The Corporation is in the process of establishing the industrial estates at following places for which the land is already in possession of the Corporation:

#### a. Industrial Estate Ompora, Budgam:

1000 Kanals of land is in possession of SIDCO. The project is being taken up for development at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.51 crore. The Project report has been submitted to Govt. for accord of administrative approval.

#### b. Industrial Estate, Ghatti, Kathua:

2173 Kanals of land have been transferred to J&K SIDCO at Ghatti, Kathua out of total land of 3502 kanals. The cost of the project is envisaged Rs. 58.20 crores. The development works have been taken up and is being completed in two phases over a period of three years.

#### c. Industrial Estates, Khunmoh, Phase -III:

907 kanals of land has been transferred to SIDCO. The project is being taken up for development at an estimated cost of Rs 20.20 crores. The Administrative approval has been accorded by the Government. Civil/Electric works are in progress.

### Development Banking

The Corporation used to provide term loan assistance to industrial units under refinance scheme of IDBI/SIDBI. Due to the prevalent situation in the

state, most of the units went into default. December, 2009, an amount of Rs. 13.00 crore on account of principal is recoverable from 38 No of units besides interest of Rs.195.00 crore (Approx) as on 30.10.2009.

The Corporation has announced One Time settlement scheme for the defaulters in December, 2008 which has expired on 31.08.2009. 11 units responded and about Rs. 3.88 crore have been recovered towards principal as on 30.11.2009.

### J&K Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited (SICOP)

The J&K SICOP limited was established in November, 1975 with an authorized share capital of Rs 500.00 lac and paid up capital of Rs. 311.85 lac as a fully owned J&K Government Undertaking to aid, assist and promote SSI sector in the state. The undertaking has to provide facilities to Small Scale and Tiny Industrial units by way of development of industrial areas, arrangement of raw material, financial assistance for purchase of raw material, to meet Government orders for manufactured goods etc. The main activities of SICOP in the perspective of development of industries sector of the state are as under:

- To develop infrastructural facilities by way of establishing industrial areas.
- To procure and sell industrial raw material to the SSI units.
- To extend marketing support to the SSI units.
- To provide testing facilities to the industry.

<i>Name of Industrial Estate</i>	<i>Total Area</i>	<i>No of units allotted land</i>	<i>Investment made by units (Rs. in lacs)</i>	<i>Employment Generated</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Industrial Estate Gangyal	988	334	9614	3000
Industrial Estate Birpur	306	154	4375	432
Industrial Estate Kathua	524	123	9780	2200
IID Centre Udampur	1051	182	425	403

Industrial Estate Zainakote	525	190	629	536
Industrial Estate Zakura	128	57	330	166
Sports Goods Complex, Bejbehara	206	Under occupation of Security forces		
IID Centre, Govindsar, Kathua	780	Under Implementation		
Silk / Handicraft park at Zakura	109	Under Implementation		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4617</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>25153</b>	<b>6737</b>

### Yearly Turnover of SICOP:

Yearly turnover of SICOP for the last 7 years in succession is showing impressive growth rate. During the financial year 2009-10, (ending Nov., 2009) the total turnover of the SICOP

were valuing Rs.294.00 crore and is expected to achieve Rs. 525.00 crore by the end of financial year. Activity wise Yearly turn over of the company is given hereunder:-

Year	Raw-Material	Marketing	Others	Total	%age increase
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	53.17	31.50	3.96	88.63	-
2002-03	40.29	41.45	5.20	86.94	-1.91
2003-04	69.43	57.64	3.04	130.11	49.65
2004-05	87.48	85.46	4.30	177.24	36.22
2005-06	174.60	88.61	3.14	266.35	50.28
2006-07	241.45	79.07	3.84	324.36	21.78
2007-08	361.75	70.50	7.78	440.00	36.42
2008-09	296.27	93.47	5.88	395.62	-10.08
2009-10 (11/09)	230.00	58.25	5.75	294.00	-

### Financial results of SICOP

Financial results of the undertaking have recorded net negative results of Rs. 1.02 crore and Rs.0.12 crore for the years 2001-02 and 2002-03. Thereafter, the company has shown positive results and is providing surplus generation. During the year 2009-10 (ending Nov., 2009), the SICOP has achieved a composite turnover of Rs.

294.00 crore which generated a total income of Rs.7.18 crore. After accounting for the total expenses of Rs. 6.20 crore (ending Nov., 2009) which includes impact of 6<sup>th</sup> pay commission, the net cash surplus generation comes to Rs.0.98 crore. Yearly financial results of the SICOP are given hereunder:-

Year	Turn Over	Income	Expenditure	Net Results
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	70.63	4.32	5.34	-1.02
2002-03	86.94	5.34	5.46	-0.12
2003-04	130.11	6.85	5.99	0.86
2004-05	177.24	8.68	6.28	2.40
2005-06	266.35	8.61	7.23	1.38
2006-07	322.52	8.04	7.21	0.83
2007-08	440.00	9.40	7.53	2.44
2008-09	395.62	10.98	8.34	2.62
2009-10 (11/09)	294.00	7.18	6.20	0.98

### **J&K Handicrafts (S&E) Corporation Ltd**

In order to explore the market for the handicraft products, the participation in various exhibitions/craft bazaars is being encouraged through the J&K Handicrafts (S&E) Corporation Ltd., an undertaking of J&K Govt. which

was set up in the year 1970 with authorized and paid up share capital of Rs.8.00 crore facilitates trade and marketing of the handicraft produce through a network of marketing outlets. The Corporation performs its varied nature of activities through a network of 23 showrooms of which 9 are in the State and 14 are outside the State.

S.No	Year	Domestic Sales Turnover (Rs. in lacs)	Growth (%)
1	2	3	4
1	2002-03	659.20	-
2	2003-04	741.85	12.54
3	2004-05	698.85	(-) 5.80
4	2005-06	842.09	20.50
5	2006-07	915.95	8.77
6	2007-08	950.00	3.71
7	2008-09	971.52	2.26
8	2009-10	400.00	ending 09/2009

During the first six month of the current financial year 2009-10, the Corporation has registered a sales turnover of Rs. 400.00 lacs which is 11.73% increase from the previous corresponding period of the year 2008-09, despite the impact of global recession.

The outlay for the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 150.00 lacs for Handicrafts (S&E) Corporation Ltd out of which funds to the tune of Rs.23.00 lacs have been incurred by the end of Oct., 2009. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.165.00 lacs has been proposed by the Corporation under different Plan Schemes.

## **J&K State Handloom Development Corporation**

Established in the year 1981-82 with authorized share capital of Rs.500.00 lacs and paid up share capital of Rs.343.50 lacs, the J&K State Handloom Development Corporation (JKSHDC) strives to assist handloom weavers, societies and SSI units in the Handloom Sector providing handlooms and accessories for production besides rendering technical support in production and marketing of the products.

S.No	Year	Sales Turnover (Rs. in lacs)	Growth (%)
1	2	3	4
1	2003-04	407.02	-
2	2004-05	528.62	29.87
3	2005-06	543.00	0.94
4	2006-07	560.00	4.98
5	2007-08	402.00	-28.24
6	2008-09	350.00	-12.93
7.	2009-10 ending 11/2009	205.00	-

The sales turnover of the Corporation has observed wide fluctuations. The sales performance of the Corporation has maintained upward trend since 2003-04. The sale performance of the corporation was low in the year 2008-09 due to strike in the State. As on 31.03.2009, the Handloom Development Corporation has provided employment to 700 weavers / others.

During the year 2009-10, Rs 100.00 lac is the approved outlay out of which Rs. 45.00 lac has been incurred

upto October, 2009. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.110.00 lac has been proposed by the Corporation under plan schemes.

Production target of Handloom Development Corporation for the year 2009-10 is 8.00 lac meters against which 0.74 lac meters was achieved, the sales target of the Corporation is Rs.1300.00 lacs against which Rs.1.90 lacs was achieved and 350 weavers were provided employment by the Corporation against the target of 900

weavers by the end of October, 2009. The Corporation is developing a project for development of export oriented cotton fabrics at Samba in Jammu.

## Jammu and Kashmir Industries Limited

Jammu and Kashmir Industries Limited was incorporated in October, 1963 as Government undertaking with an authorized share capital of Rs. 20.00 Crore and paid up Share Capital of Rs. 16.27 crore. As far as profile of the undertaking is concerned, it started its activities on 15 industrial units transferred to it in 1963. 5 units were established by the company and 5 units were transferred to other organizations leaving 15 units with the undertaking. These units were engaged in manufacturing of Textiles, Resin, Leather goods, woolen fabrics, wooden goods etc. The Industrial units of the undertaking provide employment to more than 1664 persons.

### Performance of the Undertaking

#### a. Production

Highest production valuing Rs.3185.16 lakh has been registered by the company in 2002-03, which

however declined year by year and reached to Rs.1551.93 lakh in 2008-09. However it again showed an upward trend registering a production worth Rs 1159.64 lakh ending Oct., 2009.

#### b. Sales

The highest sales turnover of Rs. 1768.45 lakhs was achieved during 2001-02 which over a period of years has dwindled drastically and reached Rs.1354.99 lacs during the year 2008-09. However, the sales have further declined to Rs.398.44 lakhs till Oct, 2009 during the current year 2009-10.

#### Financial Status

Company has been continuously running into losses due to variety of reasons significant among them are surplus staff, turmoil in the state, mass regularization of daily piece rated workers, obsolete and worn out machinery and equipment, closer of most of the units, non-availability of technical staff. The losses have accumulated to Rs. 420.41 crore as on 31.03.2009. The position with regard to paid up capital, production, sales and losses incurred with effect from 2000-01 to 2008-09 are given here under:

Year	Paid up Capital	Production	Sales	Loss
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	1626.64	1675.01	739.94	2518.95
2001-02	1626.64	3030.77	1768.45	2681.40
2002-03	1626.64	3185.16	1697.67	2734.57
2003-04	1626.64	2249.53	1273.93	1957.31
2004-05	1626.64	1683.09	1206.51	1948.48
2005-06	1626.64	1163.60	664.77	1887.20
2006-07	1626.64	1069.29	1216.19	1662.57
2007-08	1626.64	1562.84	3097.42	+669.40
2008-09	1626.64	1551.93	1354.99	1410.33
2009-10 Ending 10/09	1626.64	1159.64	398.44	1175.26

### Re-Structuring of the Company

#### Physical Restructuring

The Board of Directors in its various meetings have resolved to revive potentially viable units and closed other units which are beyond revival. The units proposed for closer are as under:-

1. Shoddy spinning mills Solina, Rambagh.
2. Ply board Industries Pampore, Srinagar

3. Pharmaceutical works, Baramulla.
4. Rosin & turpentine factory Rajouri.
5. Rosin & turpentine factory, Sunderbani.
6. Sole leather plant Muthi Jammu.
7. Modern rosin and turpentine factory, Miransahib, Jammu.
8. Spinning Mills, Nowshera, Srinagar.
9. Kashmir Filatures, Srinagar.
10. Silk Factory, Jammu.

**The Units proposed for revival are as under:-**

- 1) Govt. Bemina Woolen Mills, Srinagar.
- 2) Govt. Knitting Factory, Jammu.
- 3) Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh, Srinagar.
- 4) Govt. Joinery Mills Pampore.
- 5) Govt. Joinery Mills Bari-Brahmna Jammu.

The Corporation had submitted a revival plan of its five potentially viable units before the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Board had constituted a sub-committee to deliberate upon the revival plan and submit its recommendations to Hon'ble Chairman, JKI. The meeting regarding revival plan of potential units was held under the chairmanship of Financial Commissioner, P&D Deptt. on 26.6.09 wherein it was assured that all possible assistance shall be given to the Corporation. The funds required for revival of these units is as hereunder:-

- 1) Govt. Bemina Woolen Mills, Srinagar. Rs. 350.00 lac
- 2) Govt. Knitting Factory, Jammu. Rs. 387.65 ,,
- 3) Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh, Srinagar. Rs. 396.41 ,,
- 4) Govt. Joinery Mills Pampore. RS. 360.00 ,,
- 5) Govt. Joinery Mills Bari Brahmna Jammu. Rs. 25.00 ,,

Besides, the Corporation is intending to construct a showroom-cum-display centre at Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh, Srinagar, at a project cost of Rs 64.00 lacs.

**Suggestions:**

- 1) The Govt. should impress upon State Forest Corporation to provide 10% rebate over and above the normal rebate to two Joinery Mills managed by the

Corporation on all liftings of timber initially so as to ensure their revival.

- 2) The Govt. should make it obligatory on all the Govt. Deptt., PSUs and other Autonomous bodies to effect purchases of wooden joinery and furniture items, uniform cloth and knitwear items from J&K industries Ltd.
- 3) The Govt. should favorably consider waiver of Govt. loans with interest so that the company is financially re-structured to ensure its working on economically viable lines.

**J&K Minerals Limited**

JK Minerals limited is a fully owned Govt. Company within the meaning of section 617 of the Indian companies Act 1956. The company was incorporated in 1960 as the first public sector undertaking of the State. The business of the company is to exploit the mineral resources and to establish mineral based industries in the State.

The following projects are presently in hand of the Corporation:-

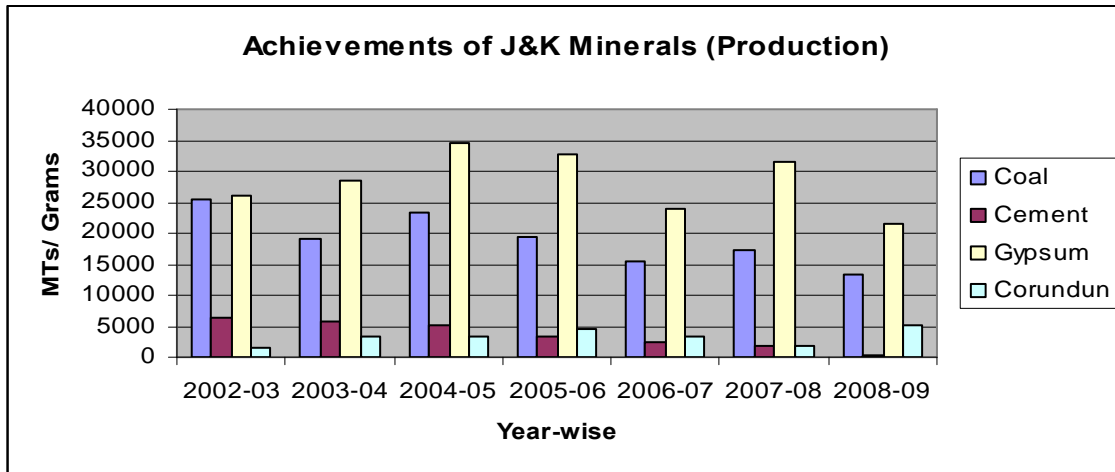
1. Coal Mines Kalakote (Rajouri)
2. Gypsum mine Assar (Doda)
3. Gypsum mine Parlanka (Ramban)
4. Sapphire mine Paddar (Kishtwar)
5. Marble Project, Kupwara

During the year 2008-09 the company has produced / extracted 13445.800 MTs of coal, 21365.055 MTs of Gypsum and 5005 grams of rough sapphire corundum and realized a revenue of Rs.768.29 lacs from the sale of coal and gypsum. Achievements of J&K Minerals over the years are given hereunder:-

Year	Production (MTs/GRMs)			
	Coal	Cement	Gypsum	Corundum GMS
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	25418.15	6405.00	26006.74	1392.05
2003-04	19127.50	5704.08	28431.00	3294.00
2004-05	23287.02	5042.40	34428.00	3215.00
2005-06	19282.20	3204.70	32638.00	4433.00

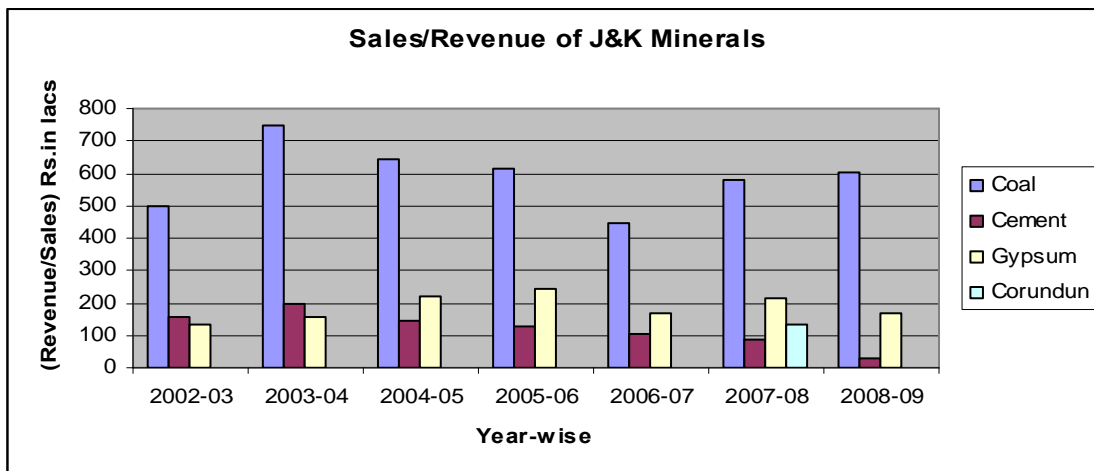


2006-07	15585.68	2545.00	23895.00	3325.00
2007-08	17215.80	1809.40	31538.86	1723.00
2008-09	13445.80	422.00	21365.055	5005.00
2009-10 (10/09)	13882.767	0.00	22268.823	3913.00



**Table 9(b).11 : Sales/Revenue**

Year	Revenue Realized (Lakh Rs)				Total
	Coal	Cement	Gypsum	Corundun	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002- 03	498.38	154.73	132.98	Nil	786.09
2003-04	747.31	195.24	156.48	Nil	1099.03
2004-05	641.90	147.57	218.32	Nil	1007.79
2005-06	613.13	129.48	245.24	Nil	987.85
2006-07	446.95	106.95	165.34	Nil	719.24
2007-08	581.75	85.84	212.40	131.96	1011.95
2008-09	602.58	26.63	165.71	0.00	794.92
2009-10 (10/09)	387.10	0.00	180.43	0.00	567.53



The short fall on account of production of coal and gypsum against the fixed targets during the year 2008-09 is mainly attributed to the disturbing conditions arising out of Shri Amarnath Land dispute lasting for 2 months i.e June/July 2008-09, thereby, causing both production and sale loss. Besides scarcity/non-availability of timber with SFC has also affected the production of Coal. Further, due to ban clamped by the State Government on blasting of gypsum rocks at Assar gypsum project owing to sinkage of Doda National highway, the production of gypsum at Assar has been at nominal level. Nonetheless, as a step towards revival of the company, the Board of Directors of the Corporation in its meeting held on 6.12.2008 approved closer of Cement Factory (Wuyan) and two Pre-cast Concrete Cement Factories one each at Wuyun, Kashmir and Bari-Brahamana Jammu. The said decision was taken owing to the fact that the operation of these units had become un-economical due to age old Plant and Machinery coupled with stiff completion from JKPCF factories setup in the Private sector.

#### **Financial Health**

The present state of company's financial health is in distress as it is reeling under severe financial crunch since long. This is evident from the fact that accumulated loss of the company upto the year ending March, 2009 is around Rs. 422.00 crore. The company with its meager resources is not in a position to manage its day to day affairs adequately.

#### **J&K Cements Limited**

Jammu and Kashmir cements limited was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company in December 1974. Installation of the cement plant located at Khrew in Pulwama district having installed capacity to produce 600 tons per day (TPD) was completed in 1981; also trial runs were started in 1981. The cement plant Khrew listed as heavy sector industry started commercial production in April, 1982. The cement plant is situated near rich deposits of high quality lime stone suited for production

of good quality cement. The company was incorporated with the objectives to:-

1. Exploit the abundant deposits available near the plant site.
2. Make the quality cement available to the consumers at reasonable rates.
3. Fill up the gap between demand and supply.

Initially the factory was manufacturing Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) 33 Gr. and Pozzoland Portland Cement (PPC) under 'Whelium Brand' with Bureau of Indian Standards Certification. However, manufacturing of OPC 33 and PPC was discontinued by the factory due to less demand in the market. Instead the company started to manufacture OPC Gr. 43 and has also obtained license for manufacturing Fly Ash based blended cement from Bureau of Indian standards (BIS).

#### **Environmental Issues**

Since the factory is an environment polluter, the company is making all out efforts in making the environment eco-friendly. The Company brought all sections under pollution control by installing the Electro Stating Precipitators (ESPs)/ Gas conditioning Towers (GCTs) on its kilns and Reverse Pulse Jet (RPJ) System of antipollution devices on rest of the sections. With these systems, the company reduced emission below 50mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> which is much lower than the permissible level of 100mg/NM<sup>3</sup>. The company also applied natural process by planting more and more popular trees to increase green belts to make the atmosphere eco-friendly.

### Social Obligations

The J&K cements is committed to its social obligation towards locality of the plant. On this front the JKCL has performed as under:-

- i) Contributed towards 10 Bedded hospitals at Khrew.
- ii) Constructed compound wall & single story building for Girls Higher Secondary School, Khrew.

The Company has kept a provision of Rs. 10.00 lacs in its current year 2009-10 budget for development of the locality and other developmental works will be taken in consultation with the local representatives.

The JKCL is one of the largest employers in the State providing employment to more than one thousand semi-skilled, skilled, specialized and super specialized people directly or indirectly. In addition to this, the company in the sale promotion of its product has engaged a good number of distributors and sub-distributors. The company plays a significant role in the development of State by providing cement for the construction of major projects like Hydel Power Projects, Water treatment plants, Bridges, Canals etc. It supplies cement to Leh, Kargil, Defence Services, State PWD, Power Development Corporation. Its Jehlum Brand Cement has been approved by IRCON for construction of Railway line in Kashmir Valley.

The JKCL sells cement at three levels.

- 1) To Government and Semi-Government agencies within state.
- 2) To DGS&D through an Annual Rate contract for central Government offices within the State, Defence agencies and Boarder Roads Organization.
- 3) To general public through its network of 70 distributors spread in the State.

### Humans Resources Development

In the field of human resources development, the company imparted training to its manpower within as well as outside the State whereby they are exposed to latest technologies and methods.

### Achievements - Cement Production

The company has maintained throughout upward trend in cement production from 2002-03 to 2005-06. Highest cement production in last 16 years was recorded during the year 2005-06. The company produced 159341.50 Metric tones and achieved 79.67% of installed capacity of producing 200000 MT for the year.

However sales turn over of the company has been encouraging over the years which has increased from Rs.4007 lakh in 2002-03 to Rs.8136 lakh in 2007-08 and a slightly lower sale value of Rs.7772 lakh during 2008-09. The JKCL has earned huge profits during the years and registered a profit of 356.00 lakh during the year 2008-09. During the current financial year, the company has sold cement to the tune of Rs. 4860.54 lacs upto ending 10/2009.

**Table 9(b).12 : Achievements of JKCL Unit MT/Lakh Rs.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>	<b>Cement Production</b>	<b>% age of Installed Capacity</b>	<b>Cement Sold</b>	<b>Sale Value</b>	<b>Profit</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
2002-03	200000	113832.50	56.91	114561.61	4007.00	225.47
2003-04	- do -	119166.00	59.58	119332.59	4221.00	241.79
2004-05	- do -	140563.00	70.28	140370.55	5405.00	429.94
2005-06	- do -	159341.50	79.67	160042.75	6800.00	422.53
2006-07	- do -	154462.00	77.23	151753.64	7428.00	500.00

2007-08	-do-	155300.00	77.65	154145.45	8136.05	338.45
2008-09	-do-	140470.00	70.23	142305.70	7772.50	356.00
2009-10 (10/2009)	-do-	85890.00	74.04	86823.21	4860.54	-

In addition to above, the company has put new plant on trial production having annual capacity 2.00 lacs Mts. Till 31<sup>st</sup> Oct., 2009, it has produced 24736 Mts of Clinker.

Sofar as the financial achievements are concerned the company has liquidated loan of all the financial institutions and is now debt free. As a result of huge profit earned during the years JKCL has been in a position to make payments as dividend on its equity share capital to the Government as per the following details:-

2001-02	Rs.45 lakh @ 3%
2002-03	Rs 45 lakh @ 3.3%
2003-04	Rs.50 lakh @ 4%
2004-05	Rs.60 lakh @ 4 %
2005-06	RS.60 lakh @4%
2006-07	Rs.60 lakh @ 4%

Since, its inception the company has made a contribution of Rs.16211.16 lakh to State exchequer upto 10/09 as per details given below:-

1. Sales Tax	=	Rs.4626.20 lakh
2. Toll Tax	=	Rs.1599.67 lakh
3. Excise duty	=	Rs. 7950.33 lakh
4. Royalty	=	Rs.881.29 lakh
5. Income Tax	=	Rs.1153.67 lakh
Total	=	Rs.16211.16 lakh

The JKCL paid, out of its resources Rs.1243.05 lakh as salary to migrants during the period 1990-91 to October, 2009.

### **Future Plans and Expansion**

To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of cement in the state, the company obtained Administrative Approval of the State cabinet for installation of additional 600 TPD production line at the existing Cement Plant at Khrew at a cost of Rs.87.50 crore comprising of Rs.26.27 crore as contribution of State Government towards company's share

capital and Rs. 61.25 crore as term loan from Jammu and Kashmir Bank. The unit has gone into trial production upto Clinkernization stage since January 2009, registering a production of Clinker of 24736.00 MTs upto ending Oct., 2009.

In addition to this, J&K Cements limited has acquired 20 kanals of land from SIDCO on lease basis for installing a 300 TPD clinker grinding unit at Samba at a premium cost of Rs. 12.58 lacs. Efforts are being made to make the JKCL, production oriented and employment generating Corporation for the overall development of the State.

### **Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI)**

Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI) strives to develop entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship culture in the State of Jammu and Kashmir through awareness generation, entrepreneurship education, skill up gradation, knowledge dissemination, attitudinal modification and developing linkages with National and International Organizations to make entrepreneurship the most important component of State Economy. The Institute started its regular activities in February, 2004 and established three regional centers at Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The institute is committed to self sustenance, positive and healthy work environment, team work, quality improvement, excellence and professionalism in all aspects of its working. In tune with its vision and mission, the institute endeavours to:

- Inculcate entrepreneurial values amongst the educated youth and motivate them of entrepreneurship as a viable career option.
- Get the entrepreneurship courses introduced in the education system to entrepreneurs and create jobs for others.

- Create a conducive support environment for entrepreneurship by orienting bankers and other officials of the support system.
- Institutionalize entrepreneurship development through cadres of competent trainer motivators.

The Institute started its regular activities in February 2004, with the appointment of full time Director and other core staff members and had established three Regional Centers at Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. In Jammu, the Institute has established its office in the ground floor of Jawahar Lal Nehru Udyog Bhawan at Rail Head Complex. In Kashmir, the Institute has constructed its own campus at Sempora, Pampore, Kashmir. In Ladakh, the Institute is operating from the accommodation provided by Ladakh

Autonomous Hill development Council (LAKDC) Leh at Government Industrial Estate, Leh to take care of two districts of Leh and Kargil. However, the Institute has already submitted a proposal to the Administrative Department for its recommendation and submission to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. The Govt. has released Rs. 18.50 crore for construction of Office complex/Hostel building/ Faculty house and Guest house at Leh for which LAHDC will identify a land measuring about 4 acres for the said purpose.

In pursuance to this policy, the Institute has taken a gigantic leap in its training activities as is revealed from the following figures:-

S.No	Year	Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAPs)		Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs)		Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes (EOPs)	
		No. of Progs	Participants covered	No. of Progs	Participants covered	No. of Progs	Participants covered
1.	2003-04	-	-	1	21	3	150
2.	2004-05	38	2170	-	-	18	644
3.	2005-06	50	5012	17	445	24	1077
4.	2006-07	64	4258	19	441	27	616
5.	2007-08	32	2093	47	1422	35	950
6.	2008-09	32	3110	30	1242	13	584
7.	2009-10 (10/09)	10	293	25	1351	3	210
	Total	226	16936	139	4922	123	4231

As a strategy and for the purpose of entrepreneurship development, the Institute is focusing on those sectors where there is a local resource base, the market opportunities are substantial, investment is lesser, the business environment is conducive, State policies are enabling and cooperation from the other support agencies is readily forthcoming. The Institute is focusing on the areas which include:-

1. Commercial Floriculture.
2. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
3. Food Processing
4. Tourism Sector
5. Export Business
6. Information Technology enabled services
7. Manufacturing of Sports Goods

8. Leather Goods and Garments etc.

In view of the enthusiasm of the people towards commercial floriculture, the Institute has been hiring the services of experts from outside the State / Country and has also developed a comprehensive package for the entrepreneurs. The main components of the package are:

- I. Assessment of market potential of various varieties of flowers and essential oils extracted from aromatic plants at the National level.
- II. Training on technical aspects and marketing skills.
- III. Facilitation for the procurement of necessary material for green

houses like poly films, irrigation system besides high quality planting material.

- IV. Facilitate the release of subsidy from National Horticulture Board / Floriculture / Agriculture Departments.
- V. Facilitate credit facilities from financial institutions.

The Institute is also exploring possibility of extending such a package in other areas. The institute has also added another dimension to its Entrepreneurship Development

Programme (EDPs) which includes follow-up and monitoring. The focus of this programme is on those entrepreneurs who had not performed better and for this, hand holding support and consultancy services are extended to the concerned entrepreneurs so that they are able to steer their ventures successfully.

The details of receipts of funds under Capital / Revenue Component ending October, 2009 from various sources are given hereunder:-

S.No	Object of Expenditure	Receipts			Total	Expenditure	Balance
		State Govt.	GOI	Banking Insti.			
1	Construction	520.65	495.85	-	1016.50	992.86	23.64
2.	Land	363.00	-	-	363.00	350.00	13.00
3.	Other Infrastructure	6.35	64.15	118.69	189.19	70.50	118.69
4.	Faculty Development	-	100.00	-	100.00	33.27	66.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>890.00</b>	<b>660.00</b>	<b>118.69</b>	<b>1668.69</b>	<b>1446.63</b>	<b>222.06</b>

S.No	Year	Receipts from State Govt.	Receipts from other sources	Total receipts	Expenditure	Total Savings
1	2004-05	29.17	10.87	40.04	29.78	10.26
2.	2005-06	46.90	6.43	53.33	50.31	3.02
3.	2006-07	68.71	9.56	78.27	63.60	14.67
4.	2007-08	84.00	21.12	105.12	78.30	26.82
5.	2008-09	93.00	16.58	109.58	93.17	16.41
6.	2009-10 (10/09)	24.00	30.21	54.21	54.21	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>345.78</b>	<b>94.77</b>	<b>440.55</b>	<b>369.37</b>	<b>71.18</b>

# Handicrafts

## 9<sub>(c)</sub>

### CHAPTER

Handicraft activities occupy an important position in the economic structure of J&K State. Being environment friendly these activities are best suited to the State as they are more labour intensive and less capital intensive in nature, therefore, having scope for employment generation at a large scale. J&K handicraft products have won world wide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship. In absence of large scale industries in the State, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from times immemorial. Crafts like shawls, crewel, namdha, chain stitch, wood carving, paper machine, costume jewellery, kani shawls and carpets hold a significant share in the overall production and export of the State. Silken carpets in particular constitute a specialty having no parallel in quality and design at National level and, therefore, occupy an important position in the international market. The handicraft sector of the State has great contribution towards foreign exchange earnings to the State and country in particular. Handicraft sector also plays an important role in the development and the welfare of artisans. The sector makes conspicuous contribution in sustaining export trade of the state. The handicraft activities are especially carried in Kashmir Valley which is called the home of handicraft goods and has earned a unique place in the world of Handicraft scenario.

The sector engages approximately 3.74 lac artisans in manufacturing handicraft products in J&K State. As on 31.03.2009, there were 2045 handicraft societies registered with a membership of 9520. The department also promotes sale of handicraft goods by organizing Expos /Exhibitions/ Craft Bazaars within and outside the State. It also organizes Exhibition at international level annually. Another important activity of the department is to impart handicraft skills to about 8500 trainees annually through its 553 training centres (including 55 centres of Massive Carpet Scheme) in the State. During the year 2008-09, 6918 persons were trained in various crafts like Sozni Staple, Crewel, Paper Machie, Phoolkari, Zari, Chain Stitching etc and 1345 trainees trained upto Nov, 2009 (2009-10). The department provides marginal subsidy on temporary basis @ 100% first year, 66% 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 33% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year to pass out trainees for formation of Cooperative Societies. During the year 2009-10, 5 societies have been formed by the end of Oct. 2009. The department has organized 3 craft bazaars/exhibitions within and outside the State by the end of October, 2009.

The outlay for the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 440.40 lacs out of which funds to the tune of Rs.69.46 lacs have been incurred by the end of Oct., 2009. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.484.55 lacs has been proposed by the Department under Plan Schemes.

**Table 9(c).1: Physical Targets and Achievements**

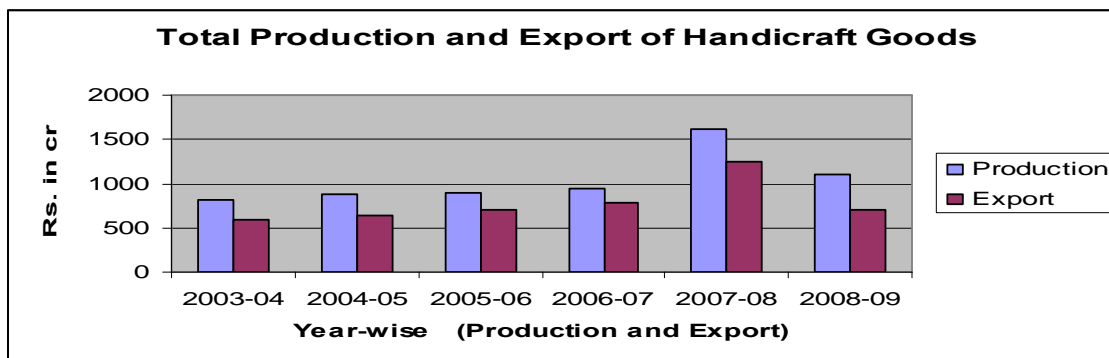
S. No.	Item	Unit	2009-10		Proposed target 2010-11
			Tar	Ach. Ending Oct. 09	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Production	Rs. in crores	1150.00	235.00	1200.00
2	Employment (estimated)	In lac Nos.	0.11	-	0.11
3	Exhibition / Craft Bazaars	Nos	14	3	15
4	Trainees trained	Nos	12000	700	12000
5	Formation of HCS	Nos	150	5	150
6	Self Employment (Credit plan)	Nos	450	35	450
7	Exports	Rs. in crores	950.00	60.42	950

## Production and Export of Handicraft goods

Production of various handicraft goods for the year 2008-09 stood at Rs.1100.00 crore. The production figures for the current financial year have reached Rs. 235.00 crore by the end of October, 2009. Exports of handicrafts have also maintained an upward trend. The export figure of

handicraft goods worth Rs. 705.50 crores during 2008-09 became low as compared to previous years due to the global recession in the world market. The department is taking necessary steps to boost the exports of handicrafts in the State. During the current financial year 2009-10 the export of handicrafts has touched Rs. 60.42 crores by the end of October, 2009.

Year	Carpet	Wooden Shawls	Paper Machine	Other items	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Productions</b>					
2003-04	450.53	275.00	13.50	82.50	821.53
2004-05	425.00	315.00	24.00	123.00	887.00
2005-06	425.00	310.00	30.00	135.00	900.00
2006-07	450.00	320.00	35.00	144.50	950.00
2007-08	761.27	420.58	37.92	394.82	1614.59
2008-09	457.60	303.45	35.49	303.46	1100.00
2009-10 (ending 10/2009)	-	-	-	-	235.00
<b>Exports</b>					
2003-04	334.00	196.00	10.50	54.50	595.00
2004-05	307.50	210.00	17.50	107.00	642.00
2005-06	325.00	220.00	27.50	132.50	705.00
2006-07	351.50	275.00	31.50	127.00	785.00
2007-08	649.02	310.29	33.65	207.51	1200.47
2008-09	326.00	226.50	41.00	112.00	705.50
2009-10 (ending 10/2009)	-	-	-	-	60.42



## Self Employment to Individual Artisans

The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of loan from various banks and financial institutions. The department provides interest subsidy @ 5% on the loans. In this way, the State Govt. is encouraging youth to take up handicrafts as livelihood by providing training in training centers and soft loan under Micro Credit

Scheme. 672 artisans with interest subsidy of Rs. 23.83 lacs have been covered under this scheme during 2008-09. 35 cases have been disbursed by the end of October, 2009 under credit plan. The department has enforced quality control Act, 1978 to maintain quality of Kashmiri Handicrafts.



# Handlooms

## 9<sup>(d)</sup>

### CHAPTER

The tradition of weaving by hand constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the economic and cultural heritage of the State. This industry is a labour intensive cottage industry having considerable employment potential after Agriculture, Tourism and Handicraft sector. The industry is centuries old known for specialized weaving for Pashmina Shawls, Raffal Shawls, Silk Sarees, Kishtwari Blankets, Loies, Chashme Bulbul Blankets in hilly areas of the State, Cotton Check Bed sheets and long cloth in Jammu and Kathua districts. The production of these textile goods, having great demand in the National and International market, is estimated to be worth Rs.35.00 crore annually. Handloom is low energy sector with no adverse impact on environment as weaving is totally pollution free activity. This sector is highly labour intensive with low capital

output and has potential of checking urbanization.

### Schemes being implemented by Handloom Development Department

- *Infrastructure development scheme*
- *Welfare Schemes*
- *Integrated Handloom Dev. Scheme (IHDS)*
- *Handloom Export Scheme*

### Financial Achievements

During the year 2009-10, Rs.275.00 lac was earmarked out of which Rs. 4.44 lac has been incurred upto October, 2009. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.302.50 lac has been proposed by the department under plan schemes.

**Table 9(d).1: Physical Achievements**

S. No	Item	Unit	2009-10		Proposed 2010-11
			Target	Ach ending 10/09	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>Production of Fabrics</b>				
a	Cooperative sector	M/mtrs	5.00	3.573	5.00
2	<b>Value</b>				
a	Cooperative sector	Rs. in lac	8500.00	2108.426	8500.00
3	Trainees trained	Nos.	990	407	990
4.	Weavers to be covered under work shed/housing scheme	Nos.	250	0	0
5.	Organization of Cooperative societies	Nos	60	5	60
6.	Employment / membership	Nos.	660	90/133	660
7.	Modernization of looms	Nos.	250	30	250
8.	Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojna	Nos.	6000	198+15 up	6000
9.	Health Insurance Scheme	Nos.	10000	187	16700
10.	Education Scheme	Nos.	400	29	400

## Handloom Cooperative Societies

There are 464 registered handloom industrial cooperative societies with a membership of 14916 weavers in the organized sector and about 22000 in unorganized sector. Approximately 37000 handlooms exist in the State of which Kashmir valley is having a share of about 70%. During the year 2009-10, 4.3712 million meters of handloom fabrics are produced and its sale value worth Rs. 24.55 lacs has been made upto October, 2009.

## Training Centers

To impart training in ready made garments making, Pashmina weaving and spinning, handloom and Kani Shawls weaving, 100 training centres are being run by the Handloom sector, wherein about 500 trainees are imparted technical skills annually. During the year 2009-10, 512 Nos of trainees were trained upto 10/2009 and also being sponsored for undergoing Diploma Course in Handloom Technology in Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Varanasi.

S. No.	Trade	Jammu	Kashmir	Leh/ Kargil	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Ready made garments	10	12	-	22
2	Handloom weaving centres	28	29	5	62
3	Pashmina Spinning / Weaving centres	1	2	-	3
4	Kani Shawl Centres	0	4	-	4
5	Common facility centres.	1	-	-	1
6	Knitting / tailoring / weaving / spinning	-	-	6	6
7.	Drugget weaving centre.	2	-	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

## Handloom Units

As on 31.3.2009, Handloom Department has recorded a number of 598 Handloom units in the State (including Leh and Kargil) providing employment to 2334 persons. Of these handloom units 59% (355 units) were in Jammu division and 243 units (41%) were in Kashmir valley.

## Main Achievements made during the year 2009-10 (ending 10/09)

- Loan / subsidy of Rs. 8.72 lacs on 50 : 50 basis was provided for modernization / renovation of looms and purchase of 30 looms @ 9.25% intrest during the year 2009-10.
- During the year 2009-10, loan amounting to Rs. 0.38 lac @ 9.25% intrest was provided for purchase of sewing machines.
- Under Education Scheme, 86 girl students of handloom weavers have been given stipend to the extent of Rs. 0.40 lacs during the year 2009-10.

- 143 Weavers were provided insurance cover under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) and 1515 Nos of weavers have been covered under Health Insurance scheme during the current year 2009-10.
- During the year 2009-10, 8 handloom cluster projects have been sanctioned by Govt. of India against which Rs. 142.64 lacs (Central Share) stands released out of which Rs.62.34 lacs has been incurred upto Nov. 2009.
- One Chief Designer and seven local Designers have been engaged for preparation of diversified Designs.
- Corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 22.00 lacs for yarn depot has been released to NHDC.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan GOI has introduced a Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), a centrally sponsored scheme by merging components of the four schemes namely; i). Workshed-cum-Housing scheme ii). Deen Dayal Hatkarga Prothsan Yojna iii). Integrated

Handloom Cluster Dev. Scheme and iv).Integrated Handloom Training Programme. IHDS is an attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in and outside identified handloom cluster into a cohesive , self managing and competitive socio economic units. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 76.01 lacs is approved under the scheme to meet out the State share and to cover all the components of IHDS.

The handloom sector adversely affected by the machine made fabrics and trade liberalization is facing multifaceted challenge from the textile sector. Poor productivity of weavers increased cost of production of handloom cloth, cheaper synthetic substitutes in textile sector and changing consumer tastes has given a serious blow to the handloom sector.

To give boost to this industry, the Govt. is laying focus on product design and diversification, providing credit facilities, enhancing weaversq productivity through up-gradation of skills and use of efficient looms, Market access to handloom products is being extended through marketing incentives and wide publicity.

# Khadi & Village Industries

9<sup>(e)</sup>

CHAPTER

The J & K Khadi and Village Industries Board established in the year 1962 is playing a vital role in generating employment for rural poor, unemployed youth and down-trodden artisans of the state by providing financial and technical assistance for setting up of micro and small industrial production units under various schemes which come under the purview of All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. The main objective of the Khadi and Village Industries is to create employment opportunities by promoting various Khadi and Village activities and to impart training to the rural artisans about modern technology. The Board had taken up multifarious activities, which will enhance the potential under village Industries and target the social categories including SC, ST and Ex-serviceman and reach the unreached area for coverage of remote and far-flung areas of the State.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) provide financial assistance to individuals, registered institutions and co-operatives. The Board has established two Rural Industries Consultancy Service (RICS) centres, one each at Srinagar and Jammu, which have been fully equipped with modern facilities and fully computerized for preparation of projects, have liaison links with Banks and other agencies for guidance and support to implement projects, assistance in providing knowledge on procurement of raw-material, machinery, Installation, quality control for acceptability and reliability, attractive packaging and design for better marketing and marketing support for sustainability of the unit.

The Board has also initiated training under Bee keeping at district/tehsil level so that more people are trained for setting up of Bee-Keeping units which will on one hand

promote production of Honey and on the other hand generate employment. The Board is also imparting Entrepreneur Development Training to 1<sup>st</sup> generation entrepreneurs so that the projects are implemented successfully. Besides, training under various crafts is also being imparted to women beneficiaries for skill development to encourage them for setting up their own units.

The KVIB under the old direct funding pattern of the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme+ has financed a total of 28384 individual units, 1214 Cooperative Societies and 4 Khadi institutions since inception. This has resulted in the creation of direct / indirect / full time /part time employment opportunities to 72227 persons. The annual production of the said units touched Rs.104.80 crore. The Board financed 9949 units till the end of March, 2008 generating employment for 113333 persons on full time /part time basis under the scheme. Once the bank sanctions the case for assistance, the board releases 25% of total project cost as margin money in favour of the beneficiary, 30% in case of women / reserved categories, in the form of fixed deposit receipt for a period of two years in favour of loanee.

In the year 2008-09, the Prime Minister of India has launched new scheme **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme+** (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes viz. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) on 15.08.2008. Under PMEGP, the Board has sanctioned 1544 units providing employment for 9966 persons during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, 566 units were sanctioned generating employment to 3688 persons upto Nov. 2009. The detailed guidelines of the PMEGP circulated in October 2008 are:-

**Table 9(e).1: The financial assistance pattern under PMEGP is as under**

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of Subsidy (of project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
Area (location of project/unit)			
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC / ST / OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc.	05%	25%	35%

- The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs. 25.00 lakh.
  - The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under business/service sector is Rs. 10.00 lakh.
  - The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by Banks as term loan.
- The Khadi and Village Industries Board has been recognized as best at the National Level. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 72.20 lacs is proposed outlay out of which Rs.15.00 lacs has been utilized up to Oct., 2009. For the year 2010-11, the proposed outlay is Rs. 81.70 lacs.

**Table 9(e).2: Performance of Khadi Village Industry Board under Rural Employment Generation Programme/ Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (REGP/PMEGP)**  
(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Year	No. of units Financed	Bank Loan (Rs.)	Margin money released (Rs)	Employment generated
<b>A</b>	<b>Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)</b>				
1	1997-98	15	33.31	9.46	175
2	1998-99	323	465.08	134.72	2823
3	1999-2K	436	551.51	166.35	3037
4	2000-01	270	462.53	142.63	1396
5	2001-02	654	1000.13	309.61	3365
6	2002-03	500	657.64	203.76	2523
7	2003-04	775	1187.73	363.16	5343
8	2004-05	899	1845.34	547.66	9843
9	2005-06	1384	2769.49	803.42	18034
10	2006-07	1694	3647.76	1052.95	22929
11	2007-08	2999	6081.39	1735.54	43865
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9949</b>	<b>18699.91</b>	<b>5484.26</b>	<b>113333</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)</b>				
1	2008-09	1544	-	1085.78	9966
2.	2009-10 Ending 11/09	566	-	532.22	3688

Prominent activities under KVIB's Rural Employment Programme are Cane and Bamboo, Pottery, Textiles, Hosiery, Fiber, Fruit and Vegetable preservation, Bee Keeping, Gur and khandsari, Stone and Lime etc.

**Table 9(e).3: Turnover of Khadi Village Industry Board (REGP) (Rs. in lacs)**

Year	Production	%age increase	Sales	%age increase
<b>A</b>	<b>Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)</b>			
2001-02	1965.26	-	2604.17	-
2002-03	2145.12	9.14	2888.20	10.90
2003-04	4038.78	88.28	3899.20	35.00
2004-05	6976.28	72.73	7573.20	94.22
2005-06	10602.03	51.97	11579.21	52.89
2006-07	18464.83	74.16	22107.57	90.92
2007-08	28169.68	52.55	33233.44	50.32
2008-09	28201.51	0.11	33265.25	0.10

***Khadi Industry***

During the year 2009-10, the Board has recorded production worth Rs.168.57 lac against the target of Rs.294.00 lacs and also KVIB provided employment to 720 persons against the target of 1397 persons upto ending Oct. 2009.

***Marketing Plaza in the State***

The Ministry of Micro and Small enterprise is providing special funds for construction of the marketing plazas in the state. During the visit of Honble Chairperson KVIC to J&K State, the Honble Chief Minister has desired for sanction of two marketing plazas for J&K State for which J&K Govt. has agreed to provide land for the construction of Plazas. The Land for Jammu Plaza belonging to JKI has been identified at Resham Ghar and against the cost of Rs. 90.00 lacs, Rs. 26.00 lacs has been released to JKI. The issue regarding acquisition of land for Kashmir Plaza has been taken up with Srinagar Development Authority.

# Geology & Mining

## 9<sup>(f)</sup> CHAPTER

Geology and Mining is an important sector in the economic profile of the State. The State is a home of 18 different minerals like lime stone, Gypsum, Marble, Granite, Bauxite, Coal, Magnetite, Slates, Sapphire, Quartzite, Dolomite, Borax, China Clay, Bentonite Clay,

Quartz Silica Sand, Diaspora and Graphite. These minerals are found in various districts providing base for forming various mineral based industries in the State. Estimated available mineral reserves with occurrence and use are shown below:

Table 9(f).1: Available Resources for Mineral Industries			
Minerals	Reserves	Occurrence	Uses
1	2	3	4
Lime Stone	5000 MT	All Districts of Valley, Kathua, Udhampur, Rajouri, Poonch, Leh & Kargil	-
Gypsum	162 MT	Baramulla , Uri, & Doda	Manufacture of cement , fertilizer, filler in paper , paint & Rubber Industries
Marble	405 Million Cubic Meters	Kupwara, Leh & Kargil	Decorative building Stone
Granite	8355 SqKms (Aerial extension)	Leh & Kargil	Decorative building Stone
Bauxite	07 MT	Udhampur & Reasi	Manufacture of Aluminium
Coal	9.5 MT	Kalakot, Moghla (Rajouri), Kotla Brehyal (Udhampur)	As fuel
Magnetite	07 MT	Udhampur & Reasi	Refractory Bricks for furnaces
Slates	2.5 Million Cubic Meters	Doda, Baramulla & Kathua	Building material
Sapphire	Not established	Doda, Padder	Precious Stone
Quartzite	2 MT	Anantnag & Kupwara	Manufacture of Cement , Calcium Carbide, Iron and Steel Industries
Dolomite	4.37 MT	Udhampur & Rajouri District	Refractory material
Borax	0.742 MT	Pogo Valley, Leh	Borosil glass , enamels ceramics, glazing, smelting of copper, costing of brass and bronze, refining of gold, silver etc.
China clay	28 MT	District Udhampur	Ceramics, Pottery, paper, textile , rubber and paints
Bentonite clay	0.122 MT	District Jammu	Drilling mud, refining of oils and fats
Quartz & Silica sand	3.1 MT	Anantnag, Doda & Udhampur	Abrasive glass , ferro silicon , ceramics and Pottery, foundry & molding
Graphite	62MT	Baramulla	Crucible foundry, refractory , paints and lubricant industries
Granite	2000 Million Cubic Meters (*RMR)	District Doda	Decorative building stone
Gypsum	0.2093 MT (Proved)	Nallote, District Doda	Manufacture of cement , fertilizer , feeler in paper, paint and rubber Ind.
Dolomite	65.17 Million Metric Ton(*RMR)	Bamala (Reasi)	
Marble	0.29125 Million Cubic Meter (*RMR)	Thathri (Doda)	Decorative building stone

<b>Lime Stone</b>	9.84 MT (Upto 30 Meter depth)*RMR	Draba, Poonch	Manufacture of cement , calcium carbide, iron and steel industries
	34 MT	District Kathua	
	15.34 MT(upto 10 meter depth) &RMR	Banihal, Ramban	
<b>Quartzite</b>	400 MT (*RMR)	Kishtwar	Manufacture of cement , calcium carbide, iron and steel industries
<b>Sapphire</b>	Length of Mineralized zone= 2 Kms	Paddar , Kishtwar	Gem Stone

Amongst available mineral resources, limestone, coal, Gypsum and lignite are in abundance in the state and these are being exploited in large scale for use in mineral based industries. A number of cement plants as well as units for manufacture of Plaster of Paris have come up in the State.

### Functioning Structure

The Geology and Mining Department was established in 1960 to exploit the Mineral and Natural Resources of J & K State. The entire task of Mineral Regulatory work and collection of mineral revenue for both minor and major minerals comes under the purview of Directorate of Geology and Mining. To exploit the mineral resources, the Directorate of Geology and Mining undertakes Geology investigation/survey/drilling. The department also explores ground water and to develop ground water resources the department is constructing tube wells both for drinking water and for irrigation purposes. The two chemical Mineral Testing Laboratories one each at Srinagar and Jammu for analyzing the mineral samples besides a huge fleet of drilling rigs constitute the basic infrastructure of the Geology and Mining Directorate.

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 291.00 lacs is approved outlay against which only Rs.3.50 lacs was spent upto Oct., 2009. For the year 2010-11, Rs. 329.00 lacs were earmarked out of which Rs. 9.00 lacs is proposed under revenue component.

### Achievements of Geology and Mining

The major achievements of Geology and Mining department during the year 2008-09 are:-

#### 1. Drilling

During the year 2008-09, drilling of 0.83 thousand meters has been done and during the current financial year 2009-10, drilling of 0.54 thousand meters done upto ending November, 2009. During the year 2008-09, Geo-Hydrological/Geology Mapping was conducted in 33 sqkms and 129 sq. kms upto November, 2009. Pitting and trenching was done in 312 cubic mts in 2008-09 and 267 cubic mts. upto November, 2009 during 2009-10.

#### 2. Samples

Samples collected during the year 2008-09 were 648 whereas sample collected during 2009-10 upto November, 2009 were 456. The samples analyzed during the year 2008-09 were 457 and 313 samples analyzed upto November, 2009.

#### 3. Revenue Collected

The department is also the sole agency of State Govt. to regulate grant and monitor the mineral concession and realization of royalties on account of minerals as revenue to the State exchequer. During the year 2008-09, the mineral revenue realized by the Directorate of Geology and Mining in the form of royalties was Rs. 1445.93 lacs and rose to Rs.1966.72 lacs during the current year 2009-10 upto November, 2009 forming an increase of 36% from the previous year.

Performance of the Directorate of Geology and Mining over the years is given as under:-



Year	Drilling 000 (Meters)	Pitting & Trenching (Cubic mts)	Geology Mapping		Samples		Revenue (Royalty releases) (Rs. in lacs)
			Detailed (Million Sq km)	Reconn- aissance (Sq km)	Collected (000 Nos)	Analyzed (000 Nos)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2003-04	1.54	158.00	0.40	237.00	0.48	0.42	434.00
2004-05	1.86	430.00	0.75	122.10	1.06	0.36	534.15
2005-06	1.23	453.00	0.33	366.00	0.88	0.28	822.62
2006-07	2.43	245.00	0.67	250.00	0.43	0.57	1003.54
2007-08	0.85	444.00	0.40	194.00	0.62	0.64	1613.63
2008-09	0.83	312	0.57	129	0.65	0.46	1445.93
2009-10 Ending 11/09	0.54	267	0.65	33	0.46	0.31	1966.72

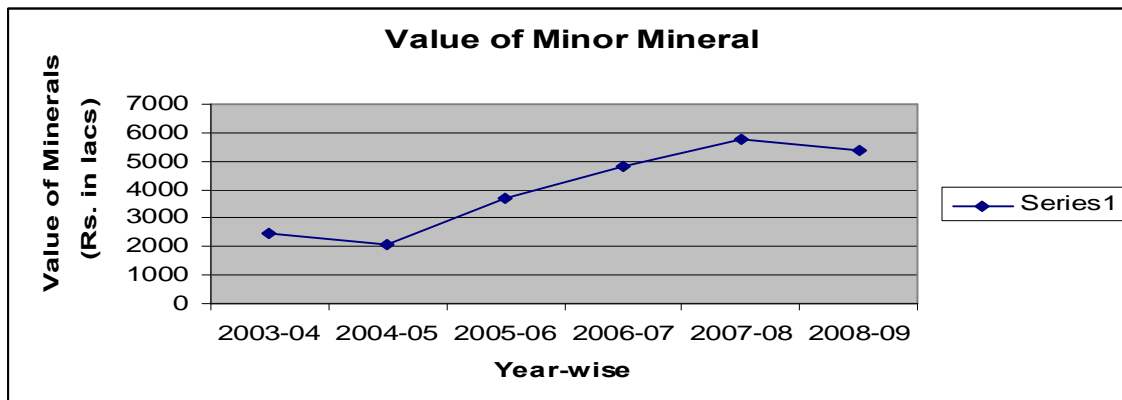
### Tube Wells

Drilling being one of the activities of the department associated with mineral exploration, the Geology and Mining Department has been exploring the ground water and constructing tube wells both for drinking water as well as irrigation. Around 350 tube wells for drinking and irrigation purposes have been constructed besides the department has generated explanatory data from ground water investigation conducted in the state which can be useful for planning development of ground water resources.

### Value of Minor Minerals Extracted

There are a number of mineral deposits available within our state with huge potential of their Industrial utility, which needs intensive exploration to prove their commercial viability. During the year 2009-10, the Geology and Mining Department extracted minor minerals were valuing Rs. 6494.70 lacs (ending December, 2009). The value of mineral extracted from Jammu Division was Rs. 2513.64 lacs and Rs.3981.06 lacs from Kashmir Division. Details of Minor Minerals extracted are as follows:-

Year	Jammu Division	Kashmir Division	Total (J&K State)
1	2	3	4
2003-04	940.44	1519.23	2459.67
2004-05	929.91	1160.45	2090.36
2005-06	1893.71	1851.38	3687.11
2006-07	3648.90	2318.24	4798.92
2007-08	3806.10	1985.15	5790.54
2008-09	2205.92	3189.23	5395.15
2009-10 (ending 12/09)	2513.64	3981.06	6494.70



## Geo-Technical Guidance

The Department provides geo-technical guidance to various organizations like, Engineering and Seismology departments regarding sub-surface Engineering properties of the rocks and foundation testing. Post disaster management after earth quakes and subsistence, land sliding are also taken care of by the Geology Division of the Department.

# Sericulture

## 9<sub>(g)</sub>

### CHAPTER

Jammu and Kashmir State has a significant role in view of its unique climatic condition in the country for the production of bivoltine silk, which is one of the priority areas of the Indian Silk Industries. India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of Silk in the world after China. It is an agro based cottage industry with a high capacity of employment generation in the rural areas. It has the capacity to ameliorate the economic condition of small areas by providing employment opportunities in pre and post cocoon activities and is useful in upliftment of cultivators income. Sericulture activity covers plantation of mulberry trees, culturing of silkworms, production of cocoons and raw silk. One of the features of this farm based economic enterprise is the involvement of women. While cultivation of mulberry and harvesting of leaf is carried out by male members, silk worm rearing is done mostly by women. The rearing of silk worms is done in rural areas, and the reeling and weaving is confined mostly to urban areas. The strategy in this sector is to promote sericulture as a poverty alleviation programme as it is an industry being carried out by small and marginal farmers.

About 22000 rural families in 2300 villages are presently associated with silkworm. Annually about 800 MTs of cocoons are produced in the State generating an income of about 800.00 lacs by generating four lacs Mandays in different departmental activities and one lac Mandays in post cocoon sector. About 1.50 lac meters of silk cloth are produced per annum which again generates income and employment, in the State. The productivity has increased from 25-35 Kgs of cocoons per ounce of seed by introduction of latest technologies in different production processes by the department.

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 395.50 lacs is approved outlay against which Rs.59.64 lacs was

spent upto Oct., 2009. For the year 2010-11, Rs 435.05 lacs was earmarked.

India has the unique distinction of producing all four varieties of silk viz; Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga. Mulberry alone, accounts for 92.5% of the total raw silk production in the country, whileas Eri with 5.3%, Tasar 1.7% and Muga with 0.5%, accounts for rest of the production.

### Role of J&K State in Bivoltine Sericulture

J&K is the only Sericulture State of the country which is at the same altitude in which leading bivoltine sericulture countries of the world lie. It is having climatic edge over the other sericulture states of country in production of bivoltine silk. The bivoltine silk production has been one of the priority sectors of Indian Silk Industry and its production is yet to meet the targets. Although, India is the second largest producer of silk in the world producing about 17000 MT of raw silk, out of which bivoltine mulberry silk is only about 5%, while rest of the bivoltine silk quantity is imported from other countries, mostly from Republic of China. The production of quality bivoltine silk is still a challenge. The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has set up a target of production of 5000 MTs of bivoltine silk by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> FYP and the J&K State which is having enormous potential to produce bivoltine silk of International grade, has been entrusted to play a significant role in reducing the import of bivoltine silk in the country.

S.No	Item	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Trg	Ach.	Trg.	Ach.	Trg.	Ach.
1.	Nursery Plantation	Lac. Nos	120.00	99.68	120.00	115.92	120.00	*40.31
2.	Production of PI Seed	Ozs	1000	1148	1000	1226	1000	849
3.	Production of FI seed	Ozs	23000	23564	23000	23000	23000	14709
4.	Seed procured from CSB	Ozs	6000	6000	6060	6060	6000	9000
5.	Silkworm seed distributed	Ozs	23000	24808	23000	24729	23000	24720
6.	Production of cocoons`	Lac kg	9.00	8.03	9.00	7.38	9.00	8.10
7.	Income generation of cocoons	Lac Rs.	-	500	-	522	-	800
8.	No. of cocoon mkts. Organized	Nos.	-	25	-	25	-	25
9.	Silkworm rearers (Rearing families)	Nos.	-	20055	-	19730	-	24197
10.	Rearing villages	Nos.	-	2373	-	2421	-	2198
11.	Raw silk production (Estimated)	MT	-	89	-	82	-	90
12.	Reeling units	Nos.	-	30	-	31	-	31
13.	Existing Mulberry Trees.	L. Nos.	-	80.15	-	81.00	-	81.00

(\* Achievements in respect of S.No. 1 i.e. Nursery Plantation for the year 2009-10 is only for Kashmir Division and as far as Jammu Division is concerned same shall be reflected in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the financial year being season bound.)

Strategies are being developed to increase the production within 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. For this purpose, new areas are brought under sericulture activities. Some of the initiatives taken are:-

### 1. Implementation of scheme "Health Insurance for women"

Health Insurance Scheme for women rearers has been introduced in the State for the first time. During the year 2008-09, 5000 women rearers have been covered under the scheme through ICICI Lombard.

### 2. Implementation of scheme "Marketing Support to Cocoon Growers"

An amount of Rs. 32.10 lacs has been paid to the rearers on account of low prices fetched by them during 2008-09 as marketing support to compensate the losses.

### 3. Implementation of Cluster Promotion Programme

Under the Cluster Promotion Programme approved for

implementation in the State, the technical innovations could be disseminated in a systematic way to improve production, productivity and quality. For focused development of sericulture in the State, the department in collaboration with CSR and TI Pampore as per the guidelines of CSB, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, is implementing cluster promotion programme for a duration of three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 in four districts of the State at Nowshera, (Distt. Rajouri), Tikri, (District Udhampur) of Jammu Division and Tral, (District Pulwama) and District Bandipora of Kashmir Division at unit cost of Rs. 238.116 lacs, Rs. 244.50 lacs, Rs. 246.575 lacs and Rs. 251.325 lacs respectively. During the year 2008-09, for implementation of this programme initially two clusters at Nowshera, Jammu and Tral, Kashmir were identified and approved under the Cluster Promotion Programme during the current year 2009-10, two more clusters at Tikri, District Udhampur of Jammu Division and at District Bandipora of Kashmir Division have been approved.

### 4 Implementing concept of "Cluster Plantation"

Concept of Cluster Plantation both departmental and at farmers level have been introduced for the first time in the State with a minimum of 300 plants costing Rs. 2,250/- per beneficiary, per cluster, to augment area under Mulberry Plantation.

## 5 Supply of Rearing Appliances"

1100 beneficiaries are being provided with rearing kits worth Rs. 1.26 crore at a unit cost of Rs. 18000/- per beneficiary during the current year 2009-10.

## 6 Introduction of Technological Advancement in Sericulture Sector.

As a step forward for adoption of technological advancement and to have a shift from conventional sun drying of cocoons to the concept of hot air drying, one Hot Air Dryer has been established at Udhampur in Jammu Division which is the first of its kind in India which can also be utilized for drying other agricultural products. The establishment of Hot Air Dryer will facilitate the timely drying of cocoons on scientific lines in bulk (3000 Kgs per shift) which will help the farmers to maintain the quality of cocoons and to fetch better prices and timely disposal of the cocoons. 30 Mini Hot Air Dryers of 100 kg capacity (Jammu 20 & Kashmir 10) are being established in the State during the current year (2009-10).

### Other Initiatives are:-

- J&K ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in Cocoon production in North Western Sericultural States of the country.
- J&K ranks 5<sup>th</sup> among traditional / leading Sericultural states of the country. Average price of A grade silkworm cocoons fetched by farmers during the current year 2009-10 was Rs. 300/- per kg dry against Rs.200/- during the year 2008-09.
- Cocoon production during the current year 2009-10 increased from 738 MTs. to 810 MTs showing an increase of 72 MTs over the last

year constituting about 10% increase.

- Income generation to farmers by way of sale of silk cocoons during the current year 2009-10 was Rs. 800.00 lacs showing an increase of 75% over the previous year.
- Traditional JAM silkworm races (Poor Silk Yielder) have been replaced with higher more silk producing CSR breed.
- 1100 beneficiaries are being provided with CGI sheets worth Rs. 1.71 crore at a unit cost of Rs. 15300/- per beneficiary during the current year 2009-10.

Due to the initiatives taken by Govt., floor price of A+ grade silkworm cocoons has been increased from Rs. 180/- per kg (dry) to Rs. 210/- per kg (dry) during 2009-10 after a gap of 13 years and Jammu and Kashmir ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in Cocoon production in North Western Sericultural States of the country.

# Information Technology

## 9<sup>(h)</sup> CHAPTER

Information Technology (IT) is emerging as an important sector in transforming the socio-economic lives of the people. Realizing the importance of this fast and quickest means of service the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has decided to accord industry status to Information Technology in the state in a big way. The aim is to promote the use of Information Technology to make all the Government Services accessible to the citizens and to ensure efficiency, transparency and stability to meet the basic needs of the common man. Having recognized Information Technology sector as a major tool of fostering state's economy, Government is taking various measures to facilitate establishment of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) units in the state to strengthen the sector. It was in this direction that the State Government in 1996 categorized Information Technology sector as a thrust area in the Industrial policy of the State. To give boost to the Information Technology sector, the State Govt. established a separate Information Technology Department in 2002 which is looking after all the Technology related issues of the industry.

### Infrastructure created

An Electronic Industrial Park has been set up at Rajbagh in Srinagar and a Software Technological Park (STP) has been established at Rangreth. The first phase of this park was commissioned in March 2001. The Government has announced various incentives under its industrial policy to encourage investors to set up units in Technology Park. The STP offers facilities like:-

- High speed data communication
- Microwave linkages of units located outside the complex to integrate them with international gateway through Local Area Network (LAN)

- Flexible Bandwidth as per customer's need.
- Central computing/conferencing facilities to member units.
- Uninterrupted Power Supply.

Local Area Network (LAN) has been provided in the Civil Secretariat, major part of which has been completed and implementation of *Smartgov* is going on. The *Smartgov* project entails the electronic movement of files (e-files) in the Secretariat. The Information Technology Department keeps on expanding in the Secretariat and is a continuous phenomenon in view of the expansion of work in various departments.

Video Conferencing facilities have been established at 19 places of State through NIC. Video conferencing (VC) is also available in Secretariat at Srinagar and Jammu. These Video Conferencing centres are interconnected and also connected to New Delhi and the North Eastern States. Other districts of the State are in pipeline for similar connectivity. A band width of 2mbps is provided to Secretariat by NIC for internet access.

Out of 135 sanctioned Community Information Centres, the Information Technology Department has so far established and made functional 130 Community Information Centres at block level. The CIC Programme assesses Information Communication Techniques (ICT) to the common people in rural areas and help in reducing the digital divide at grass root level.

Almost all the departments have started computerization process down below to block level. Most of the Administrative departments/Heads of departments and District offices have developed the facility of website.

Though Information Technology industry is not so well developed in the State, but it has great potential for contributing to the expanding market.

The unemployment market has a large strength of qualified and skilled personnel, so much essential to the development of the Information Technology industry. The state offers a vast potential for growth of Information Technology industry as large talented human resource pool is available. On the other hand, Information Technology can also contribute in eliminating various problems ailing the state economy, like weak industrial base, poor accessibility, small market etc. Given the importance of Information Technology in the development, the State Government is making concerted efforts for the promotion of this industry.

### **New initiatives of the Department**

Information Technology Department is committed to provide the structured cabling in General Administration Department halls, both at Srinagar and Jammu. The Department of IT has established a 600 node structured LAN at Srinagar Secretariat and 700 node structured LAN at Jammu Secretariat with a speed of 100 mbps each.

Local Area Network to various departments has been provided in view of expansion of LAN and e-governance. The Jammu and Kashmir e-Governance Agency was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act on January 14, 2009 which is headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Jammu and Kashmir e-Governance Agency has been established/setup and accelerates IT enabled projects throughout the State to receive grants directly from the Government of India and other donor agencies.

To increase, efficiency, responsiveness and transparency in the day to day functioning of the Govt.; focus is given on increased use of Information Technology. Departments of Finance, Health, Education, Power Development, Public Works, Rural Development and Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution in particular and the other Departments in general are focusing in the area of e-governance.

Information Technology Department is setting up a Directorate of Information Technology to implement the National e-governance plans as per

the guidelines of Government of India. Draft Project Reports of Key departments are being prepared through Consultancies for creating roadmap of NEGP. Hi-tech state of Art Information Technology Training Institutes being setup by the Department in consultation with Private players and Govt. of India.

Under the NEGP, a total of 1109 Common Service Centres (CSC) have been approved for the J&K State out of which 120 CSC have been commissioned as on 30.11.2009. ILFS has been selected as the National level consultancy for this project while J&K Bank is the State level implementing agency for this scheme.

Expression of Interest document for Wi-Fi has been floated and evaluated by Jammu and Kashmir e-Governance Agency. Presently, a RFP document has been prepared and floated for bidding and is expected to be finalized by the end of January, 2010.

Unique National Identity Number/Card Pilot Project for Kathua district has been successfully implemented by Government of India through NIC. Besides, NIC has also initiated the following projects at their level:-

- a) Computerization of Treasuries.
- b) Automation of Registration in the Transport department.
- c) Computerization of Municipal Corporation.
- d) Computerization of GP fund offices.
- e) Computerization of High Court.
- f) Computerization of Energy Billing of PDD
- g) Computerization of Mandies.

### **Human Resource Development**

The Information Technology service sector in the state is growing at a healthy pace. The information Technology department strives very hard to develop human resources to expand the Information Technology industry in the state as technology is a key to deliver the customized services. It aims at improving the quality of education through imparting suitable skills. Imparting trainings on Information Technology related topics,

has become a regular feature of the Department. A 20 day CCC (Certificate in Computer Course) training programme was completed for the first batch of 31 Government employees at DOEACC centre to upgrade their skill level.

The Information Technology department has introduced a scheme in 2006 to provide Information Technology education to the students of BPL families through 100% scholarship. Under this scheme ~~D~~Q Level, ~~A~~Q Level and ~~B~~Q Level courses are provided by the DOEACC and fee of the students is reimbursed by the government. During the year 2006-07,184 students were given training and fee charges amounting Rs.19.97 lakhs has been reimbursed to DOEACC. For the benefit of downtrodden students, IT department is continuing the scheme.



# Tourism

# 10

## CHAPTER

Jammu & Kashmir with its vast potential and growing economy has immense potential for the sustenance of the tourism industry. Tourism has no doubt remained an instrument of economic growth in the state of Jammu & Kashmir and has contributed a lot in developing the economy, particularly in Kashmir valley and Ladakh. Tourism is an important industry of 21<sup>st</sup> century. 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 service, industry sectors of the state such as transport, hospitality, horticulture and small scale industry.

The tourism activities at a particular place are directly related to the arrival of tourists at that place. The more the arrival, the more economic activities get generated and make impact on the related sectors accordingly. So it is imperative that while studying the impact of the tourism sector on the economy of the particular regions, trends in tourist traffic needs to be analysed viz-a-viz spending by the tourists. Tourist expenditure generates multiple effects on the service sector such as agriculture, horticulture, poultry and handicrafts.

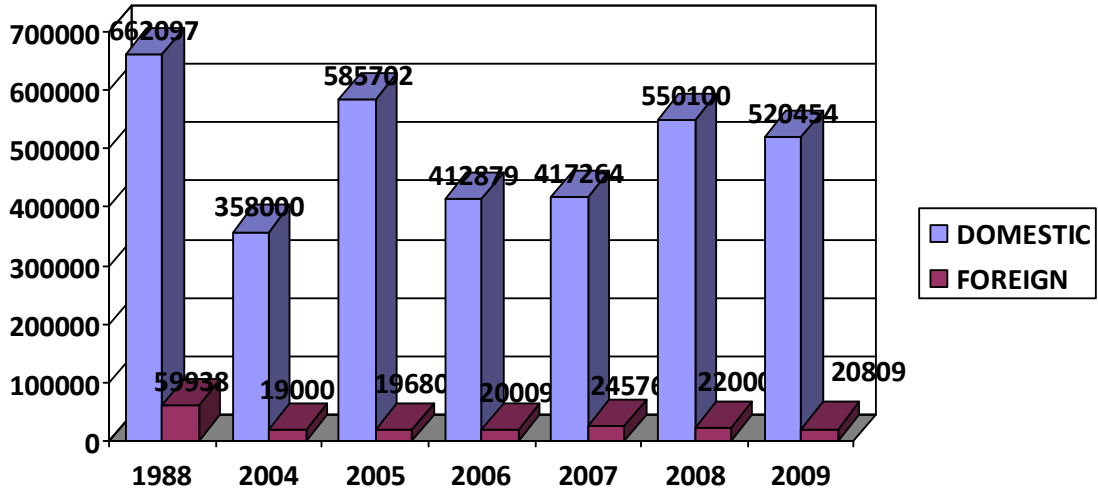
Jammu & Kashmir is an important tourist destination and has been a place of attraction for tourists since centuries. The lush green forests, sweet springs, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine scenery and pleasant climate of Kashmir valley, has remained an internationally acclaimed tourist destination, 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. Ladakh region, the moon land has been a much sought-after destination, especially for the foreign tourists and is famous for adventure tourism. The tourism tag has placed always the state of J&K in the limelight at the national level as well as at the international level.

Besides, two Directorates of Tourism, one for the Jammu division and other for Kashmir division, 19 Tourism Development Authorities for main tourist destinations, J&K Tourism Development Corporation (JKTDC), Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), J&K State Cable Car Corporation (JKCCC) and Royal Springs Golf Course,

Srinagar are functioning for the promotion of the Tourism Sector in the state. The Directorate of Tourism, Kashmir looks after the tourism activities in Kashmir valley and Ladakh region and also regulates the tourist inflow and coordinates with the other related departments. The Directorate has the more important assignment of publicity and marketing the tourism potential of the state at national as well as globally. The Directorate of Tourism Jammu takes care of the tourism of Jammu region and mainly regulates the pilgrim tourism arrivals in the region. JKTDC undertakes commercial activities like construction of accommodation facilities, running of cafeterias, restaurants and organisation of the food festivals, tours and travel activities in and outside the state. J&K Cable Car Corporation is responsible for construction of passenger rope ways and chairlifts in the state. Prestigious project (Gulmarg Gandola) is run by the Cable Car Corporation and has proved a good earner to the state exchequer and a big attraction for the tourists at the destination. The responsibility of the Royal Springs Golf Course Society is to maintain the world famous Royal Spring Golf Course located in the foot hills of Zabarwan and banks of the Dal Lake. Golf course attracts golfers from all over the world.

It is a stark reality that till late 1980s the state of J&K used to attract huge number of national as well as foreign tourists, but the tourism sector received a serious jolt with the outbreak of militancy in the year 1989. The tourist influx declined considerably upto 2002 during which period the state heavily suffered in this sector due to militancy and insurgency. The tourist rush in the year 1988 was recorded as the highest. The infrastructure created over the years suffered colossal damage, besides the destruction of the gardens and parks. With the improvement in the security scenario, the government made all possible efforts and took all possible steps for the revival of the tourism sector by raising the requisite infrastructure for restoration of the pristine glory of the places of the tourist attraction. The average flow of tourists between 1990 and 1996 was just around 10000 per annum. The flow of tourists registered a considerable increase in the past few years which is evident from the figures given hereunder:-

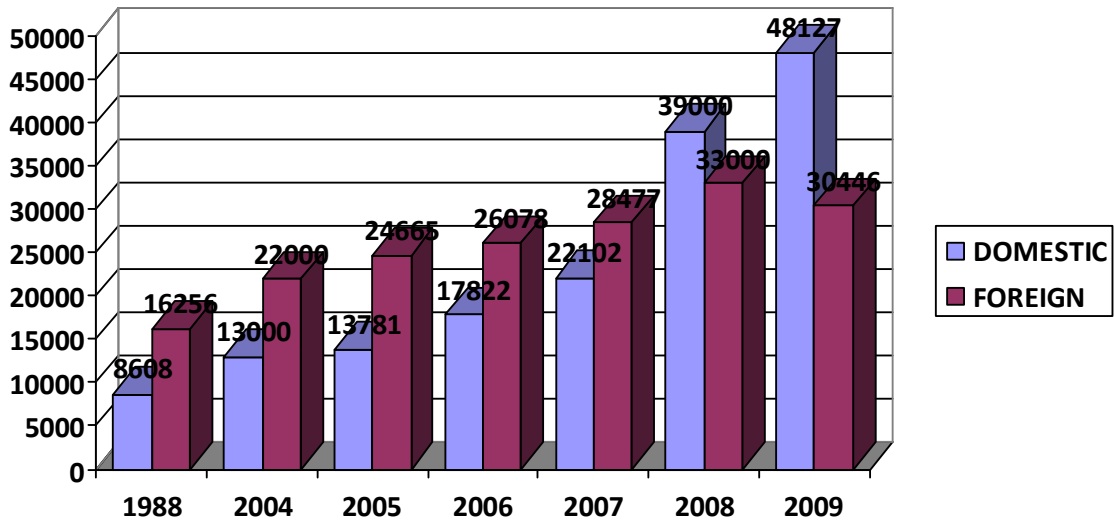
**Domestic & Foreign Tourist arrivals to Kashmir**



**Table: 10.1 Tourists' arrival from 2004 to ending Nov. 2009**

Year	Kashmir Valley				Jammu (Mata Vaishno Devi Ji)	Ladakh			Grand total
	Amarnathji	Domestic	Foreign	Total		Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1988	96055	662097	59938	818090	1992595	8608	16256	24864	2835549
2004	400000	358000	19000	777000	6100000	13000	22000	35000	6912000
2005	388000	585702	19680	993382	6251998	13781	24665	38446	7283826
2006	265000	412879	20009	697888	6950573	17822	26078	43900	7692361
2007	213565	417264	24576	655405	7222318	22102	28477	50579	7928302
2008	498075	550100	22000	1070175	6576000	39000	33000	72000	7718175
2009	373419	520454	20809	914682	7657000	48127	30446	78573	8650255

**Domestic & Foreign Tourist arrivals to Ladakh**



Tourist inflow to J&K has continuously been increasing steadily from 6912000 in 2004 to 8650255 in 2009 (end Nov), which indicates an increase of 25.15%. There is an increase in pilgrim visitors to Mata Vaishno Devi Ji by 25.53%, domestic tourists by 53.26% and foreign tourist by 22.58% for the same period. During 2009, 86.50 lakh tourists visited J&K ending Nov. 2009. In the perspective of overall tourist inflow to all the three regions of the state, the percentage has increased during the years 2004 to 2009 by 25.15%. The number of foreign tourists to Kashmir valley has drastically dwindled from the figure of 59938 to 20809 during the years 1988 to 2009. Contrary to this the number of foreign tourists to Ladakh has increased over the same period of time from 16256 in 1988 to 30446 in 2009.

### Accommodation Facilities

Accommodation is the basic requirement for tourists. The existing accommodation is not sufficient to accommodate all the tourists. During the peak season, the problem gets compounded. About 1820 Hotels, Houseboats, Huts, Guest Houses, Tourist Bungalows, (excluding Dharamshallas, Hostels and Bhawans) having a bed capacity of 33979 individuals are available at present at prominent tourist destinations like Srinagar, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Patnitop, Katra and Jammu city in J&K State. Therefore, there is a need for enhancing the accommodation for accommodating more tourists keeping in view the increasing trend in the tourist influx. However, the efforts are afoot at the Government level for enhancing the accommodation facilities at the tourist places by

way of construction of tourist bungalows, guest houses, huts and budgeted accommodations.

### Tourism as an economic activity

Tourism generates employment, though it is difficult to measure or calculate the employment generation, as these jobs are scattered across many sectors and can not be identified without a proper survey. The state government is contemplating to conduct the survey to ascertain the employment generation under tourism sector. Further 65th round of NSS which envisages covering the subject of Domestic Tourism has been taken up by the NSSO in all the states and UTs as well, which would provide data for devising suitable policies for upgrading Tourism sector. However, it is roughly estimated that 20% of the people get direct and indirect employment from Tourism sector. Employment in Hotels and Restaurants is about 13,785 of which 9,869 are employed in urban areas and 3,916 are employed in rural areas.

### Income from Revenue earnings

The Tourism sector also generates sufficient revenue for government and public sector undertakings which has shown significant increase over the years. The revenue generation is expected to increase manifold provided the situation remains normal and the tourist influx increases in a desired manner. The state has sufficient potential to exploit more and more revenue generation. Revenue earnings made under the public sector during last five years is about 134.64 crore the details of which are summarized as under:-

**Table: 10.2 Revenue realised**

S. No	Name of the department / Organization	Revenue earned during last four years (Rs. in lakhs)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
01.	Director Tourism Kashmir/ Jammu (DGT)	11.46	14.83	35.25	62.06	54.00
02.	SKICC	46.00	49.34	52.00	64.00	71.20
03.	Gulmarg Dev. Authority.	19.70	21.86	32.46	48.50	51.17
04.	Pahalgam Dev. Authority	5.12	9.16	9.95	19.00	12.73
05.	Sonamarg Dev. Authority	0.00	13.78	36.35	32.50	45.00
06.	Patnitop Dev. Authority	11.00	10.15	15.62	79.00	20.00
07.	Royal Spring Golf Course	57.26	35.09	34.73	50.06	45.66
08.	Cable Car Corporation	289.00	754.41	676.00	798.81	839.14
09.	J&K TDC.	1642.41	1796.44	1765.39	1763.00	1963.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2081.95</b>	<b>2705.06</b>	<b>2657.75</b>	<b>2916.93</b>	<b>3101.90</b>

There has been substantial increase in the earnings during the last four years from Rs.

2081.95 lakh during 2004-05 to Rs. 3101.90 lakh during 2008-09. The percentage increase of earnings over the years is 48.99 %.

(Rs. in lac)

## New Initiatives

Many new initiatives have been taken for making the sector more viable and purposeful. The initiatives are briefly spelt out as under:-

- 19 high powered Tourism Development Authorities created for integrated and focused development of identified areas in all three regions of the state viz; Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg, Yousmarg, Doodpathri, Veerinag, Kokernag, Leh, Kargil, Patnitop, Lakhanpur-Sarthal, Aharbal, Wullar-Mansbal, Zanaskar, Rajouri, Poonch, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar and Surinsar-Mansar.
- Master plans of the tourist destinations such as Gulmarg, Sonamarg and Bhaderwah are under preparation.
- Stress has been laid for creation of tourist accommodation at new destinations and schemes accordingly have been formulated and implemented.
- Infrastructure plans, formulated, both in the state plan and CSS, through outstanding Architects/Consulting Agencies.
- Areas like Gurez, Bungus Valley, Baramulla, Uri and Botapathri having good potential for tourism development are also being developed, outside the jurisdiction of development authorities.
- Major investments made on up-gradation of existing Golf Courses at Pahalgam and Gulmarg; and construction of a new Golf Course at Sidhra, Jammu.
- Thrust on Marketing and Publicity.
- Emphasis on external Infrastructure for various destinations such as power supply, Road Connectivity and Drinking water supply.
- Schemes prepared to develop Rural Tourism to show case rural life, art, culture and Heritage at various Tourist villages.
- Focus on maintenance and restoration of heritage sites etc.
- Integrated Development projects of three circuits have been submitted to Ministry of Tourism GoI and are likely to be sanctioned during the current year :-

- |      |  |         |
|------|--|---------|
| I.   | Yousmarg, Nilnag, Doodhganga,<br>Pakherpora & Charar-e-sharief | 1037.00 |
| II.  | Aharbal . Kungwatan . Kounsernag                               | 421.11  |
| III. | Bosian-Bangus-Lolab-<br>Drangyari, Reshwari-Gurez Circuit      | 812.00  |

A systematic approach has been followed over the last three years and institutionalized the working of the department in a manner that new initiatives which have started yielding the better results may not get derailed in the course of time.

## Adventure Tourism

The adventure tourism as a sustainable activity has recently been introduced in our plans and much success has been achieved in it. There is a lot of scope for diversification of Adventure Tourism based on land, air and water; but the restrictions on large number of peaks in Ladakh, are a great resistance in this regard. In case the restriction on trek routes, peaks and visits to inner lines, are removed it would go a long way in making the state as a destination for trekking and other adventure related activities on the similar pattern as it exists in Nepal. The government has already taken up the matter with the Ministry of Tourism, GoI and Ministry of Defence for relaxing of restrictions in case of inner line areas in Ladakh. Also, permission to conduct the Mansrovar pilgrimage via Ladakh will prove SPA for the state to attract pilgrimage tourists deep into Ladakh. This issue has also been taken up with the concerned authorities in the GoI. For the accessibility of tourists to nearest stations for conducting treks, paragliding, skiing, rafting and other similar activities, the state has few small air ports/helipads in the remote areas like Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Doda, Patnitop, Kargil and Zanaskar. The accessibility to these airports/helipads needs to be improved so that smooth pre-adventure arrangements are kept in place.

## Heritage Tourism

The Tourism Department has an ambitious plan for Heritage Tourism. Maharaja's Palace at Gulmarg is being taken up for conservation and conversion into a Convention Complex. The plan for conservation of Mubarak Mandi, Jammu, as a Heritage Site has been formulated and restoration works have been taken up. Aali Masjid and Dara Shikow Hamam at Srinagar have been conserved. The

restoration work on various historical forts such as Poonch Fort, Bhaderwah Fort and Reasi Fort also has been taken up. More heritage sites are being brought under the Conservation plan. Few of them are restoration of ancient Monasteries in Ladakh Region, Forts at Hiranagar and Lakhanpur, Mughal Sarais along Mughal Road between Hirapore Shopian and Rajouri-Poonch. Naagar-Nagar, the site of Mughal Residency in old city of Srinagar is being preserved and a mega project is being conceptualised for the purpose. Various other sites are being taken up for conservation. Statues of Buddha the only existing statues in the world, after the destruction of Bamyán Statues on Srinagar-Leh National Highway near Kargil, have also been preserved.

### Investment Plans

The Investment for up-gradation and creation of infrastructure facilities mainly come from State plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan and

Finance Commission Awards. The funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are provided by the Ministry of Tourism under Destination Development, Development of Rural Tourism Villages and Circuit Development Programmes etc. However, the projects approved/sanctioned under the PMRP and CSS are also supplemented by the state plan as well to provide coverage to the creation of additional infrastructure being taken up beyond the scope of approved projects for the purpose. 44 projects taken up at a total project cost of Rs 97.20 crore under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, related to development/promotion of leisure, pilgrim, adventure and heritage, have registered an expenditure of Rs 39.17 crore as against the availability of Rs 56.14 crore during the years 2003-04 to 2008-09. The year-wise details indicating the project cost of schemes, funds availability and the funds utilized under Central Assistance are detailed here under:-

Year	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Project Cost	Rs. in lakhs	
			Funds released	Funds utilized
2003-04	9	892.30	892.30	891.74
2004-05	8	1316.04	1054.46	1087.43
2005-06	4	933.51	746.80	623.12
2006-07	1	437.00	300.00	200.00
2007-08	11	2711.42	1891.35	749.74
2008-09	11	3429.75	728.99	365
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9720.02</b>	<b>5613.90</b>	<b>3917.03</b>

The scope of these projects taken up with the central assistance was extended by identification of some more items of infrastructure which are being supplemented under state plan. The expenditure on this account has been to the tune of Rs. 582.13 lakh from 2004-05 to 2008-09 under state plan.

The total expenditure incurred under state plan is to the extent of Rs. 94.53 crore during 2008-09, registering a growth of almost 16% over previous year figures of Rs. 81.71 crore under Capital Component for development of the places of tourist attraction throughout the state.

### Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

The government in an effort to give fillip to the tourism sector took many initiatives by way of development of various places, as places of tourist attraction. A step in this direction is the establishment of the Tourism Development Authorities across the state. 19 TDAs stand established of which 8 TDAs have been created in Kashmir region, 8 in Jammu region and 3 in

Ladakh region. The main functions of these Tourism Development Authorities (TDAs) is to create infrastructure in new untapped areas, upgrading and maintaining the tourist assets at the prime tourist destinations. The objective of these TDAs is also to exert for increase and regulate the tourist inflow in their respective areas, besides promotion of local traditions, art forms, crafts and culture. These TDAs will also ensure local participation of the people in the tourism activities, especially in establishing eco-tourism projects, besides providing incentives to local stake holders and conduct capacity building programmes for the local service providers. Out of the 19 TDAs, 12 TDAs are implementing programmes under PMRP with envisaged funding of Rs 20 crore per Development Authority. These Authorities are Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Kokernag, Sonamarg, Leh, Kargil, Patnitop, Rajouri, Poonch, Baderwah, Kishtwar and Lakhanpur-Sarthal. Against the total allocation of Rs. 240.00 crore @ 20.00 crore per Development Authority, 218 schemes have been sanctioned during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, at a cost of RS. 123.99 crore. An amount of Rs. 66.26 crore has been

utilised against the releases of Rs. 85.17 crore. The following table indicates the details about the sanctioned cost, amount released and the funds utilised as on Nov, 2009 in respect of these 12 TDAs:-

S. No	Authority	Amount sanct.	Amount Releasd.	Exptd. (Nov. 09)
1	Pahalgam	1665.26	882.79	758.85
2	Sonamarg	976.41	781.25	620.71
3	Gulmarg	1514.60	1175.19	924.41
4	Kokernag	1400.10	946.20	394.00
5	Kargil	1198.49	744.27	593.36
6	Leh	458.70	366.95	308.02
7	Patnitop	1456.85	867.60	656.06
8	Rajouri	857.56	710.25	620.09
9	Bhaderwah	876.07	761.59	760.91
10	Poonch	693.52	560.00	504.00
11	Kishtwar	1037.82	521.17	393.85
12	Lakhanpur-Sarthal	264.10	200.00	91.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>12399.48</b>	<b>8517.26</b>	<b>6626.11</b>

The 2 Tourist Development Authorities viz; Wullar-Mansbal and Verinag Development Authorities are funded with the central assistance under Destination Development Programme. The left over 5 TDAs are funded exclusively by debit to state plan.

## Circuit Development Programme

The government, in a bid to make access of the tourists to the places having good tourism potential for development, has brought many places under Circuit Development Programme. These Tourist Circuits are Jammu-Lakhanpur-Basholi-Bani-Sarthal Circuit, Baderwah-Kishtwar-Sinthan-Srinagar circuit and Jammu-Rajouri-Poonch circuit. Necessary infrastructure by way of providing wayside facilities such as restaurants, tourist complexes, art development centres, cafeterias, public convenience etc are being created for these tourist circuits. An amount of Rs 10.46 crore stands expended against the allocation of Rs. 17.41 crore. The projects/schemes for these 3 tourist circuits have been taken up at the sanctioned cost of Rs. 21.79 crore.

The works under the programme are executed through CPWD and some of the works completed include Baderwah Resort, Site development of Vasuki Nag Temple, Yatri Niwas at Mangla Devi Rajouri, Glen Cafeteria at Doda and Development Centre, Basholi etc.

## Rural Tourism

50 villages in the rural areas have been identified to be brought on the tourist map, having good potential for their development as tourist places under Rural Village Tourism Programme. 20 villages have been sanctioned for development at an approved cost of Rs. 12.41 crore. Funds to the extent of Rs. 9.75 crore stand already released as against approved cost against which the expenditure has been of the order of Rs. 4.23 crore ending Nov. 2009. The works taken up for development in 8 villages at Gagangir, Sonamarg; Pahalgam, Anantnag; Drung, Gulmarg; Jhiri, Jammu; Surinsar, Jammu; Dori-Degair, Jammu; Akingam, Anantnag; and Manasbal stand completed. 80% works also completed in respect of 8 tourist villages.

## Other Initiatives

Mega projects have been conceived for execution in future for giving boost to the tourism sector. These projects are Development of infrastructure for Spiritual Tourism in Ladakh, and Circuit Development for Kargil under Normal scheme. Development of Mantalai as Well-ness centre, Jammu, with all infrastructure including road connectivity and Preservation/development of Heritage city Naagar Nagar, Srinagar, Refurbishing of House Boats, including providing of proper Sanitation Mechanism and Water Supply, Construction of Helipads at Gulmarg at Kashmir and Bhaderwah in Jammu; and integrated schemes for Border Tourism on the pattern on Wagha Border at Suchetgarh RS Pura in Jammu and at Kaman Post, Uri, Kashmir

## 12th Finance Commission Award

Under 12th Finance Commission Award an amount of Rs. 100.00 crore has been earmarked for the state, out of which Rs. 90.00 crore are earmarked for need specific projects and Rs. 10.00 crore for heritage preservation. The funds were received for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 to the extent of Rs. 50.00 crore representing Rs. 45.00 crore for need specific projects and Rs. 5.00 crore for heritage preservation. The expenditure against the availability of Rs 50.00 crores has been of the order of Rs. 46.11 crore. The amount of award earmarked for 2008-09 amounting Rs. 21.50 crores stands also released by Ministry of Finance, Gol recently and left over amount of the award against the earmarked amount of Rs 100.00 crore, is expected to be released by the Gol during the financial year, 2009-10.

The department of Tourism has initiated steps in many ways to attract more and more

tourists by way of providing and creating various types of facilities and tourism infrastructure particularly in the field of adventure tourism. To mention some of them are detailed hereunder:-

1. Ice Skating Rink at Gulmarg,
2. Convention Complex/Club facilities at Pahalgam,
3. International Youth Hostel for Adventure Sports at Sonamarg,
4. Construction of Yatri Niwas at Jamm,
5. Central Asian Museum and Cultural Complex at Leh,
6. Base station for Aero Sports at Kargil,
7. Development of Manasbal-Wullar Circuit,
8. Development of Patnitop,
9. Reconstruction of Pahalgam Club,
10. Dev. of Tourist spot Jai, Bhaderwah,
11. Conservation of Dara Shikow Hamam and Sarai near Mulla Akhoon Mosque,
12. Restoration of Aali Masjid,
13. Conservation and restoration of various Gumpas in Leh, and
14. Conservation Plans and restoration plans for Mubarak Mandi Jammu.

The state has a sufficient potential for the development of Golfing facilities. The Royal Springs Golf Course is rated one of the best Golfing Courses in Asia. The Golf Course of Pahalgam and Gulmarg has been upgraded and a New Golf Course at Sidhra Jammu is being developed at a cost of Rs. 24.00 crore.

The State government has recently made recommendations to the 13th Finance Commission during its visit to state of J&K for release of an amount of Rs. 289.00 crore for further development of infrastructure and allied services in leisure tourism, pilgrim tourism, heritage and adventure tourism. The recommendations also include the additional financial assistance of Rs 360.00 crores for 15 new Development Authorities and 4 old Development Authorities @ Rs 20.00 crore and Rs 15.00 crore each respectively. The major requirements of the tourism envisaged to be met under 13th Finance Commission Award are as under:-

- Development of wayside amenities,
- Creation of facilities for pilgrim tourism,
- Development of Eco parks,
- Up-gradation of existing tourist infrastructure facilities,
- Construction of tourist bungalows/TRCs/Tourist Huts,
- Conduct of event/festivals,
- Development of eco tourism projects,
- Extension of Sidhra Golf Course and up gradation of Royal spring golf course Srinagar,

- Developing new Golf Courses at Sonamarg and Leh,
- Providing of infrastructure such as water supply, electricity, connectivity and tourist transport facilities,
- Restoration of heritage sites and historical buildings,
- Services like solid waste management and sanitation of resorts,
- Promotion of adventure tourism by creating proper infrastructure like adventure sports centres, development of tracks, up gradation of water sports facilities, purchase of machinery and equipment,
- Providing of convention facilities,
- Providing of passenger ropeways; and
- Maintenance of tourist establishments.

## Conservation of Mubarak Mandi

- Scheme for conservation of Mubarak Mandi has been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India at a cost of Rs 4.37 crore, and a society has been formed to look after the conservation work of the Mubarak Mandi. DPR has been got prepared for the purpose through INTACH.

## Strategies Adopted

- Focus on Marketing- Hon'ble Chief Minister, J&K; personally leading the campaign in the country and abroad,
- De-linking of tourism from law and order situation,
- Tourism projected as a normal economic activity,
- Home and national media impressed not to hype the security situation,
- Increased participation in International Tourism marts, Revitalisation of Brand Kashmir;
- Focus on expanding the domestic market- promotional campaign in non-Metros like Indore, Baroda, Nagpur and Pune etc,
- Involvement of private tourism players in Marts and festivals,
- Publicity in all media,
- State publicity grants increased for 2008-09,
- The major achievements made under the Annual Plan 2008-09 are as under:-
- Zabarwan Park has been developed on the bank of Dal Lake in the foot hills of Zabarwan at a cost of Rs. 210.00 lakh under the scheme %Integrated Development of Tourism in Srinagar+;



- A new Golf Course in Jammu at Sidhra is under construction and Phase Ist is at completion stage at an estimate cost of Rs. 15.00 crore. Phase IInd and allied works to start now,
- An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh as state share has been utilized on the %Gateway of Kashmir+at Lavidora, Qazigund,
- A whopping amount of Rs. 254.00 lakh has been utilized on pilgrim spots for creation of various facilities for the pilgrims like illumination, approach road, landscaping, fencing, PCs etc.
- Reconstruction of Khankah, Faiz Panah, Tral, at Rs 3.77 crores at advance stage of completion.
- A new TRC is being constructed at Nowgam, Srinagar. 100 kanals of land has been acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 19.00 crores. The work is scheduled to be completed during the current financial year.
- A new TRC/Yatri Niwas & TRC Complex at Kupwara have been constructed and an amount of Rs. 74.00 lakh has been incurred.
- TRC Basoli has been constructed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 110.00 lakh during the year 2007-08.
- To continue the efforts to revive the Tourism Industry in the state in a more vibrant way, schemes have been extended for two more years upto March 2011.
  - I. Extension of loan facilities to Travel and Taxi operators for 650 beneficiaries for replacement of old vehicles with brand new vehicles, to meet high-end tourist standards.
  - II. Development of Paying Guest type accommodation by un-employed youth for 3000 beneficiaries to create more accommodation for the tourists, to stay with state family.
- A major event %<sup>th</sup> National Winter Games at Gulmarg+ was conducted at Gulmarg during 2007-08 successfully with an expenditure of Rs. 310.50 lakhs.
- Adventure sports/events were conducted at Nigeen Lake, Manasbal Lake, Dal Lake and Pahalgam with an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakh during the year 2007-08,
- Dev. of Dera Baba Banda shrine at Rs 2.00 crore . is completed
- A TRC has been constructed at Yousmarg,
- A TRC has been constructed at Billawar at a cost of Rs 2.20 crore.
- A TRC is being constructed at Aharbal at a cost of Rs 1.50 crore
- Ministry of Tourism, Gol has recently sanctioned projects for Construction of Budgeted Accommodation at :-
  1. Verinag at a cost of Rs. 3.52 crore,
  2. Doodhpathri at a cost of Rs. 3.63 crore
  3. Sonamarg at a cost of Rs. 3.85 crore
  4. Yousmarg at a cost of Rs. 3.98 crore.

## Development of untapped destinations

- New destinations have been identified for Tourism Development to tap their tourism potential. Following projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.
- Bungus Valley Kashmir (Kupwara), at a cost of Rs. 2.32 crore and work is in progress
- Botapathri, Gulmarg, at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crore, the work is expected to be completed during the current financial year.
- Gurez and Tulail, (Bandipora), at a cost of Rs. 3.65 crore, the work is in progress.
- Dev. of Betab Valley (Pahalgam), as a new tourist spot, has been completed at an amount of Rs.2.40 crore
- Development of Tourist Infrastructure in Ladakh region at a cost of Rs. 4. 97 crore other than Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan. The work is in progress
- Dev. of Athwatoo as Tourist Resort, has been sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Gol at a cost of Rs. 3.54 crore and work is in progress.

## Development of Tourism infrastructure in Ladakh Region

- Ministry of Tourism sanctioned a scheme for creation of Tourism Infrastructure in Ladakh region at a cost of Rs.5.00 crore and works are in progress.
- Three Tourism Development Authorities viz, Tourism Development Authority Leh, Kargil & Zanskar, have been



created and made functional during 2006-07.

## Setting up of Food Craft Institute at Jammu & Leh

- Ministry of Tourism Govt. of India has sanctioned setting of Food Craft Institute, one at Jammu, at a cost of Rs. 4.83 crore and other at Leh, at a cost of Rs. 4.75 crore. The work on Food Craft Institute, Leh, is in progress.

## Conservation of Lakes and Water bodies

### Dal Lake

The conservation of Dal Lake has been approved at Rs. 298.76 crore under Reconstruction Plan. An amount of Rs. 101.66 crore has been released by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, for Dal Lake and Nigeen Lake, under NLCP in 3 instalments during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. An expenditure of Rs. 87.00 crore has been made and work is in progress.

### Mansar Lake

The integrated management plan for Mansar Lake for conservation and development of Surinsar. Mansar Sanctuary, Eco-tourism Plan and Research Programme for wetlands has been submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Environment. The part I and part II Plan at Rs. 5.74 crore and Rs. 3.28 crore have already been submitted to Ministry of Forests and Environment, Gol, for sanction and release of funds

### Wular Lake

Wular Lake is the largest lake in Asia. The conservation measures for this biggest water body could not be made in view of the turbulent situations, that prevailed in the valley for the past so many years. The detailed project report for conservation of this lake has been prepared at a cost of Rs 386.69 crores and has been forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India for approval and release of funds.

### Tsomoriri Lake

This is one of the largest blackish water bodies located in Ladakh Plateau at an altitude of about 4,500 meters spread over an area of 12,000 hectares. A DPR for Rs. 9.18 crores has been prepared in consultation with WWF-India

and submitted to Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, for approval.

## Issues and Concerns

The most important challenge for J&K on the tourism front is to inspire the confidence of potential tourists in the state as a safe and secure destination. The State authorities need support from the central agencies and trade associations for restoring this confidence.

The State's rich cultural heritage can be exploited alongwith modern allurements like shopping, food courts, multiplexes and music festivals. With India, poised to receive more international conferences and conventions, Srinagar could stake its claim by upgrading Sher-i-Kashmir complex, with State of art facilities. Waste Management is essential for maintaining hygiene and attracting Tourism.

Connectivity is also crucial for major growth of tourism in the State. It has been achieved by modernization of airport and fast track completion of road and rail projects in the valley.

Human capital, as characterized by good education and good health, is an important determinant of economic growth. Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the Millennium Development Goals of the UN+. Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being. This sector assumes focus for reaping the demographic dividend having healthy productive workforce and general welfare.

In J & K, health care services are important not only for human resource development but also for restoring the faith of the people in the institutions of governance, for service delivery in the areas of preventive, promotive, rehabilitative health care services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Primitive Health care system inherited from the independence period has undergone enormous changes in establishing advanced network of Health Delivery system of the State.

Access to health care is well recognized as a basic right of the people. Realizing the importance of health care, the State has been providing necessary policy frame work, up-scaling health institutions, engaging additional manpower and allocating resources for medical equipments for improving the delivery of public health care services. Over the years, there has been a remarkable expansion of health institutions with focus on infrastructure development. The Government institutions are providing health care services in various specialized and super speciality disciplines at low or negligible fee for service. Free medicines are being provided as per availability of the budget. Referral transport system has also expanded considerably. The result of this has been that the health indicators in the State have improved and are relatively better than the national average.

### Salient Features/Strengths of Public Health System:

(ii) A substantial network of health institutions has been developed over the years. The Health Department has shown remarkable expansion from 124 health institutions, 184 doctors and 100 beds in 1951 to the current

status of 3400 health institutions, over 5800 doctors and 11840 beds.

- (iii) Besides District Headquarters, there are 85 Sub District Hospitals/CHCs, 375 PHCs, 238 Allopathic Dispensaries and 2253 Sub Centres/Medical Aid Centres providing health care to the population of the State. In addition, the State also has one Ayurvedic hospital and 417 dispensaries under the Indian Systems of Medicine.
- (iv) Infrastructure development is a priority. The Government has laid considerable emphasis on development of infrastructure and a number of new buildings of health institutions have been and are being completed.
- (v) The Department is providing services either free or at low/negligible user charges.
- (vi) The Department is providing free medicines as per availability of budget.
- (vii) More than 91% IPD patients are treated in Government Institutions.
- (viii) There has been considerable expansion of referral transport system/ambulance services over the years.
- (ix) The Department is providing specialized services in different fields in the District Hospitals. Complicated cases are referred to the Tertiary Institutions at Srinagar and Jammu.
- (x) Health indicators are better than national average.

### Health Institution at different tiers:

The number of Health Institutions has made a remarkable expansion from 124 Health Institutions in 1951 to 4804 Health Institutions (3400 Govt.+1102 Pvt.+302 Area Specific Health Care Services) as on 31st March, 2009. The Health Institutions run by the Government has increased from 124 to 3400, thereby gaining about 30 times increase. Still Government institutions are overloaded as 91% in patients are dependent on Public Sector Institutions against 41.7% at national level.

At Tertiary level, the State has One Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed

University), 4 Medical Colleges having 12 Associated Hospitals (including one in private sector), One Ayurvedic Hospital and three Dental Colleges (One Pvt). Moreover, the State has a wide network of health institutions spread throughout its length and breadth. At Secondary level, the State has 22 district Hospitals (14 old+ 8 new) and 78 (1 Pvt.) Sub-District Hospitals/CHCs (excluding 8 SDHs under up-gradation as District Hospitals). However, Primary Health Care Services are being

provided by 375 PHCs, 238 Allopathic Dispensaries, 2253 Sub Centres/MACs, and 417 ISM dispensaries. 1098 Registered Clinics/Nursing Homes are also providing services to the people in the Private Sector. Besides, 302 institutions are delivering area specific health care services which include STD/VD Clinics, TB Centres, Leprosy Sub Centres/Control Units and Trauma units/Amchi and other units.

**Table:11.1 Number of Health Institutions at different tiers**

S.No.	Health Institutions	Govt. Institutions	Pvt. Institutions	Govt.+ Pvt. Institutions
<b>A- At Tertiary Level</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>
1	Institute of Medical Sciences	1	-	1
2	Medical Colleges	3	1	4
3	Associated Hospitals with Med. Colleges	11	1	12
4	Ayurvedic Hospital	1	-	1
5	Dental Colleges	2	1	3
<b>B-At Secondary Level</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
6	District Hospitals	22	-	22
7	Community Health Centre/Sub-District Hospitals	77	1	78
<b>C-At Primary Level</b>		<b>3283</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>4381</b>
8	Primary Health Centres	375	-	375
9	Allopathic Dispensaries	238	-	238
10	Sub Centres	1907	-	1907
11	Medical Aid Centres	346	-	346
12	ISM Dispensaries	417	-	417
13	Registered Clinics/ Nursing Homes	-	1098	1098
<b>Total (Tertiary+ Secondary+ Primary)</b>		<b>3400</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>4502</b>
<b>D- Area Specific Health Services</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302</b>
14	STD/VD Clinics, TB Centres, Leprosy Sub Centres/Trachoma Units/Amichi/Others	302	-	302
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3702</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>4804</b>

(Source: Health and Medical Education Department)

## Bed Strength:

The Health Department has also shown remarkable expansion in Bed strength and medical manpower. The strength of doctors has enhanced from 184 doctors to over 5800 doctors

and the bed strength has grown from 100 beds to 11840 beds from 1951 to 2009-10 (ending Dec. 09). These institutions provide Bed Strength of 1046, 6977 and 4863 in respect of Private, Secondary/Primary care and Tertiary sector respectively.

**Table: 11.2 Bed strength in J&K State**

S.No.	Name of the Health Institutions	Bed strength (Nos)
<b>A- Bed Strength in Government Sector</b>		<b>11840</b>
1	SMHS Hospital, Srinagar	750
2	LD Hospital, Srinagar	500
3	CD Hospital, Srinagar	350
4	Nursing/Maternity Home, Srinagar	35
5	Children Hospital/G.B. Pant Hospital, Srinagar	200
6	B&J Hospital, Srinagar	150
7	Medical College Hospital, Jammu	850
8	SMGS Hospital, Jammu	550
9	CD Hospital, Jammu	250
10	Psychiatric Hospital, Jammu/Srinagar	175
11	Institute of Medical/JVC, Srinagar	1013
12	Chittranjan Das Mobile Hospital, Srinagar	30
13	Dental Hospital Srinagar/Jammu	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>4863</b>
1	District/Sub-District Hospital, Jammu Region	2764

2	District/Sub-District Hospital, Kashmir Region	3654
3	JLNM Hospital, Srinagar	110
4	Leper Hospital	219
5	TB Isolation Beds	10
6	Mobile Medical cum Ophthalmic Unit J&K	20
7	TB Hospital, Kargil	15
8	Ayurvedic/Unani Hospital, Jammu	25
9	Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Jammu	160
	<b>Sub Total</b>	6977
<b>B- Bed Strength in Private Sector</b>		<b>1046</b>
	Aided/Non-Aided Hospitals (Beds in Private sector)	1046
<b>Grand Total (Govt.+Pvt.)</b>		<b>12886</b>

### Work Load:

The workload of the Health & Medical Education Department is enormous and has

been growing over the years. A brief statement indicating the workload is given in table 11.3 as under;-

S.No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10 (11/2009)
1.	OPD	174.40	116.18
2.	IPD	7.42	5.98
3.	Major Surgeries	0.80	0.49
4.	Minor Surgeries	2.44	1.66
5.	Institutional deliveries	1.52	0.97
6.	Immunization (DPT 3rd Dose)	2.75	2.05

### Health Indicators

J&K State, in its endeavour to strive for good health to all, has succeeded to a great extent in improving the health scenario as

exhibited by the health indicators of the State in the Table below:

S. No	State	Sex ratio	Crude* Birth Rate (CBR)	Crude* Death Rate (CDR)	Infant* Mortality Rate (IMR)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Institutional Births (%)	Full immunization (%)	Couple Protection Rate (CPR)%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	All India	933	23.8 (23.5)	7.6 (7.5)	58 (57)	2.9 (2.9)	40.7 (40.7)	43.5 (43.5)	46.6 (46.6)
2	J&K	892	18.9 (18.7)	5.5 (5.9)	50 (51)	2.4 (2.4)	54.3 (54.3)	66.7 (66.7)	15.9 (15.9)
3	Delhi	821	18.6	4.6	35	2.1	60.7	63.2	24.9
4	Punjab	876	18.1	6.7	44	2.1	52.5	60.1	56.5
5	Himachal Pradesh	968	20.0	6.9	49	2.2	45.3	74.2	50.5
6	Haryana	861	24.3	6.7	60	2.8	39.4	65.3	43.3
7	Leading State/UT	1058 (Kerala)	14.7 (Manipur)	3.8 (Nagaland)	14 (Kerala)	1.7 (Kerala & TN)	99.5 (Kerala)	80.8 TN	75.6 Pondicherry

\* per 1000  
TN = Tamil Nadu, (Source: i) Family Welfare Statistics in India-2006.)  
Figures for J&K & All India in brackets indicate data for 2007 SRS

While comparing the indicators of prime importance for the year 2005 (Family Welfare Statistics in India 2006) and SRS Estimates 2007, it can be inferred that vital indicators i.e.

CBR, CDR and IMR have come down at All India level nominally, while as J&K State has followed the same trend except CDR, where the

indicator has nominally gone up from 5.5 to 5.9 for the State.

**Table:11.5: Change in the Important Health Indicators (2007-SRS)**

S.No.		CBR	CDR	SMR	Child Sex Ratio (2001 C)	Antenatal checkups (DLHS 2004)	Life expectancy at birth
1	All India	23.5	7.5	57	933	73.4	65.8 (M) 68.1 (F)
2	J&K	18.7	5.9	51	941	87.7	65.0 (M) 67.0 (F)

(Source: Presentation collected from H&ME Sectt)

These aggregate indicators reflect a satisfactory picture of the health status of J & K State as compared to the national level figures except for the sex ratio which conveys an imbalance in the population of males and females in the State and the Couple Protection Rate (CPR). The sex ratio of 892 shown by the

Census 2001 was not acceptable to the J&K State Govt. and was further subjected to verification by way of carrying out a Sample Survey on Sex Ratio in the State during the year 2005-06 through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics J & K.

**Table :11.6 Sex Ratio in Jammu and Kashmir State**

S. No	Source	Sex Ratio in J&K		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Census- 2001	917	819	892
2	National Sample Survey 60 <sup>th</sup> round J&K State (Jan-June 2004)	925	919	923
3	Sex-Ratio Survey, 2006 (Conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics)	925	929	925

The survey has indicated the sex ratio of 925. This figure has further been corroborated by the data reflected by 60th round of NSS survey Jan - June, 2004 which works out this ratio at 923. The Sex ratio of 923 and 925, as shown by the results of 60th round of NSS and Sex Ratio Survey 2006-07 respectively, reflect a visible and gradual improvement in the Sex-Ratio of the State as compared to the figure of Census 2001.

delivery system of J&K is a well functioning machinery. Practically, on every parameter J&K lags behind the best performing States.

Even J&K's position, on Health Parameters compared to some of its neighbouring States is also not satisfactory. J & K compares poorly with Delhi with respect to almost all the Health indicators except the sex ratio and full immunization. Himachal Pradesh leads J&K in some of the parameters reflective of public good health care but as compared to Haryana, J & K is at better position.

Merely depending on these indicators, it cannot be assumed that the public health

**Table :11.7 Goals**

WHERE	WHERE TO GO
IMR-50/1000	IMR- <30 by 2010
MMR (Not available)	MMR- <100 by 2010
TFR-2.4	TFR- 2.1 by 2010
Immunization-67%	100% by 2010
Institutional/Safe Deliveries-54%	Institutional/Safe Deliveries-80% by 2010
Improve Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 53%	Improve Contraceptive Prevalence Rate(CPR) to 65% in 2010

As has already been discussed, IMR stands at 51 per thousand and TFR at 2.4 during the year 2007. Immunization level has been achieved upto 67 percent. The institutional deliveries have been ensured for 54 percent pregnant women. Still, the ultimate aim is to achieve IMR at the level of 30, MMR at <30 and TFR at 2.1 by the end of 2010. Besides, efforts will be concentrated on Universal Immunisation

through 100 percent coverage of eligible children. Institutional delivery coverage is aimed at 80 percent by the year 2010. Improvement in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate shall be improved from 52 percent to 65 percent during 2010 which will be instrumental in bringing down Couple Protection Rate (CPR) through birth avertions during fertility span of eligible couples.

## Health Care Infrastructure:

Though there has been a steady increase in health care infrastructure available since independence period, the infrastructure in the shape of buildings, machinery and equipments, has not been able to keep pace with the expansion in the recent plans due to topographical constraints. The health infrastructure in J&K State at all levels suffers

from shortages that are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Even though some investment was made in Capital Infrastructure of Primary Health Care Institutions through an externally aided Indian Population Project-VII in the early nineties followed by RCH & NRHM, there is need for major investment for building infrastructure. Trends in the health care infrastructure are reflected in the table below:

**Table: 11.8 Trends in Health Care Infrastructure(Government Institutions)**

S.No.	Item	1950-51	1980-81	2002-03	2008-09
1	Health Institutions	124	1816	3692	3400*
2	Average population covered per institution.	26240	3297	2903	3678
3	Bed strength	100	5422	12177	11840
4	Bed strength per lakh population	3	91	113	94
5	Doctors/Vaids/ Hakims	184	2192	5171	5841
6	Doctors/Vaids/ Hakims available per lakh of population.	6	37	48	47
7.	Population per Doctor	17683	3491	2169	2142

\* The figure does not include 302 area specific Health Care Institution  
( Source: Health Department, J&K)

As per above indicators (2008-09), the Average population covered per Institution is 3678, Bed Strength per lakh population is 94

and population per Doctor has been worked out as 2142 persons.

**Table:11.9 Network of Allopathic System (2008-09)**

Health Sector	Institutions	Bed strength	Doctors/vaids/ Hakims	Medics/Para Medical
i) Primary Health (Govt.)	3283	4863		
ii) Secondary Health (Govt.)	99	6977		
iii) Tertiary Health (Govt.)	18			
iv) Others (Area specific.)(Govt.)	302			
v) Regd. Pvt. Sector	1102	1046		
Total	4804	12886	5841	35000

In absolute terms, there has been substantial increase in number of Health institutions over the First Plan period by 30 times, Bed strength has risen by 128 times and Doctors/Vaids /Hakims by 30 times. These figures are, though, far from adequate by any acceptable standard, yet seem to be much better than the corresponding figures for the First Plan period. As per the Bulletin of Rural Health Statistics 2006, the number of health centres in the State is in surplus as against the existing norms. However, in view of the low density of population in some of the districts, especially, Leh, Kargil and Doda districts, difficult terrain, militancy etc. which make

accessibility to health care facilities more difficult, the State Govt. has projected the additional requirement of 1288 institutions of various categories under 11th Plan. The details of existing and required physical infrastructure have been provided in the following table.

S.No	Health Care Level	Required	Existing	Shortfall
1	Sub Centre	3360	2211	1149
2	PHC	503	410	93
3	CHC	126	80	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>1288</b>

Source: Draft 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Document, Planning and Dev. Department

### Infrastructure Gaps as estimated by Administrative Department:

On the basis of norms adopted by the State Government and projected population worked out at 30% decadal growth rate with respect to population of 2001, the State should have 112 SDHs / CHCs as compared to the existing number of 85. Similarly there should be 3940 Sub Centres/Medical Aid Centres while as only 2253 are sanctioned. There is no shortfall in respect of PHCs as the State has 238 Allopathic Dispensaries also. The Infrastructure gaps are required to be met and phased out with reference to availability of resources.

The Annual Plan of Health & Medical Education is approved at Rs. 293.10 Crores which include Revenue+ outlay of Rs. 32.56 Crores and Capital+ outlay of Rs. 260.54 Crores. Capital outlay comprises of loan component of Rs. 30 Crores, Projectized schemes Rs. 102 Crores and the balance viz Rs. 128.54 Crores as normal capital allocation. It is noteworthy to mention that during the previous fiscal year, the approved outlay was only to the extent of Rs. 203.00 crore. As such, the public plan investment has increased by 44% during the current financial year as compared to the previous year. Ending December, 2009, expenditure recorded is Rs 139.74 crore and the sector-wise details are given as under:

### Annual Plan 2009-10:

S.No	Sector	Approved Outlay 2009-10		Expenditure 2009-10(12/2009)	
		Total Outlay	Out of which Capital	Total Expdt	Out of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Health Jammu	7500.00	6600.00	4100.87	3951.23
2	Health Kashmir	7500.00	6600.00	5323.69	5024.56
3	Assoc. Hospitals Jammu	1110.00	1060.00	166.08	166.08
4	Assoc. Hospitals Srinagar	1310.00	1260.00	767.47	767.47
5	Medical College Jammu	1519.00	1469.00	508.18	508.18
6	Medical College Srinagar	1319.00	1269.00	792.10	792.1
7	Dental College Jammu	1355.00	1172.00	216.82	129.17
8	Dental College Srinagar	1426.44	1172.00	881.56	761.63
9	Indian Systems of Medicine	1169.00	1090.00	148.51	142.23
10	Drug & Food Control organization	262.00	162.00	70.13	37.68
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>24470.44</b>	<b>21854.00</b>	<b>12975.41</b>	<b>12280.33</b>
11	Institute of Medical Sciences	3740.00	3200.00	814.22	484.22
12	Jehlum Valley Medical College	1100.00	1000.00	184.82	141.85
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4840.00</b>	<b>4200.00</b>	<b>999.04</b>	<b>626.07</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29310.44</b>	<b>26054.00</b>	<b>13974.45</b>	<b>12906.40</b>

(Source: J&K Health and Medical Education Department)

Loan component of Rs. 30.00 crore is available under Health Services Kashmir/Health Services Jammu (Rs 12.00 crores each) and ISM Department (Rs 6.00 crores). During the current year viz 2009-10, 72 projects formulated at the estimated cost of Rs. 93 crores, have been approved by NABARD and mobilization advance of Rs. 24 Crores stands already released to the executing agencies to start the works. 38 more projects have been submitted to NABARD for approval. 89 hospital projects have been projectized under Annual Plan 2009-10 and out of which 20 projects are likely to be completed during the year. The focus is on infrastructure development, manpower and equipments. The plan fully provides for 15% matching state share for National Rural Health Mission.

### Notable Achievements made during 2008-09 in Health Sector are:

1. 32 buildings of various health institutions including 22 PHC bldgs completed besides OPD & Emergency Block of SDH Tral, CHC Seer Hamdan, Emergency Hospital Gund, Diagnostic Block, District Hospital Kathua and Trauma Hospital, Ramban.
2. Funds for construction of District Hospital Ramban, District Hospital Samba, and Emergency Hospital Katra, besides 3 CHC/SDHs in Kashmir province, were released to start the works.
3. 72 health projects (28 PHCs, 26 Allopathic Dispensaries and 18 ISM Dispensaries) at an estimated cost of Rs. 93 Crores have been taken up for construction through NABARD funding. Rs. 24 Crores released as mobilization advance to start the works.
4. The Plan Investment in health sector enhanced from Rs. 203.00 Crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 293.00 crores during 2009-10 (44% increase). Additional 20 Crore as State Share for NRHM and Rs. 3.50 crore for MCH Noor-Bagh Srinagar, SDH D.H. Pora Kulgam, Causality Block, DH Poonch and Trauma Hospital, Assar, have been provided under Plan during 2009-10.
5. 15 X-ray Plants, 14 Anaesthesia Machines and 31 Dental units have been procured and provided to various health institutions.
6. The Department has received selection panel of 185 B-Grade Specialists in various disciplines including Surgery, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Gynea, Anaesthesia, 234 Dental Surgeons and 66 ISM Doctors. The appointment orders of these doctors are being issued shortly and this will improve the health care services especially in rural areas.
7. 44 specialists, 84 Doctors and 659 paramedical staff have been engaged on contractual basis under NRHM.
8. In Order to showcase the strengths and potential of ISM and Homoeopathy, AROGAYA fair was organized at Srinagar in collaboration with the Department of AYUSH, MOH&FW GOI. About 50,000 people visited the AROGAYA fair.
9. Drugs worth Rs. 1.04 lacs have been seized and 58 licenses of retail/wholesale manufacturing establishments suspended for violating the provisions of Drug & Cosmetics Act. Similarly 58 unlicensed establishments have been sealed.
10. 167 persons have been booked for smoking at public places and fined.
11. Four bedded ICUs established in Medicine, Surgery and Orthopaedics Departments of GMC Jammu. Paediatric Intensive Care Unit has been commissioned in GMC Srinagar, having treatment facilities for 6 critically ill children
12. Intermediate Research laboratory for Sputum Culture and Sensitivity for drug resistant patients of tuberculosis have been set up at CD Hospital Jammu. Oxygen supply to all wards in CD Hospital, Srinagar has also been centralized.
13. A new Brachytherapy Machine in GMC Jammu and a Cath Lab/MRI Machines at GMC Srinagar, have been installed.
14. Emergency Obstetric Care(EmOC) and Adolescent Re-productive Sexual Health (ARSH) Centres have been established in SMGS/Lala Ded Hospitals
15. Rs. 12.91 crore provided to GMC Jammu/Srinagar for acquisition of land for parking and expansion of developmental activities.
16. MOH&FW, GoI, agreed to upgrade the Psychiatric Department of GMC Srinagar to the level of Centre of Excellence. A new Psychiatric Block is proposed to be constructed at GMC Jammu at the cost of Rs. 12.32 Crores. Rs. 3.00 Crores provided during the current year.
17. In order to further improve the mental health services in the State, 8 Doctors have been deputed to NIMHANS, Bangalore, for undergoing one year training in Psychiatry.



18. 75 research papers were published in various Journals by various Departments of GMC Jammu/Srinagar.
19. Blood Bank and Laboratory of Forensic Medicine Department of GMC Jammu have been upgraded.
20. A State Reference Laboratory for HIV AIDS for all linked ICTCs for Jammu Province in Microbiology Department, has been established.
21. Laser photocoagulation and digital Fundus Fluorescent Angiography Unit has been installed and commissioned in Department of Ophthalmology, GMC, Srinagar.
22. The Department of Dermatology, GMC, Srinagar has started the unit of Hair Transplantation.
23. MCI inspection team has recommended recognition of MD in Paediatrics for Medical College Srinagar.
24. Appointment orders in respect of 46 Lectures in various disciplines of Medical College, Jammu/Srinagar, have been issued.
25. Digital Panoramic and Cephalometric Imaging Unit, 3 Soft Tissue Laser and 4 Digital Radiography Units have been provided to Dental College, Srinagar
26. Air Conditioning and Remodeling of procedure rooms of various departments of Dental College, Jammu, have been undertaken, besides 25 Dental Chairs/Units provided to the College.
27. Permission has been granted by Dental Council of India to admit 05 candidates for Dental Hygienist Course during 2009-10 in Dental College Srinagar. 02 MDS admissions in the Department of Periodontia have also been started in the college.
28. The rules for temporary appointments on academic arrangement basis against vacancies of teaching posts and posts of para-medical, technical/para dental staff in Medical/Dental Colleges have been issued. This is expected to streamline the temporary appointments on fast track in these Colleges.
29. 48112 clients have reported to Integrated Counselling & Testing Centres and were provided free counseling and testing facilities.
30. 20 Blood Banks including 3 Blood Component Separation Facility Units have been strengthened in the State.
31. 68 Voluntary Blood Donation (VBD) Camps have been organized and VBD has been raised to about 72% during the year.
32. 1000 AWW/ASHAs/SHGs were trained/sensitized about HIV/AIDS, 160 High/Higher Secondary Schools covered under Adolescent Education Programme besides 22 Red Ribbon Clubs have been established in different Colleges.
33. 195 New AIDS patients have been put on Anti-retro-viral Treatment (ART)
34. The remuneration of contractual doctors engaged under NRHM has been enhanced from Rs.8,000/- to Rs.16,000/- per month and for paramedics to Rs. 9000/- per month.
35. Special incentive of Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 4000/- has been sanctioned for doctors serving in areas notified under SRO 201 of 2006 in respect of Category A+ (very difficult) and Category B+ (difficult) respectively.
36. 5 CHCs and 10 PHCs have been made operational as First Referral Units (FRUs) and 24x7 respectively.
37. A Task Force under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been set up to examine the issues of health sector reforms in a comprehensive manner. The Task Force has eminent experts of national repute as its Members.
38. 125 ambulances have been procured under NRHM for various health institutions in the State.
39. The implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) has been resumed in Jan. 2009.
40. Telemedicine facilities have been upgraded at 5 nodes in the State at locations, namely, Kupwara, Poonch, Kathua, Leh and Kargil. The ISRO has agreed to extend the facility to 5 more District Hospitals.
41. Health Infrastructural Development Plan at the cost of Rs. 2627 Cr. sent to MOH&FW, GOI for approval.
42. The work on additional 200 bedded hospital block at Lala Ded Hospital expedited. Additional Rs. 5.00 Cr provided.
43. MOH& FW announced Unani College for Kashmir and Ayurvedic College for Jammu
44. Hostel Block of Dental College Jammu completed and inaugurated.
45. Permission granted by DCI to admit 05 candidates for Dental Hygienist Course

during 2009-10. 02 MDS admissions in the Department of Periodontia have also started. MCI inspection team has recommended recognition of MD in Paediatrics for Medical College Srinagar.

## National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

The National Rural Health Mission started in the State in December 2005. The basic objective of NRHM is to carry out architectural corrections in the basic health care

delivery system with a view to improve the quality of life of people, especially the poor.

During the year 2009-10 (ending December 2009), MOH&FW GOI has released Rs. 15.82 Crores to the State Health Society under NRHM. Keeping in view the unspent balance of Rs. 119.38 Crores of the previous year, the total availability of funds during the current year is Rs. 135.20 Crores. Ending December 2009, Rs. 55.74 Crores stands utilized against the funds available. However, the year-wise details are given as under:

Year	Opening Balance	Funds released by GOI	State Share released to SHS	Total funds available	Expdt. Incurred
2005-06	0.00	27.00	0.00	27.00	1.44
2006-07	25.56	39.47	0.00	65.03	9.54
2007-08	55.49	135.25	0.00	190.74	49.11
2008-09	141.63	49.42	12.46	203.51	84.13
2009-10 (Ending Dec 2009) Provisional	119.38	15.82	0.00	135.20	55.74

The physical progress during 2009-10 (ending November 2009) under National Rural Health Mission is given as under: -

- ❖ 85 CHCs, 375 PHCs, 238 ADs and 1907 Sub-Centres have been strengthened by way of untied funds/maintenance grants/ corpus fund, apart from permitting user fee, to be retained.
- ❖ 475 Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been registered
- ❖ 44 Specialists, 616 Allopathic /ISM Doctors and 1681 Paramedical staff have been engaged on contract basis under NRHM
- ❖ 96 PHCs have been made functional 24x7
- ❖ 44 CHCs stand upgraded as First Referral Units
- ❖ Remuneration of doctors and paramedical staff have been enhanced. Special incentive for doctors working in remote and far flung areas also approved.
- ❖ 125 ambulances procured to improve referral transport system.
- ❖ 9764 ASHA Workers selected, and trained (9500 in Module I and 9000 in Module-II).

- ❖ 25219 cases of ASHAs, benefited under JSY.
- ❖ 43037 No. of mother beneficiaries recorded under JSY.
- ❖ Institutional deliveries recorded 83490
- ❖ Institutional deliveries assisted by ASHAs (cases) 30124.
- ❖ 6788 Village Health and Sanitation Committees constituted.
- ❖ 167 Integrated RCH Camps organized.
- ❖ **44** Specialists, **616** Allopathic /ISM Doctors and **1681** paramedical staff have been engaged under NRHM on contractual basis.

### **Under NRHM, some initiatives have been and are being taken, which are as follows:-**

- (a) Incentives have been proposed to be given to Anganwari Workers for attending Village Health and Nutrition Days. Anganwari Worker will also be given a drug kit containing drugs related to maternal and child health.
- (b) The Department is strengthening the ISM sector by -
  - engaging ISM doctors and Dawasaz under NRHM

- hiring 21 Amchis in Ladakh and providing them drugs and accommodation
- (c) Regional Institutes of Health & Family Welfare and ANMT schools are being strengthened. Faculty is being hired and funds are being proposed for repair and renovation of the institutions.
- (d) Training centres are being set up in Government Medical Colleges. Additional staff is being provided to assist the Faculty.
- (e) The Department is setting up Baby Care Corners, Stabilization Units and Special New born care units, to improve child health facilities.
- (f) The Department is making efforts to operationalize 120 PHCs on 24x7 basis and 57 Community Health Centres as First Referral Units.
- (g) Janani Suraksha Yojna which had been stopped for two years has been resumed in January, 2009. It is being implemented as per guidelines of Government of India.
- (h) To provide adolescent and reproductive sexual health counselling, 7 clinics and 2 nodal centres are being set up under NRHM.
- (i) The Department is initiating the process of accreditation of selected Hospitals through Quality Council of India.
- (j) Focus is also being given to IEC activities, particularly relating to maternal and child health issues, implementation of PNMT Act, Immunization, AIDS control programmes etc.
- (k) The Department is also focussing on training of ASHAs and utilizing their services in an appropriate manner.
- (l) The Department is also laying stress on strengthening immunization facilities.
- (m) The Department is also keen to see that the Preconception and Prenatal Sex Selection/Determination (PNMT) Act 2002 should be implemented in letter and spirit. State Supervisory Board (PNMT) is being re-constituted.
- (n) Instructions have been issued to ensure that the services being made available to the people are displayed outside the health institutions as also

the user charges. Instructions have also been issued to display the availability of funds with Rogi Kalyan Samitis and their utilization.

## Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY):

Under PMSSY, Govt Medical College Jammu and Srinagar have been taken up for upgradation, each at the cost of Rs. 120.00 crores with State Share of Rs. 20.00 crores. The central share is being released directly by MOH&FW, GOI to CPWD and other agencies.

### A. Government Medical College, Jammu

Under PMSSY, 15 Super Specialties are being created at GMC Jammu. These are - Neuro Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology (in new Super Speciality Block) and Gastro-Intestinal Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Surgical Oncology, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, Pulmonary Medicine, Clinical Haematology and Medical Oncology (in existing departments)

**Central Share:** CPWD has taken up construction of 6-stroyed 220-bedded Super Specialty Hospital Block in Feb.2008 under Central Share. 88% of the work on main building has been completed. The target date for completion of work is 30th June 2010.

**State Share:** An amount of Rs. 20.00 Crores has been provided as state share which includes Rs 8.00 crores for machinery / equipment, Rs. 2.40 Crore for construction of 30 bedded Paediatric ward in SMGS Hospital and Rs. 6.10 Crore for construction of Additional Emergency Block at GMC Jammu and Rs. 3.50 Crores for major repair/renovations. Ending September 2009, an amount 11.78 Crores have been spent out of Rs. 20.00 Crores.

Land for construction of Super Specialty Block/Parking for the College stands already acquired at Rs. 29.50 Crore out of state plan, which is outside the project cost. It is, however, imperative to mention here that the Additional Emergency Block and 30-bedded Paediatric Surgery ward at SMGS Hospital (part of 200-bedded Additional Children's Block SMGS Hospital) are complete.

## B. Government Medical College, Srinagar

In GMC Srinagar, Institute of Traumatology is being established under the project with 9 allied Super Specialities. The specialities being created are- Neuro Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Gastroenterology and Nephrology.

**Central Share:** The CPWD is constructing 4-storeyed Institute of Traumatology and allied super specialities at Shreen bagh, Srinagar, under central share. 39% work on main building has been completed. Efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of work at the site. The work is likely to be completed by 31st December 2010.

**State Share:** Under State Share, construction of Nursing College has been taken up at the cost of Rs. 12.00 crores, which has been fully provided for alongwith Rs.8.00 Crores for purchase of machinery and equipments. The building for Nursing College stands completed.

### C. Procurement of equipments

High-end equipments are being procured by MOH&FW through HLL. Tenders have been finalized Rs. 46 Cr. out of Rs. 84 Cr. Similarly, CPWD is procuring low end equipments and have accepted tenders for Rs. 7 Cr. out of Rs. 33 Cr.

### Mental Health Programme:

- Like other parts of the country, J&K does not have adequate trained Psychiatrics.
- 10 Assistant Surgeons trained from National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore.
- As an innovation, 3- months training programme with the help of NIMHANS, Bangalore conducted in Psychiatry Hospital Jammu/Srinagar.
- 23 doctors trained and posted as programme officers/trained doctors for operating Psychiatry, OPD in District Hospitals. Each of them tasked to train 5 Asstt. Surgeons every month through 3 days training programme as prescribed by NIMHANS. Psychiatric Services Started at District Hospitals, being extended to blocks.

- Drug De-addiction Centre made functional in Psychiatry Diseases Hospital Srinagar/Jammu.
- Modified Convulsive Therapy (ECT) and Behaviour Therapy Services started at Psychiatric Diseases Hospital Jammu
- Psychiatric OPD started in SMHS on daily basis.
- GOI likely to sanction Institute of Mental Health+for GMC Srinagar.
- NIMHANS approached to organize more training programmes in Psychiatry State doctors.

### National AIDS Control Programme

- The State is low prevalence State as for as AIDS is concerned.
- During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 277.66 lacs has been spent.
- 22 ICTCs are functional which are providing counseling and testing facilities.
- 54542 clients voluntarily reported at counseling and testing centers during 2008-09. The figure recorded during 2009-10 (Sept. 2009) is 30921.
- 51342 Blood Units have been collected.
- 91 Voluntary Blood Donation Camps have been organized during 2008-09 and VBD raised from 20% in 2005 to 73.45% in 2009.
- For the first time, six Core Group Interventions for High Risk Groups are being implemented in different districts. Besides one Migrant Labour Target Intervention Project has been started.
- One Community Care Centre for HIV/AIDS people approved. The CCC established through an NGO at Jammu.
- Under Sentinel Surveillance Round -2008, 7100 samples collected and tested over three months. 4 samples 02 each from Jammu and Kashmir Divisions found positive.

### Trauma Centres on National Highways:

- With the assistance of GOI, construction of Trauma Centres at Leh, Kargil, Gund, Qazigund, Mahanpur (Kathua) and Thathri (Doda) taken up during the previous years.
- Rs. 8.73 Crore released by GOI, out of which Rs. 5.58 Crore have been spent as on ending March 2009.

- Main building of Qazigund Trauma Centre has been completed. For rest of the Trauma Centres, the work is under progress.
- MoU signed with GOI for establishment /upgradation of 07 Trauma Centres each at GMC Srinagar/ Jammu, DH Anantnag, Udhampur, Ramban, Accidental Hospital, Batote & Emergency Hospital, Banihal. During the current year upgradation of trauma facilities at district hospital Anantnag and Udhampur being taken up.
- The State Govt. is also pursuing the case for seeking financial assistance for seventeen more trauma centers in the state.
- Trauma Hospital Khillani (Doda) is being taken up under Plan 2009-10.
- 93 doctors and 20 para-medics imparted Orientation Training in Panchkarma, Kshar-Sutra, Regimental Therapy and Yoga under Re-orientation Training Programme / Continuing Medical Education.
- ISM units started at SMHS, JLNH Hospital, DH Anantnag, Handwara, Budgam, Baramulla, Doda, Shopian and Pulwama.
- Regimental Massage Centre has been started at Golf Course Srinagar.
- Action Plan for Medicinal Plants Board prepared and submitted to the Department of AYUSH, GOI.

### Family Welfare:

Family Welfare Programme is in operation in the State since 1957-58. The main objective of the programme is to provide better health services and to check the rapid growth of population especially in rural and semi urban areas. Different policies and decisions were framed to upgrade the programme. The family planning activities in J&K State are presently carried by 91 Family Planning Centres and 2017 Family Welfare Sub Centres.

### ISM . Central Schemes (AYUSH):

- ISM Pharmacy building at the cost of Rs. 39.90 lakhs has been completed with the financial assistance provided by the Department of AYUSH, GOI.
- Drug Testing Lab Building has been constructed at the cost of Rs. 44.52 lakhs.

### Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP) /National Leprosy Programme (NLP) /National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

S. No	Scheme	Achievements 2009-10 (ending 10/2009)		
		Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP)			
	Cases detected	6018	2884	8902
	Sputum Examination	31433	23694	55127
	Cases found positive	3726	1823	5549
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)			
	Cases detected	92	06	98
	Cases treated	273	18	291
	Cases discharged	111	07	118
3	National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)			*--
	No of cataract operations	4875	2586	8001
	School children eye screening	31002	36690	128626
	Children having refractive errors	4672	1036	11307

\*-- Totals include progress of Medical College Jammu/Srinagar.

### Increasing PG Intake Capacity:

The Department has also formulated a proposal for seeking central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase the number of PG Seats by additional 72 seats in various disciplines/departments. The GOI is expected to provide a grant of Rs. 50 Crores per college over a period of five years under the scheme.

### Construction of Two Nos. 200-bedded Maternity Hospitals at Srinagar / Jammu:

The existing Maternity Hospitals both at Srinagar and Jammu are overcrowded and overburdened. In a meeting jointly Chaired by the then HCM and Honble Union Minister for Health on 3rd July 2008 at SKICC Srinagar, the Honble Union Health Minister announced

special central assistance of Rs. 50.00 Crores each for New Maternity Hospitals at Jammu & Srinagar. Accordingly, project reports for construction of two new 400-bedded Maternity Hospitals (one each at Srinagar & Jammu) were formulated at the total cost of Rs. 261.97 Crores and furnished to MOH&FW, GOI.

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & FW, in a meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2009 at

Srinagar desired that the Project reports be re-formulated only for 200-bedded Hospitals and that the MOH&FW, GOI would provide Rs. 40.00 Cr. for construction and Rs. 10.00 Cr. for equipments for each said hospital. The revised DPRs have been formulated and submitted to GOI for approval and funding as per the following details;

**Table: 11.14**

S No	Item	New Maternity Hospital Jammu	New Maternity Hospital Srinagar
1	Construction	44.78	45.99
2	Machinery & Equipments	8.48	8.48
	Sub Total	53.26	54.47
3	Man power	7.72	7.72
	Total	60.98	62.19

### Strengthening School Health Programme:

To improve health of students studying in various schools of the State, the Health Department is undertaking health check up with focus on eye and oral health. Cases requiring remedial action are followed up. It is now proposed to take up some additional activities under school health programme with assistance of reputed NGOs under NRHM. This would focus on educating the students on life style diseases, diseases caused by tobacco/alcohol etc. The Department is already in consultation with HRIDAY SHAN, an NGO which has agreed to provide support in this regard.

### IEC Activities:

The Department is already taking various measures for creating awareness about the health related issues through TV spots, broadcasts on radio, newspapers insertions, display boards, posters and hoardings, advertisements on local cable networks, orientation camps, rallies/debates in colleges/schools etc. These activities need to be stepped up and made more effective.

### HINI Preparedness:

In response to pandemic alert sounded by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI, the State Government initiated all necessary measures and geared-up the health machinery to meet any eventuality. Immediately after the virus was reported in the country, screening of passengers travelling in National/International flights was started at Jammu, Srinagar and Leh Airports under the supervision of master trainers trained from National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) New Delhi.

Isolation wards were designated at SMHS Hospital Srinagar, SKIMS, Govt Medical College Jammu, Gandhi Nagar/Sarwal Hospitals Jammu and District Hospital Leh. Standard Infection Control Measures are being followed at these isolation centres and the entire operations are being looked after by the Divisional Epidemiologists both at Srinagar & Jammu

Repaid Response Teams have been formed at the State as well as District levels, and these have been trained by the Master Trainers. Capacity Building/Training Programmes have also been conducted at Divisional and District levels. IEC activities have been focus so that the unnecessary panic is not created among the masses. Besides, departmental help line has been established and a toll free no. 1075 on the analogy of National Toll Free Number provided in the State. A large number of queries have been answered by the departmental officers so far.

Although sufficient stocks of medicines, PPE and other equipments are available in the State, yet there is urgent requirement for ventilators and strengthening the testing facilities within the State. The Department has projected the requirement of funds in Annual Plan 2010-11.

### Drug and Food Control:

The Drug and Food control Organisation of J&K State is collecting samples from the market for inspection in order to determine standard of the samples and take necessary action where-ever required. There is also provision of prosecution under the act for not maintaining the standards. Licenses are also granted by this department.

## Initiatives and Priorities:

In order to deal with the constraints facing the health sector in a focused manner, a number of initiatives have been and are being taken by the Department which are as follows:-

### **1. The Department is making earnest efforts to improve availability of human resources in the health institutions.**

- (i) The issue of stay order which was holding up the selection process has been resolved. Public Service Commission has fast tracked the process of selection. and provided a panel of 534 doctors which include 185 B-Grade Specialists/ 66 ISM Doctors, 232 Dental Surgeons and 51 Lecturers for Medical Colleges. Appointment orders for 521 Doctors/Specialists have been issued. PSC is in the process of finalizing the select list for Medical Officers and the interviews are presently being conducted. It is expected that the PSC will provide the remaining select list of doctors shortly.
- (ii) Additional manpower is being recruited under NRHM on contractual basis.
- (iii) In addition to the above staff strength, Supplementary PIP NRHM has been submitted to MOHFW, Government of India for recruitment of additional manpower.
- (iv) Remuneration of contractual doctors enhanced from Rs.8,000/- to Rs.16,000/- per month and for paramedics to Rs. 9000/- per month under NRHM.
- (v) The Department is proposing to increase the deputation, leave & training reserves from the existing 10% of the total strength to 35%.
- (vi) It is proposed to provide manpower for various health institutions which have been completed recently or are in the process of being completed.
- (vii) The Department is hiring contractual doctors (both Allopathic and ISM for Primary Health Centres) located in difficult areas.
- (viii) Special incentive of Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 4000/- for doctors serving in areas notified under SRO 201 of 2006 in respect of Category %A+ (very difficult) and Category %B+ (difficult) respectively has been sanctioned.
- (ix) The Department has formulated a proposal to provide additional marks in PG entrance examination to doctors who serve in difficult areas.

(x) The third time bound promotion has been allowed in case of ISM doctors also fulfilling their long pending demand and bringing them at par with MBBS doctors.

(xii) On the analogy of Pharmacists of Health Department, the cadre of Technicians has also been reorganized providing them better opportunities for promotion.

### **2. The Department has also noticed difficulties in filling up of posts of Specialists. In this regard the following proposals have been made:-**

- (a) Improve Service Conditions
- (b) Amendments in J&K Health (Gazetted) Service Recruitment Rules have been proposed to streamline the management of cadre.
- (c) The Department is also focusing on capacity building and training. Doctors are sent on short term and long term training courses to improve their capacity. In particular training in certain disciplines such as Emergency Obstetric Care, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, Essential new born care, Blood Bank training, Life Saving Skills in Anesthesia and Skilled Birth Attendant training are being focused. Similarly, training programmes are also being organized for paramedical staff.
- (d) The proposed Health Infrastructure Development Project has been formulated at Rs. 2627 Crores (Phase .I Rs. 1405 Crores and Phase-II Rs. 1222 Crores.

### **3. The Department has also made efforts to empower the health institutions and provide flexibility in their operations. For this purpose following steps have been taken:-**

- (a) Hospital Development Committees have been set up and allowed to retain 100% user fee
- (b) Under NRHM, untied funds, corpus funds and annual maintenance grant are being provided to health institutions. The funds that are available with Rogi Kalyan Samitis can be utilized by them for smooth functioning and maintaining quality of services. The untied funds, corpus fund and annual maintenance grants are being provided to the health institutions as follows:-



<b>Table: 11.15</b>		<b>Rs in Lakh</b>			
<b>S No</b>	<b>Category of Health Institution</b>	<b>Untied funds</b>	<b>Annual Maintenance Grant (Govt. Buildings)</b>	<b>Corpus fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	District Hospital	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
2	CHC	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.50
3	PHC	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.75
4	Sub centres	0.10	0.10	-	0.20

**4. Rules for temporary appointments on fast track basis (Academic arrangement)**

The rules for temporary appointments on academic arrangement basis against vacancies of teaching posts and posts of paramedical, technical/ para dental staff have been approved by the Cabinet and issued. The rules provide for filling up of vacancies on temporary basis and paying the appointees at par with in-service doctors. This is expected to streamline the temporary appointments on fast track in Medical/ Dental Colleges.

**5. The State Drug Policy is being formulated which would have the following key features:-**

- I. Selection of essential drugs and preparation of Essential Drug List

II. Procurement of drugs only from the essential drug list on generic basis.

III. Prescription of drugs by generic name in the Public Health System.

IV. Establishment of dedicated procurement agency to ensure procurement and supply of drugs in an efficient and transparent manner.

6. A Task Force under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been set up to examine the issues of health sector reforms in a comprehensive manner. The Task Force has eminent experts at the national level as its Members who would help in providing suggestions and ideas. The Task force had its first meeting on 11th December, 2009.



## Highlights, initiatives and priorities of health sector:

- 32 buildings of various health institutions including 22 PHC bldgs completed besides OPD & Emergency Block of SDH Tral, CHC Seer Hamdan, Emergency Hospital Gund, Diagnostic Block District Hospital Kathua and Trauma Hospital Ramban.
- Funds for construction of District Hospital Ramban, District Hospital Samba, Emergency Hospital Katra besides 3 CHC/SDHs in Kashmir province were released to start the works.
- 72 health projects (28 PHCs, 26 Allopathic Dispensaries and 18 ISM Dispensaries) at an estimated cost of Rs. 93 Crores have been taken up for construction through NABRAD funding. Rs. 24 Crores released as mobilization advance to start the works.
- The Plan Investment in health sector enhanced from Rs. 203 Crores in 2008-09 to Rs. 293 Crores during 2009-10 (viz 44% increase). Additional 20 Crores as State Share for NRHM and Rs. 3.50 Crores for Mch Noorbagh Srinagar, SDH D.H. Pora Kulgam, Causality Block DH Poonch and Trauma Hospital Assar have been provided under Plan during 2009-10.
- 15 X-ray Plants, 14 Anaesthesia Machines and 31 Dental units have been procured and provided to various health institutions.
- 44 specialists, 84 Doctors and 659 paramedical staff have been engaged on contractual basis under NRHM to improve the health care services especially in rural areas.
- Four bedded ICUs established in Medicine, Surgery and Orthopaedics Departments of GMC Jammu. Paediatrics Intensive Care Unit has been commissioned in GMC Srinagar having treatment facilities for 6 critically ill children.
- Intermediate Research laboratory for Sputum Culture and Sensitivity for drug resistant patients of tuberculosis have been set up at CD Hospital Jammu. Oxygen supply to all wards in CD Hospital Srinagar has also been centralized.
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- The Department of Dermatology GMC Srinagar has started the Hair Transplant.
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- Special incentive of Rs. 8000 and Rs. 4000 has been sanctioned for doctors serving in areas notified under SRO 201 of 2006 in respect of Category A+ (very difficult) and Category B+ (difficult) respectively.
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- 125 ambulances have been procured under NRHM for various health institutions in the State.
  - The implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) has been resumed in Jan. 2009.
  - Telemedicine facilities have been upgraded at 5 nodes in the State at locations namely Kupwara, Poonch, Kathua, Leh and Kargil.
- The ISRO has agreed to extend the facility to 5 more District Hospitals.
  - The work on additional 200 bedded hospital block at Lala Ded Hospital expedited. Additional Rs. 5.00 Cr provided.
  - Hostel Block of Dental College Jammu completed and inaugurated.

**In order to deal with the constraints facing the health sector in a focused manner, a number of initiatives have been and are being taken by the Department which are as follows:-**

- The Department is making earnest efforts to improve availability of human resources in the health institutions. Amendments in J&K Health (Gazetted) Service Recruitment Rules have been proposed to streamline the management of cadre. The Department is also focusing on capacity building and training. Doctors are sent on short term and long term training courses to improve their capacity.
- The Department has also made efforts to empower the health institutions and provide flexibility in their operations. Hospital Development Committees have been set up and allowed to retain 100% user fee. Under NRHM, untied funds, corpus funds and annual maintenance grant are being provided to health institutions.
- The rules for temporary appointments on academic arrangement basis against vacancies of teaching posts and posts of paramedical, technical/ para dental staff have been approved by the Cabinet and issued. The rules provide for filling up of vacancies on temporary basis and paying the appointees at par with in-service doctors.
- The State Drug Policy is being formulated for the selection of essential drugs and preparation of Essential Drug List, and procurement of drugs only from the essential drug list on generic basis.

# Education

# 12

## CHAPTER

The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well recognized. It opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education in its broadest sense of development of youth is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. At the international level, India has committed to the Millennium Development Goals and Education For All. At the National Level there is the commitment under National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for increasing public expenditure on education to 6% of GDP and for universalizing the elementary education. There is also an obligation, under the Constitution 86th Amendment, for making available free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 06-14 years.

### Impact of State Investment in Education

During Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), 10.48 percent (Rs 1519.60 crores) of the total plan outlay of the State was earmarked for Education Sector while as for the 11th Five Year Plan only 8.36 percent (Rs 2160.37 Crores) of total plan outlay has been earmarked for development of this vital sector. At National Level the Education Sector allocation stands as 19.14 percent during 11th Five Year Plan.

At National level there is the commitment under National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for increasing public expenditure on education to 6 percent of GDP for universalisation of Elementary Education but the State has been only able to allocate only 1.57 percent plan outlay of the GSDP during 10th Five Year Plan Period.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has a peculiar topography which is a hindrance in achieving the desired goal of complete literacy or universalisation of literacy. The network of schools is spread sparsely/thinly and the majority of populace lives in far flung and inaccessible areas, countenance many problems like easy access to institutions, lack of infrastructure, weather vagaries and the like.

The level of literacy was very low in J&K State leading it to amongst the bottom four States of India.

Literacy Rate of Urban areas has not shown satisfactory growth while as Rural literacy Rate has grown reasonably, thereby exhibiting an encouraging and increasing trend. The higher growth of Rural Literacy can be attributed mainly to increasing number of Educational institutions which have almost doubled from 1980-81 to 2005-06 in the State.

In order to enhance the level of literacy, a basket of initiatives in the form of interventions, were introduced to develop this core indicator of Human Development. With the help of these target oriented interventions, the number of Educational Institutions was increased which resulted in maximum area coverage and decreased the average area per school covered. Besides showing a phenomenal decrease in Average Area per school from 9.87 sq. km in 1980-81 to 3.90 km in 2008-09, the State still lags behind All India average of area coverage of 2.88 sq. km of 2001-02. The penetration of educational institutions was almost three-fourth of that of the All India level during 2001-02.

With the mushrooming of educational institutions under 10th Five Year Plan, the State has been able to maintain the advantageous position of population coverage per school. The indicator has almost remained uniform from 1980-81 to 2001-02 within the range of 587 souls to 623 souls but it has shown a decrease to 469 souls during 2008-09 which is a healthy indication. The indicator stood at 967 souls at all India level during 2001-02. The healthiness of the indicator is neutralized by the area coverage and students per lakh of population.

At State level the students per lakh of population has increased from 14602 students in 1980-81 to 15836 students in 2008-09 which indirectly indicates that the peoples participation in education has increased from 14.06 percent to 15.83 percent which can be attributed mainly to increase in the number of students as well as increase in level of higher education participation. The State indicator and All India indicator are moving neck and neck showing same trend.

## Literacy . National Comparison

The strong focus on the universalisation of basic education and health in the 10th Five Year Plan reflects a visible shift in the approach towards development planning and recognized that though the major indicators of Socio-economic development viz growth rate, birth rate, death rate, infant and maternal mortality rate and literacy rate are interlinked, the literacy rate is the major determinant of the rise and fall of other indicators.

### Trend of Literacy Rate at State Level

The Literacy Rate at State level has increased from 26.67 percent (36.29 percent males and 15.88 percent females) as per Census 1981 to 55.50 percent (66.60 percent males and 43.00 percent females) as per Census 2001 showing an increase of 28.83 percentage points over the two decades i.e from 1981 to 2001. The gap in Literacy Rate has further increased to 23.60 percent in the year 2001. The Literacy Rate for the Census year 2001 had been calculated for 7 years and above ageq

The Literacy Rate at State level has further increased to 65.67 percent (73.30 percent males and 57.11 percent females) as per latest survey conducted in 2008 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, thereby showing a growth of 10.17 percentage points (18.32 percent) over the previous Census (2001). The gap in the Literacy Rate has been registered as 16.19 percent in favour of males. The Literacy Rate of the State has registered an exponential growth rate of 2.126 percent per annum besides exponential growth rate of population (aged 7 and above) by 1.81 percent per annum.

Literacy in J&K has made remarkable strides since 1961, which is supported by the results of Census 2001 and the latest Survey of 2008. It is not only the literacy rate which have made progression over the time but the absolute figures of literacy have increased remarkably exhibiting its strong presence both in Rural and Urban areas of the State.

With the expansion in educational facilities the number of literates in the State have increased but has not able to keep pace with the increasing population which have resulted into increase (though marginal) of number of Illiterates. The number of illiterates has simultaneously increased though at a declined rate of growth. In absolute terms, the number of literates has increased from 3.93 lakhs in 1961

to 45.16 lakhs in 2001 and further to 61.65 lakh in 2008, the number of illiterates has increased from 31.69 lakhs to 36.783 lakhs and subsequently decreased to 32.33 lakhs during the same reference year. It has been observed that the number of literates has exceeded the number of illiterates for the first time in 2001 thereby taking the literacy rate above 50 percent landmark.

Gender disparity in literacy is historical phenomenon. In 1961, while literacy rate for males was 16.97 percent, it was only 4.27 percent in case of females. The gap in literacy was 12.70 percentage points in favour of males. This large disparity still continues in male/female literacy situation. While about three fourth of the males in the State are literate in 2008, the landmark of half (50 percent) has recently been achieved in case of females. The gap in literacy has increased from 12.70 percentage points in 1961 to 23.60 percentage points in 2001 whileas it has decreased from 23.60 percentage points to 16.19 percentage points in 2008 exhibiting the convergence of literacy rates to some extent. This is an indication of improvement of female literacy.

The analysis of the progression of the Literacy Rate during 2001 Census and 2008 Survey Results, reveals that Urban males have highest Literacy Rate (83.15 percent) whileas the Rural females are least Literate (52.70 percent). The analysis also shows that during both the years the literacy among females is at a disadvantageous position than their counterparts. It is also prevalent that Urban areas have much literacy concentration than Rural areas.

However, the micro-analysis of the facts show contrary and encouraging results as far as female literacy is concerned. The female literacy at both Rural and Urban have shown higher growth in literacy than males. The highest progression has been made by Rural females while as least progression by Urban males. Rural females have shown growth of 15.96 percentage points whileas Urban females have recorded 8.39 Percentage points during the period under consideration. Rural males have managed a growth of 8.43 percentage points and Urban males by 3.15 percentage points.

At Combined level also, females have registered a higher growth rate (14.11 percentage points) in literacy than males (6.70 percentage points), resulting in an overall growth of 10.17 percentage points during the period under consideration.

The analysis has brought this fact to the fore that the efforts put in by the Government

through various interventions to reach to the Rural areas (especially far flung areas) and bring down literacy gap has started materialising at ground level and there is hope of greater convergence of literacy status through Rural and Urban areas and especially among male and female as well.

There is a large Urban-Rural differential in literacy rate. This differential was of the order of about 22 percentage points during 2001 and has continued to remain so over the last several decades. It has come down to 15 percentage points during 2008. While more than three-fourth of Urban population is literate, literacy rate in Rural areas is yet much below two-third mark. Literacy rate for females in Rural areas is still lower, being only 52.70 percent. When it is compared to the literacy rate of 83.15 Percent for Urban male population, the gender and Rural/Urban disparities become glaring evident.

The literacy rate In Rural areas for both male and female have recorded highest growth of 12.13 Percentage points while as at Urban level the indicator recorded growth of 5.96 Percentage points only.

## Status of Physical Infrastructure

At present, 14820 (13516 Government and 1304 Private) Primary Schools, 8300 (6264 Government and 2036 Private) Middle Schools, 1901 (1156 Government and 745 Private) High Schools and 786 (597 Government and 189 Private) Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in the State, besides 2 Sainik Schools, 36 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 14 Jawahar Nawodalayas in the Government sector. The estimated child population from 6 to 14 years stood at 21.64 lakhs, out of which 19.30 lakhs are enrolled in Primary and Middle Schools run under Government and Private sector. 8.01 lakhs children are enrolled in High and Higher Secondary Schools. The Dropout Rate at Primary level and Upper Primary Level is 1.13% and 2.94% respectively. The number of out of school children stands at 0.40 lakhs as on 31st March 2009.

The Education system is manned by 200 Zonal Educational Officers, 877 Headmasters, 10284 Masters, 51890 Teachers, 7000 Third Teachers, besides 32286 RET teachers working under SSA, out of which 4789 teachers have completed a tenure of 5 years. While taking into consideration the performance levels it has been observed that there is only a pass percentage of 33.74 percent for Matric Class, 34.37 percent for 10+2 Class which is a major area of concern. However, encouraging trend has been observed in case of Graduate

with the pass out percentage at (83.66 percent to 87.12 percent) and post graduate level results at 77.96 percent to 86.30 percent.

Due to a range of reasons, a large number of children in the age group of 06-14 years have remained out of school. To increase enrolment and decrease dropouts, a large number of programmes have been implemented by the Govt. of India. The two among these, under implementation, are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-day-Meals Scheme (MDMs)

## I. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The Sarva Shiksha Programme is a flagship programme aimed at achieving the objectives of Universalisation of Elementary Education, retention by 2010 and bridging all gender and social gaps.

### Mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission strives to secure the right to quality basic education for all children in 6-14 years age group. The goals of the SSA Mission are:-

- Enrolment of all children in schools, education guarantee centers, alternate schools.
- Retention of all children till the upper primary stage by 2010.
- Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning.
- Ensuring that there is a significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary and upper primary stage.

## Major Achievements under SSA from 2002 to 30 November 2009

### A. Extension of Access Number of schools opened/upgraded since 2002.

- 4014 new Primary Schools opened.
- 5986 EGS centres converted into Primary Schools.
- 4988 Primary Schools upgraded to the level of Upper Primary schools (Middle schools)-1517 Primary school to be upgraded to Middle Schools during current year.
- 581 Middle Schools upgraded to High Schools.

- 363 High Schools upgraded to the level of Higher Secondary Schools.
- 15864 Children covered under Non-Residential Bridge courses.
- 12144 Migratory children covered under Seasonal Camps
- Under ECCE, the State has started Pre-primary classes in all the Primary Schools.

## B. Contribution of SSA in reduction of out of School children

- No. of Out of School children reduced from 3.76 lakhs to 0.52 lakhs. Out of which 0.12 lakh are undergoing bridge course.
- The Enrolment has been increased to 19.50 lakh children.
- Percentage of children not attending school was reduced to 5.57% from 7.8% in 2007-08.
- Drop out rate at primary level is 1.13% while as at Upper Primary level the indicator stands at 2.94%.

## C. Inclusive Education for Physically challenged children

- Out of 36,162 differently abled children, 24,225 are enrolled (66%).
- 16407 teachers trained in Inclusive Education.
- Assistive devices provided to 4450 Physically Challenged Children
- Ramps constructed in 660 schools.
- Regular health check-ups are being organized at Zonal/School levels.
- 121 Tricycles, 334 Wheel Chairs, 101 Crutches, 155 Hearing Aids, 349 Orthosis/Prosthesis, 175 Shoes and 122 Spectacles distributed.

## D. Education Manpower

- 32286 Rehbar-e-Taleem Teachers have been engaged under SSA.
- 1517 Head Teachers were provided to the schools.
- 3835 Teachers trained.

## E. Physical Infrastructure

- 4242 Primary School Buildings (cumulative) constructed out of set target of 8011 Primary School buildings. 3769 school buildings are at various levels of construction.
- 563 Middle School buildings have been completed and 503 are at various

stages of development, and work on 937 Class rooms has been accelerated.

- 53 Primary Schools have been provided with toilet and drinking water facilities.
- 4743 additional class rooms have been completed and 779 are at various stages of construction.
- 87 Block Resource Centres constructed and the work of 29 centres is in progress.
- 632 Cluster Resource Centres have been constructed and 330 centres are being established.
- 563 Cluster Schools have been established under NPEGEL.

## F. Female Education

- 51 Model Cluster Schools have been made functional.
- Vocational training initiative taken during 2009-10.
- Out of 79 KGBVs, 73 KGBVs have been made operational till date. Construction of 10 KGBV Buildings has been completed and 57 are in progress.
- Construction of 4 KGBVs was completed and 54 are at various stages of construction.

## G. Quality Improvement

- Capacity building programmes for teachers are being organised during vacations
- Teacher grant @ Rs. 500/- is being provided to all Elementary Teachers annually for preparation of topic specific Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs). TLM was provided to 68426 Teachers.
- Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) has been initiated.

## H. Infrastructure Improvement

- Annual School Grant @ Rs. 5000/- to 20883 Primary and @ Rs. 7000/- for 5967 Upper Primary Schools was provided to replace unserviceable articles in the schools.
- Maintenance grant is provided to Primary and Upper Primary Schools @ Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 7,500/- respectively for repairs/renovation of school buildings. 23045 Schools were covered during 2008-09.

## I. Other Initiatives



- Free text books are being provided to all the children at elementary level.
- 4488 Children with special needs have been provided assistive devices
- 76053 VEC Members were offered orientation/training programmes.
- Remedial teaching has been provided to 55480 students on continuous basis during 2008-09.
- The process of remedial teaching is monitored by the concerned DIETs.
- 632 CAL Centers have been established giving coverage to 726 Primary Schools.

scheme %National Programme of Nutritional Support to Education, 2004 (NP-NSPE, 2004)+ commonly known as Mid Day Meal Scheme with the objectives:-

- to boost Universalization of Primary education (classes I-VIII) by improving enrolment, attendance, retention, and learning levels of children, especially of those belonging to disadvantaged sections.
- to improve nutritional status of students at Primary stage.

The department of School Education is implementing the Mid Day Meals Scheme. Both State and Central Assurances in the prescribed ratios is being provided for the said purpose. The following table indicates year wise details of State/Central funding and its utilization;

## II. Mid Day Meals Scheme

Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Govt. of India approved the

**Table 12.1: Year-wise position of funds utilized viz-a-viz students covered under CDMM scheme**

S.No.	Year	Central Assistance (Excluding cost of food grains supplied) (Rs. In lakhs)	State contribution (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Allocation (Rs in lakhs)	Total Exp. (Rs in lakhs)	Utilization percentage	Students benefited (in lakhs)
1	2004-05	443.46	210.00	653.46	N.A	-	1.00
2	2005-06	1282.00	500.00	1782.00	N.A	-	4.78 (UR)
3	2006-07	1147.29	627.29	1774.58	1276.52	72%	9.33
4	2007-08	3359.30	1186.29	4545.59	3575.25	78.65%	10.62
5	2008-09	4868.06	1530.00	6398.06	4215.88	86.6%	12.00 (UR)
6	2009-10	4887.33	1630.00	6517.33	1345.63	20.65%	11.65

UR = under reconciliation

Against availability of Rs. 17.75 crore for Cooked Mid-day-Meal Scheme during the year 2006-2007, Rs. 12.76 crore (72%) had been spent. Against actual receipt of Rs.45.45 crores, Rs. 35.75 crore (78.65%) stand utilized during 2007-08. During 2008-09, an allocation of Rs. 63.98 crore including State share of 15.30 crores has been received under the scheme, against which Rs. 42.15 crore stand utilized till ending March 2009. An allocation of Rs. 6517.33 Lakhs, including State Share 1630.00 lakhs have been approved during 2009-10 against which 1345.63 lakhs have been utilised by the end of November 2009.

10.62 lakh students were benefited under Cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme during the year 2007-08. During the course of 2007-08 Mid Day Meals Scheme was extended upto Upper Primary level in the State w.e.f October, 2007 covering about One lakh children in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), besides 9.62 lakh Primary level students. During 2008-09, a total of 12 lakh students of Primary and Upper Primary level stages were covered under the scheme. During 2009-10, 11.65 lakh

Students of Primary and Upper Primary level are being covered under the Scheme.

## Construction of Kitchen Sheds

Government of India has been providing assistance @ 60000/ per kitchen cum store and 5815 kitchen sheds were to be constructed. An amount of Rs. 34.89 crore was provided during 2008 and with this assistance the Deptt. started Construction of Kitchen Sheds through the technical support of engineering staff of SSA. 4400 such Kitchen Sheds have been completed and remaining Kitchen Sheds are at different stages of construction. During current year 2009-10 a provision of Rs 3143.00 lakhs has been kept under Annual Plan for construction of Kitchen-sheds.

## Issues of concern in Elementary Education

### Low Literacy Rate

The State's literacy rate of 55.52 percent was the third lowest after Bihar and

Jharkhand as against all India rates of 65 percent as per census 2001. The gender gap in literacy continued to be high at 23.6 percent. The literacy of the State has increased to 65.67 percent (73.30 percent males & 57.11 percent females) as per the latest survey conducted in 2008. Efforts are on at the government level to improve literacy level particularly of females in the State.

### Infrastructural Deficiencies

- 4119 Pry. Schools, 628 Middle Schools, 76 High Schools and 7 Higher Secondary Schools are without Government owned buildings. Newly upgraded institutions i.e 581 High Schools and 363 Higher Secondary Schools have deficient accommodation.
- 474 Pry. Schools buildings are in dilapidated condition.
- 28 Upper Middle Schools are without own buildings.
- 052 Pry. Schools lack drinking water/toilet facility.
- 541 Middle Schools lack drinking water/toilet facility.

### Out of School Children

- 3.76 lac out of school children were identified before launch of SSA. Out of them, 3.24 lacs have been brought under the coverage of the schools and 0.40 lakhs such children are still out of the reach of school and 0.12 lacs are under going Bridge course.
- The proportion of out of school children is highest in Kupwara, Budgam, Srinagar, Anantnag and Doda districts.
- Proportion of out of school children among Gujjars, Bakerwals and Gaddies is around 22.7% as compared to 7.62% of other communities. The percentage of out of school children is more than 35% among girls in the said communities.

### Vacant Posts

- 6075 posts of teachers are presently lying vacant under the direct recruitment quota and the vacancies have been referred to Service Selection Board on 09.05.2008 for recruitment.

### Enrolment

- The gross enrolment ratio at Primary and Middle level are 79.13% and 62% respectively. The Net Enrolment ratio is 64.08% and 47.07% only.

### Quality of Education

- As per NCERT Report 2003 on assessment of Class-V student achievements, the learning achievement in mathematics and language in Pry. classes in J&K is 36.3% and 49.6% respectively as against the national average of 46.5% in Maths and 58.57% in language.
- Only 75% of Pry. Schools Teachers in the State are trained as against National Average of 89% trained teachers.

### Teacher Education Scheme

- The following new Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been approved for implementation from the year 2007-08 by the Project Approval Board of the Ministry of Human Resources Development Govt. of India, for capacity building of the teachers
- Establishment of 8 new District Institutes of Education and Trainings (DIETs) for newly created districts, was envisaged during the year 2007-08 at an estimated cost of Rs.16.48 crore as nonrecurring assistance and Rs.452.00 lacs as recurring assistance. All the 8 new DIETs have been established.
- Establishment of 2 new colleges of Teacher Education (CTES) was projected during 2007-08 at Rs. 10.00 crore as non recurring assistance and Rs.34.00 lakhs as recurring grant.
- Upgradation of State Institute of Education (SIE) Jammu into State Institute of Educational Management and Trainings (SIEMAT) is in progress as the matter lies with Finance Department for its concurrence. The State has also requested the Finance department to allot the land available at Nagrota to proposed SIEMAT.

### Secondary Education

- Due to visible improvement in indicators like enrolment ratio, reduction in drop out rate retention etc. there will be lot of pressure on Secondary Education system during 11th Five Year Plan period. Taking cognizance of this, the Committee on Universalisation of Secondary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) as well as Mid Term Appraisal report of 10th Five Year Plan conducted by the Planning Commission have called for a major initiative for



expansion and improvement in quality in the secondary education sector.

- At present, 1157 Govt. High Schools and 597 Govt. Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in the State, out of which 581 High Schools and 363 Higher Secondary Schools have been upgraded from 2002 till date. Besides, 768 High and 202 Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in the Private sector.
- 1410 posts of Principals and Lecturers were created in the 94 Higher Secondary Schools alongwith 1598 supporting non teaching staff (January 2009). At High School level, 258 Headmasters, Masters and Teachers were created in 137 High Schools alongwith 215 supporting staff (February 2009).

### Infrastructure Deficiencies

- 68 Govt. High Schools are functioning in rented buildings .
- 7 Govt. Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in rented buildings.
- 125 High Schools lack drinking water/toilet facility.
- 101 Higher Secondary Schools lack drinking water/toilet facility.

The State Government is giving focussed attention to consolidation of existing institutions and Department considers selective expansion, on the basis of recommendations of District Development Boards subject to feasibility, as opening of more and more educational institutions without adequate infrastructure and logistic support can prove counterproductive.

### Higher Education

#### Major Achievements of Higher Education during 10th Plan

- Two new central universities stand sanctioned by Gol, one each in Kashmir and Jammu Divisions.
- Three new Universities viz; Baba Gulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra, Islamic University of Science & Technology, Awantipora have been established thereby making a total of seven Universities in the State.
- Six new campuses of the existing Universities have been sanctioned and some courses are running in the existing colleges / hired buildings at Baramulla, Anantnag and Baderwah. At Poonch,

Udhampur , Kathua, Kargil and Kupwara new campuses are proposed to be set up.

- University of Jammu has been conferred ISO 2000 for maintaining standards of quality education.
- Approval was accorded to Jammu University for creation of 79 posts (Teaching/Non teaching) for making Baderwah Campus fully functional.
- 18 New Degree Colleges have been set up during the 10th Plan. (14 Colleges under PMRP, 4 under the assistance of Ministry of HRD. Out of 18 New Degree Colleges, 10 are at the finalization stage, in four are under progress. An outlay of Rs 49.00 crores was earmarked under PMRP Phase-I, Out of which Rs 44.38 crores stand utilise ending March 2009.
- 18 Degree Colleges (10 under PMRP Phase-II and 8 Under State Plan) have also been made functional and construction of these college buildings is expected to start during 2009-10.
- The land for all new 18 Degree Colleges has been identified and indent have been issued.
- 4 colleges are being constructed under 100% central assistance by the Ministry of HRD/UDC and Rs 20.25 crores had been released sofar for construction of these 4 colleges.
- Women Study Centres and one Gandhian Study Centre have been set up with seed money of Rs.7 lakh for each college. Post Graduate courses have been introduced in various subjects in 19 Govt. Colleges of the state.
- Professional courses such as BCA, BBA, BIT and MCA have been started in 15 Colleges of the State.
- EDUSAT facility has been provided in Govt. College for Women, Srinagar and Govt. College for Women, Gandhinagar with the assistance of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). 102 Satellite Integrative Terminals (SITs) are being set up in the colleges and in a number of Higher Secondary schools. Rs.4.00 crore has been spent by Indian Space Organization on their account.
- The GGM Science College, Jammu and S.P. College, Srinagar have been declared as Heritage Colleges.
- 414 Posts were created for new 18 degree (18 Principals, 180 Lectures @ 10 lecturers per college and 216 non teaching staff)
- The Govt. College of Engineering and Technology (GCET), Jammu has become

a full-fledged Engineering College. 1st Phase of GCET building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 21.00 crore. The second phase has been started from 2007-08 at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.40

crore against which an amount of Rs. 4.06 crore has been released.

- Financial achievements of Higher Education Deptt. during the current financial year ending November 2009 are detailed hereunder:-

Table 12.2: Financial Achievements						
S.No	Outlay			Expenditure		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	1700.00	8073.00	9773.00	629.92	1637.33	2267.25

## Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education is charged with the responsibility of taking the skill development mission envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to its logical conclusion by 2022. The mission envisages imparting of bankable skills to all employable youth in the system and those dropping out of the educational system at various levels for the purpose of achieving the desired goal. A skilled development mission headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted and a skill development council to oversee the implementation of the mission objectives has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, J&K state.

The state government has taken number of steps to achieve the desired goal in a coordinated manner. Some worth mentioning steps which have been taken recently are summarized as under:-

- The department is establishing 18 polytechnic institutes in the uncovered districts with an estimated cost of Rs 12.30 crore per institute. The land has mostly been identified and the type design and other preliminary exercise is on.
- A high level empowered committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to take timely decisions on matters relating to construction of these 18 polytechnic institutes in the state including evaluation of tenders and allotment of contract of civil works.
- The department has moved a proposal for establishment of State Implementation Cell to oversee the process of construction/establishment of poly techniques. This would speed up the process of construction/establishment of these institutes within stipulated time period.

## Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)

- 10 ITIs have been upgraded as centre of excellence under Vocational Training Implementation Project (VTIP).
- 11 ITIs have already been taken up for upgradation as centre of excellence under (Public Private Partnership). The industrial partners have been made chairmen of the management committees and an amount Rs 27.50 crore has been provided by the GoI as one time assistance for the purpose.
- 5 more ITIs are being upgraded during the current year 2009-10 under PPP mode.
- Under Centrally sponsored scheme the modernisation and strengthening of existing ITIs has been carried out by the Department. Out of Rs 37.00 crore earmarked for the purpose, an amount of Rs 18.50 crore has been spent so far. 12 major and 5 minor works which involved construction of women wings in the existing ITIs have been taken up by the department and are nearing completion.
- 31 obsolete and unpopular trades have been deleted and replaced by 69 modern trades.
- Obsolete equipment of 102 existing trade units is being replaced by modern and more versatile equipments.

### **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**

Concerned over low Gross Enrolment Ratio at the University and College Level, Govt. of India has set target of achieving GER of 15% by 2012. UGC has prepared a Plan of Rs. 54000.00 crore for expansion of Colleges and Universities. This would specially impact the States of Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan & J&K, where there is less than 5 colleges per lakh of population.

## Focus of Attention in Higher Education during 11th Five Year Plan

- There are 72 Colleges in the State with an enrolment of 110 lacs students. Access to Higher Education is around 7.8% as against National average of 11%.
- Strengthening of infrastructure in the existing Colleges by way of providing infrastructural facilities like buildings, labs, teaching staff etc. shall be focussed during 11th Plan.
- With rapid scientific and technical education changes and the growing unemployment in the State, there is need of emphasizing more upon the vocational education. The main focus of vocational education during the coming years of 11th Plan shall be :
  - Diversification of vocational opportunities creating job makers than job seekers
  - Increase in the capacity of existing Technical Institutions to combat unemployment problem.
  - Eleven Additional Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) declared by Govt. of India, are to be established. The Districts which have been declared Educationally Backward are Budgam, Anantnag, Baramulla, Kupwara, Leh, Kargil, Udhampur, Kathua, Poonch, Doda, Rajouri where the GER is low as compared to National average.

## Youth services

- Construction of Sher-e-Kashmir Sports Complex started at Rajbagh. Foundation stone was laid by HCM on 05<sup>th</sup> December, 2009. The estimated cost of the project worked out for Rs 17.00 crore. An amount of Rs 80.00 lakhs earmarked during 2009-10.
- Construction of indoor complex Rifle Range/Open Play field at Nagrota started during 2008-09 at an estimated cost of Rs 649.00 lakhs against which Rs 50.00 lakhs spent ending march 2009 and Rs 10.00 lakhs approved in current year plan.
- Physical Education College Gadoora is being constructed at Gadoora

Ganderbal and in 1st Phase Administrative Block, 200 Bedded Boys Hostel and 50 Bedded Girls Hostel shall be taken at an estimated cost of Rs 3229.75 lacs.

- Additional package of Rs 946.00 lac announced by HCM for construction/upgradation of stadium at Poonch, Rajouri, Kathua, Baramulla, Doda, Sopore and Udhampur. Besides construction of new Stadia at Kal;akote, Sunderbani, Mendhar, Smailpur, Gurah Slathia, Samba, Bani, Kishtwar, Chatru, Ramban, Gool, Reasi and Darmari. In addition work on Indoor Stadium Srinagar and Jammu has been started.
- 3.07 lakh students participated in domestic activities upto (district level) and 910 participated at national level (outside state).
- The medal tally of the Deptt. and J&K Sports Council at national level is as (A) International participation=13 (01 Gold), (B) National competitions Gold= 37, Silver = 33, Bronze = 37.

## Investment on Education Sector

The emphasis on Education Sector is reflected in the increasing trend of outlay on Education and Social Services by the Govt. on State Plan. The Outlay for 10th Five Year Plan on Education goes 9.42% of the total Plan Outlay while as expenditure was the order of 10.69% of the total expenditure of the State. The actual expenditure formed 111% of the total Plan Outlay. The Plan Outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan is 8.36% of the total Plan Outlay. The outlay for the year 2007-08 was 5.97% of the total Plan Outlay of which 82% was spend during the year thus forming 7.27% of the total plan expenditure. Outlay for the year 2008-09 was 7.57% of which 80% was spend during the year. The proposed outlay for the year 2009-10 forms 11.49% of the Plan Outlay.

## Outlay for 10th & 11th Five Year Plan under Education Sector

Against an allocation of Rs. 1366.13 crore under Education Sector in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 1519.60 crore stands utilized (111.23%). The allocation for the 11th Five Year Plan is to the tune of Rs. 2160.37 crore, thereby registering an increase of about 58% over the previous Five Year Plan. During the year 2007-08 an expenditure of Rs. 320.24 crores was made against an outlay of Rs. 389.65 crore. The expenditure for the year 2008-09 stands at Rs. 334.37 crore out of total Outlay of Rs. 417.28 crore, thereby registering

an expenditure of 80.13%. The proposed Outlay for the year 2009-10 stands at Rs. 1024.29 crore. The expenditure on Education Sector during 10th and first two years of 11th Five Year Plan is roughly about 7% of the Plan Outlay of

the State. The sector-wise details of financial progress during the 10th Five Year Plan and 2007-08 to 2008-09 is presented in the following table:

**Table 12.3 : Review of Financial Progress of Education Sector (Rs. in Crores)**

S. No	Sector	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2002-07)	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expdt. (2002-07)	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2007-12)	Outlay, 2007-08	Expdt. 2007-08	Outlay, 2008-09	Expdt. 2008-09	Outlay 2009-10 (P)
<b>A-</b>									
1	Elementary Education, Jmu	270.22	397.21	648.41	122.00	108.84	71.42	69.05	192.05
2	Elementary Education Kmr	266.93	308.35	602.96	110.00	102.43	67.58	65.29	189.87
3	Adult Education Jmu	1.18	0.69	13.23	0.50	0.17	0.50	0.27	18.00
4	Adult Education Kmr			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.40	18.00
5	Dir. and Administration Jammu	1.54	1.82	23.81	0.45	0.19	0.72	0.29	0.92
6	Dir. and Administration Kashmir			27.12	0.52	0.52	0.71	0.84	1.23
7	Secondary Education Jmu	417.60	411.22	132.32	16.25	7.99	44.00	10.11	100.30
8	Secondary Education Kmr			132.32	16.25	23.38	46.00	24.11	80.88
9	Teacher Education Jmu	5.61	6.75	46.31	0.97	0.73	2.50	1.98	7.96
10	Teacher Education Kmr			47.96	1.00	0.99	2.50	3.10	8.83
11	Higher/College Education	92.46	161.65	250.76	61.82	35.53	106.68	96.39	270.95
	Technical Education	95.07	113.05	137.62	12.76	5.61	10.77	7.08	18.63
12	Physical Education	61.30	56.46	145.56	11.00	9.78	20.00	24.99	61.62
	Art and Culture	25.12	15.55	28.12	75.00	15.04	11.36	20.33	14.53
	Crafts man ITI Training	29.11	47.40	67.29	28.63	9.00	32.02	10.14	40.47
	Total allocation to Edu. Sector	1366.13	1519.60 (111.23)	2160.37	389.65	320.24 (82.00)	417.28	334.37 (80.13)	1024.29
13	Total Plan Allocation and Expenditure	14500.00	14217.17 (98.05%)	25834.00	4850.00	4403.31 (90.79%)	5512.97	4773.34 (86.58%)	8917.62
14	Percentage of Education Sector to Total Plan Allocation	9.42	10.69	8.36	5.97	7.27	7.57	7.01	11.49
	Allocation to Social Sector		4026.34	6501.40	1196.62	1114.17	1189.15	1004.89	2128.34
15	Percentage of Education Sector to Social Sector		37.74	33.23	32.56	28.74	35.09	33.27	48.13
16	Per Capita allocation		1279.98	1819.71	328.20	269.74	342.39	274.36	818.25

# Housing

# 13

## CHAPTER

Housing is the basic need of every individual. Housing also measures the economic well being of the people. The Jammu and Kashmir State is implementing the National Housing Policy of 'Shelter for All' to address the issues relating to the development of housing infrastructure. The State Government has realized the need to provide financial assistance, carry out legal and regulatory reforms in order to create a conducive environment for house construction.

### Housing Stock

Census 2001 has recorded 2768.60 thousand census houses in J&K as against 249095.6 thousand houses for the Country. Number of occupied residential houses (1452125) constitutes 52.45% of total census houses for J&K State. The corresponding percentage of occupied residential census houses for India accounts for 75.14%. No of households per hundred occupied residential census houses as per 2001 census is 107 in J&K State as against 103 households for the country.

Housing availability is an important indicator normally applied for measuring the performance of housing sector. This can be worked out by adopting the norm that for one household there should be one house to live in. On the basis of this assumption, there seems a deficit of one lakh houses for J&K and the corresponding figures for the country is 48 lakh houses.

The number of houseless persons in India has come down from 2342354 in 1981 to 1943766 in 2001. Houseless population constitutes 0.19 percent of total Indian population. Similarly houseless population recorded in 2001 in J&K was 12751. The houseless population in the state has, however, come down from 0.18% in 1981 to 0.13% in 2001.

### Type of Census Houses

Census 2001 has revealed that 55% households live in permanent houses, 32.15% in semi permanent houses and 12.85%

were living in temporary houses. The relative position in India was 51.80%, 30.04% and 18.16% respectively. Categorizing the households living in owned, rented and other categories it works out to 93%, 5% and 2% for J&K and 87%, 11% and 2% respectively for India. These figures also depict good position for the state as compared to All India.

### Housing and Basic Services

Potable drinking water, system for disposal of excreta, good sanitation and personal hygiene to reduce prevalence of morbidity are equally needed like food for sustenance. It is, therefore, imperative to know the availability of these basic services. Census 2001 has recorded that safe drinking water facility has not been available to 45% of the rural households in J&K compared to only 27% rural households in India.

47% Households in J&K have no latrine facility. 80% of the total population have electricity in Jammu and Kashmir as compared to only 44% in India. The various schemes initiated by the Govt. to provide basic amenities to its population in J&K State are going in the right perspective.

During the last two decades, urban population of J&K state has observed phenomenal increase of 98.4% against the national average of 64.2%. To be specific, out of every four individuals in the State, one lives in an urban area. Among hilly states of India, J&K is the most urbanized state with 81 notified urban areas. Srinagar and Jammu cities are the focal points of urbanization. This increase in urban population puts increased pressure on urban infrastructure especially housing sector alongwith other civic services. Municipal institutions responsible for providing the civic services are facing acute shortage of capacity and the pressure of urban population challenged the planners and administration to improve the living conditions of people in an integrated manner.

### Schemes Initiated by the State Government

Every structure, tent, shelter, etc is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

The State Government is implementing a number of housing programmes with the financial support of government of India, which help in addressing the housing problems both by way of construction and up-gradation. Key principals followed in implementing the housing programme are:-

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for Economically Weaker Sections of the society.
- Facilitating access to affordable housing for the Lower Income Groups, both in rural and urban areas.
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable cities and towns.

The initiative of the Govt. through various schemes like VAMBAY, NSDP, Development of Housing colonies for economically weaker sections, have yielded satisfying results for building up housing infrastructure in the urban areas.

### Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The government of India launched IAY a centrally sponsored scheme in the year 1989. The scheme is funded on a cost sharing basis in the rates of 75:25 between the government of India and the state government. IAY aims to provide dwelling units, free of cost to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribe (STs) and freed bonded labourers and also non SC/ST Below Poverty Line families in rural areas.

IAY also envisages conversion of unserviceable kacha houses into semi pacca/pacca houses with provision of sanitary latrines and smokeless chullas. Under IAY, the ceiling on construction assistance with effect from 2008-09 is Rs. 35000/- per unit in the plains and Rs. 38,000/- for hilly/difficult areas and Rs. 15000/- on upgradation of unserviceable kacha house to semi pacca/pacca house for all rural areas.

### Rural Hosing Schemes (RHS)

RHS is the another scheme aiming at to provide dwelling units to the houseless poor, free of cost to the SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and those who are living below poverty line. The scheme is 100% funded by the state government and its implementation pattern is the same as that of IAY for construction/upgradation of houses in the rural sector.

Physical achievements under IAY and RHS over the years have been encouraging. During the year 2008-09, 26804 total houses have been taken up out of which 19794 were new constructions and 7010 were to be upgraded. Against this target 19010 houses were completed of which 13700 were newly constructed houses. In percentage terms 70.92% achievements were made. During the year 2009-10, 28023 houses were taken both for new construction and upgradation. Out of this, 28% achievements were recorded at the end of September 2009 at a cost of Rs. 35.30 crore. Following table presents the achievements made under these two housing schemes over the years:-

**Table 13.1 : Achievements made under IAY and RHS**

Year	Houses taken-up (No.)			Houses Completed (No.)			Percentage Achievement	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crores)
	New constructions	Up-gradation	Total	New constructions	Up-gradation	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2002-03	7997	1743	9740	5347	1259	6606	67.82	11.74
2003-04	7367	1930	9297	6535	1877	8412	90.48	12.54
2004-05	5780	24.20	8200	5036	2216	7252	88.44	14.05
2005-06	9137	2931	12068	5812	2258	8070	66.87	18.26
2006-07	12665	3558	16223	7773	2166	9939	61.26	23.81
2007-08	17359	6193	23552	11093	4229	15322	65.06	34.33
2008-09	19794	7010	26804	13700	5310	19010	70.92	53.54
2009-10 (Sep 2009)	21254	6769	28023	5844	2014	7858	28.00	35.30



## Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

Three colonies in Srinagar at Noorbagh, Bemina, Samerbug and two colonies one at Rajinder Nagar and the other at Nagrota have been established in Jammu city for economically weaker section. The scheme VAMBAY alongwith NSDP stand subsumed under Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

## Urban Local Bodies/Municipal Corporations

The most significant achievement in the recent past under Urban Development sector has been the successful conduct of the Local Bodies Election for transformation of Urban Governance to the elected local bodies. The function of the Municipal Corporation, Councils and Committees have been restored and process of transfer of functions along with financial & human resources from various State Govt. Departments to the Urban Local Bodies has already started. The State Finance Commission Recommendation about providing of 10% of 4 taxes as devolution to Urban Local Bodies and Municipal Corporation was implemented from the year 2004-05. This has given substantial incremental increase in the resources of these Local Bodies.

**Table 13.2. Resources of Municipal Corporations and Local Bodies (Rs. In lacs)**

Agency	2003-04 Grant-in-aid	2004-05 Grant-in-aid	2005-06 Devolution	2006-07 Devolution	2007-08 Devolution	2008-09 Devolution	2009-10	2010-11 Budget Estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srinagar Municipal Corporation	2896.40	3120.01	4514.00	4879.78	5745.00	6674.00	6674.00	6674.00
Jammu Municipal Corporation	1635.40	1889.38	2746.50	3170.61	3457.00	4108.00	4108.00	4108.00
Local Bodies, Kashmir	1645.42	1721.38	2537.00	2696.45	3130.00	3772.00	3772.00	3772.00
Local Bodies, Jammu.	981.48	1123.13	2032.50	2199.16	2558.00	2528.00	2528.00	2528.00
Total	7158.70	7853.90	11830.00	12946.00	14890.00	17082.00	17082.00	17082.00

## Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The Government of India launched on 3rd of December, 2005, a 7-year urban reforms linked infrastructure development & housing programme, in a mission mode, called as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). This enables the mission cities to take sustainable improvements in their civic services level through the additional central assistance. The objectives of the mission, inter alia, include planned development of identified cities, including semi-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors and improved provision of basic services to the urban poor. The mission embraces following two sub-missions:

Sun-mission i Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG)

Sub-mission ii Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

While the funding pattern for sub-mission . i (DUIG) is 90:10 between the centre and the state government, the sub-mission . ii (BSUP) is implemented on the basis of 80:10:10 i.e. the share of central government is 80%, the share of state government is 10% and the share of local bodies is 10%.

The mission cities are required to prepare detailed project reports for undertaking projects under identified areas. Funds to the identified cities are released to the designated State Nodal Agency, which in turn would leverage to the extent feasible additional resources from the financial institutions. It is in this context, a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has been created under the name and style Jammu & Kashmir State Urban Infrastructure Development Agency (J&KSUIDA).

### Sub Mission – i Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG)

Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG) is one of the central projects launched under the flagship programme JNNURM. The project is meant for improving

the civic service in Mission cities Srinagar and Jammu. Urban renewal, water supply (including desalination plants) and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, urban transport, development of heritage areas, preservation of water bodies etc. are the admissible components under the sub-mission, Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DIUG). Under this sub-mission, 5 projects costing Rs. 557.92 crore have been sanctioned. Funds released by Gol were Rs. 123.31 crore and an amount of Rs. 63.75 crore was incurred by the end of October, 2009.

The projects sanctioned by Gol are two sewerage projects for division A of Greater Jammu and Zone . III of Greater Srinagar, at a total project cost of Rs. 129.23 crore and Rs. 132.92 crore respectively. The central assistance for both these projects is Rs. 235.935 crore and Rs. 26.215 crore is the state share. In addition, water supply scheme Tangnar and Water supply scheme Sukhnag have been sanctioned under DUIG in order to augment water supply in Srinagar city, costing Rs. 148.37 and Rs. 121.00 crore respectively.

## Urban Transport

Urban transport is the key element of DUIG sub-mission. An effective urban transportation system enhances productivity and

growth in the economy. To provide better transport facilities both in the Srinagar and Jammu cities, a scheme costing Rs. 26.40 crore has been sanctioned by the Gol and Rs. 5.94 crore released as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment for purchase of 150 buses (75 buses each for Srinagar city and Jammu city). The scheme is implemented through State Transport Department and the amount of Rs. 5.94 crore stands released to the implementing agency. This will provide accessible, safe, affordable, quick and sustainable mobility for all.

## Sub Mission – ii Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

BSUP is another sub-mission of JNNURM, launched to assist the mission cities in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor. The funding pattern of BSUP is 80:10:10 between the government of India, State government and the beneficiary. Under BSUP five projects (3 in Jammu and 2 in Srinagar city) have been sanctioned for construction of 6677 housing units with allied infrastructure for slum dwellers at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 162.39 crore. Central share of Rs. 33.64 crore stands received and Rs. 4.01 crore have been incurred. Project-wise details of dwelling units together with sanctioned cost and funds received from Gol are abstracted hereunder:

S.No.	Project	Sanctioned cost	Dwelling units (No.)	Central share received
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rehabilitation and Resettlement of slum dwellers of Dal Lake Srinagar	90.93	4600	18.37
2	Insitu Rehabilitation of Wanganpora Sumberbug etc	22.38	622	4.92
3	Rajiv Nagar Slum dwellers	14.24	608	2.88
4	Bagwati Nagar slum dwellers	1.43	36	0.31
5	Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at various locations of Jammu city	33.41	811	7.16
	Total	162.39	6677	33.64

## Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The other component of JNNURM for remaining small and medium towns called as UIDSSMT was also launched in 2005-06 for a period of 7 years. The objective of this component is to provide assistance/grants for urban infrastructure development activities to the towns/cities not covered under JNNURM. The erstwhile scheme of AUWSP and IDSMT have been sub-summed in this component i.e. UIDSSMT.

The funding pattern of UIDSSMT is 90:10 between the centre and state governments. Under UIDSSMT, projects costing Rs. 308.80 crore for 8 towns of Jammu division and one town of Kashmir division have been sanctioned and central funding of Rs. 143.34 crore has been released by the Gol as 50% of the sanctioned cost of these projects and an expenditure of Rs. 102.50 crore has been incurred under the programme till November 2009. The projects include water supply schemes for Udhampur and Sopore towns, executed through PHE department. The town wise details are given as under:

Town	Sanctioned cost	ACA received
------	-----------------	--------------



1	2	3
Akhnoor	8.65	4.03
Kathua	75.68	35.19
Samba	34.72	16.14
Sunderbani	27.87	12.96
Doda	37.64	17.50
Badherwah	33.29	15.48
Poonch	29.13	13.55
Sopore (water supply scheme)	33.00	15.09
Udhampur (water supply scheme)	28.82	13.40
Total	308.80	143.34

## Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Integrated Housing and Slum

### **Financial Outlays and Achievements**

- Conservation and Management Plan for Dal Lake sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 298.76 crore. Funds received Rs. 142.60 crore including Rs. 18.00 crores unspent balance of ACA received upto 9/2009, Expenditure incurred is of the tune of Rs. 139.55 crore.
- Rehabilitation and re-settlement cost alongwith cost of laying of secondary and lateral sewers to be borne by the State from the State resources and partly as sanctioned project for Rakh-i-arth under BSUP of JNNURM.

Development Programme (IHSDP) is another main component of JNNURM. This programme was launched simultaneously with BSUP for taking up housing and slum up-gradation programmes in non BSUP cities. The funding pattern of IHSDP is 70:15:15 between the government of India, state government and the beneficiary. Under IHSDP, 10 projects in phase 1<sup>st</sup> at Anantnag, Bahinal, Batote, Basholi, Khour, Nowshera, Parole, Poonch, Ramnagar and Thanamandi and fifteen projects in phase 2<sup>nd</sup> at Ramnagar, Reasi, Baramulla, Budgam, Sopore, Bandipora, Mattan, Kulgam, Shopian, Ganderbal, Sumbal, Hajin, Kupwara, Handwara and Magam, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 85.00 crore. Central assistance of Rs. 29.91 crore has been received and Rs. 9.11 crore have been incurred on these projects till November 2009. In these projects 5176 dwelling units shall come up.

## Dal Nagin Lake Conservation Project

Under the National Programme of conservation of Lakes (NPCL), the Ministry of Environment Govt. of India has sanctioned Dal

Nagin Lake Conservation and Management Plan in 2005-2006. The Project has been sanctioned at a Cost of Rs. 298.76 crore and is fully funded by Govt of India. Besides this, the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people living within the lake area is the essential component of the overall Project. For this, the State Govt. has transferred land measuring 7565 kanals at Rakh-I Arth to Lakes and Water Ways Development Authority (LAWDA) for rehabilitation of these Dal dwellers on account of compensation, besides utilizing the land available with LAWDA at Chandpora for the purpose. The issue for inclusion of this part under the Conservation & Management plan as Phase-II of the PMRP is under consideration of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Forest & Environment, Gol.

## URBAN Poverty

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon encompassing lack of access to various basic necessities, such as nutrition, education, housing, security and opportunities for overall future improvement. It is a barrier between entitlement and access to income, employment and basic necessities of life. Behind this barrier, the poor and weaker sections of the society are vulnerable to exploitation of various kinds including social discrimination. Poverty is a multi-faceted problem having its economics, politics, sociology and even a culture.

As per the survey (2008) conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K, the BPL population for urban areas has been estimated at 7.96% which worked out to 2.21 lakh persons.

Among various poverty alleviation schemes the SJSRY administrated by Housing & UD Deptt has also proved useful in the effort of reducing poverty in urban areas to some extent which is briefly discussed hereunder:-

## Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana ( SJSRY)

SJSRY Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme under implementation in the state from

1997-98. The scheme is funded by GOI and State Government on 75:25 basis. The implementing agencies are Urban Development Agency Kashmir (UDAK) in Kashmir Division and Jammu Urban Development Agency (JUDA) for Jammu District and five District Urban Development Agencies (DUDAs) for other five erstwhile districts of Jammu Division. It aims at providing gainful employment to unemployed and under employed urban youth living below poverty line. The scheme has following three components:

- Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- Development of skill through training
- Setting up of micro enterprises
- Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- Physical assets in slum pockets

➤ Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DW&CUA)

Under this scheme total amount of Rs. 8.49 crores has been received from Government of India against which, an amount of Rs. 8.25 crores has been spent. During the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, no funds have been received from the Government of India and the scheme is funded under state plan.

## Financial Progress

The Housing and Urban Development Department administers following six sectors under State Annual Plan. The sector-wise allocation, expenditure during 10th/11th Five year plan is reflected hereunder:-

Table 13.5: (Rs. in crores)											
Sector	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Exptd.	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2007-12)	Outlay 2007-08	Exptd. 2007-08	Outlay 2008-09	Exptd. 2008-09	Outlay 2009-10	Expd. upto 9-2009	Anti. expd. 2009-10	Proposed outlay 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Urban Dev.	208.22	166.21	788.39	118.70	259.08	130.00	87.13	205.00	-	222.89	253.80
Housing Sector	23.87	13.52	9.90	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.46	9.00	-	13.80	15.35
Poverty Alleviation	11.68	15.47	16.20	3.74	3.86	4.39	4.57	5.15	1.02	7.82	10.03
Dal Dev.	200.00	35.12	96.26	40.00	40.00	40.00	18.00	40.00	-	40.00	102.00
Sewerage	102.04	21.00	47.21	7.29	11.13	5.00	11.30	5.00	1.22	6.40	5.50
Drainage	107.73	119.53	169.36	33.70	35.70	20.00	22.06	20.00	4.62	24.99	28.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>653.54</b>	<b>370.85</b>	<b>1127.32</b>	<b>206.93</b>	<b>353.27</b>	<b>202.89</b>	<b>146.52</b>	<b>284.15</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>315.90</b>	<b>415.29</b>

# Water Supply and Sanitation

## 14 CHAPTER

### Water Supply

Safe drinking water, its regular supply and proper sanitation are the basic necessities of life. Availability of safe drinking water not only reduces the risk of death due to water born diseases, but safe drinking water along with proper sanitation also helps in maintaining and determining the quality of life. Our nation is committed to provide safe drinking water facilities and sanitation to all.

Water is a state subject, and the schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the states. The central government supplements the efforts of states through both financial and technical support. The 11<sup>th</sup> FYP envisages to provide safe drinking water to all the rural habitations. The J&K state has initiated a number of programmes in this direction. For ensuring regular supply of safe drinking water to all and to achieve this objective a number of schemes are implemented. One of the six components of Bharat Nirman+ a major programme launched by the government of India in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas is the drinking water+ Bharat Nirman aims at providing safe drinking water supply to all habitations besides checking and maintaining quality of drinking water and educating the people about efficient use of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Main activities of the Bharat Nirman Programme are:

- i. Uncovered habitations to be provided with potable water
- ii. Slipped back habitations to be provided with potable water
- iii. Quality affected habitations to be addressed with potable water

### Rural Water Supply

#### **Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)**

ARWSP is a major programme to achieve the objective of provision of safe drinking water supply to all rural habitations. The ARWSP, being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, aims at coverage of all rural habitations with

population of 100 and above, ensuring sustainability of the systems and sources, tackling the problem of water quality, monitoring and surveillance through a catchment approach. The physical progress of rural habitations up to ending March 2009 indicate that 72.91% habitations have been fully covered. 24.39% have been partially covered and 2.70% are uncovered habitations. Status of rural habitations of J&K viz-a-viz all India is abstracted in the following table:-

**Table 14.1: Status of Habitations – Availability of Potable Water Supply**

Status	J&K State (September 2009)	%age	All India (2006-07)	%age
Fully covered	8761	72.91	1380337	<b>97.1</b>
Partially covered	2930	24.39	38894	<b>2.7</b>
Not covered	324	2.70	3052	<b>0.2</b>
Total	12015	100.00	1422283	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Economic Survey 2006-07, Govt. of India, 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan - Draft.

Looking towards the physical progress made during the year 2009-10 (ending September 2009) 8 uncovered habitations have been covered partially and 9 partially covered habitations have been fully covered.

The Status when compared to all India figures indicates that a lot has to be done to cover all the habitations for providing safe drinking water.

So far as financial delivery is concerned the central assistance of Rs. 804.62 crore has been received and fully utilised upto 31-3-2007. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 out of the funds of Rs. 329.92 crore and Rs. 396.49 crore received from central government, Rs. 186.70 crore and Rs. 341.33 crore were spent in 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. During the year 2009-10 (ending September 2009) an amount of Rs. 112.61 crore central assistance has been received and the expenditure of Rs. 100.29 crore was made on this programme. State share of Rs. 759.17 crore has been reported pending from the state government. It is pertinent to mention that sharing pattern of ARWSP from 2000-01 to 2008-09 was on 50 : 50 basis and for the year 2009-10 funding is on

90:10 basis between the centre and the state governments..

## Urban Water Supply

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme is under implementation with the support of Govt. of India. This programme envisages providing water supply to all the towns. Although all the towns in the State stand covered but the scarcity of water is experienced generally as the existing water supply schemes do not meet the demand for potable water, which is increasing in towns due to:

1. Increasing pressure of urban population.
2. Short fall of rains and more importantly the non availability of means to store water for utilization during the dry spell.
3. Delay in the completion of water supply schemes, meant for augmenting the supply of water in urban areas.

Funds for towns are provided under following programmes:

### a. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has been implemented in the state since 1977-78 for providing safe drinking water in towns. The programme has been implemented on sharing pattern of 50:50 between the centre and the state. Water supply schemes in 10 towns under AUWSP have been executed and funds of Rs. 52.55 crore were received out of which Rs. 27.53 crore was the as central assistance, the expenditure of Rs. 50.20 crore has been incurred ending March 2009.

- 9 towns namely Akhnour, Lakhanpur, Poonch, Kulgam, Nagri Parole, Nowshera, Thana Mandi, Ganderbal and Acchabal stand completed.
- Work on Kupwara Town has been stopped by the concerned DDC due to some local dispute.

It is worthwhile to mention here that the AUWSP has been closed from 2009-10 and subsumed in Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM.)

## Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG)

The increased pressure of urban population puts pressure to increase the urban infrastructure especially the civic services.

Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG), a central project launched under the flagship programme JNNURM during 2005-06, among other things, envisages to improve the infrastructure in the water supply sector of the mission cities Srinagar and Jammu. Under this mission water supply projects, Tangnar and Sukhnag, are being executed with the financial assistance of Rs. 148.37 crore and Rs. 121.00 crore respectively. So far, the government of India provided budgetary support of Rs. 58.38 crore for these water supply projects. The physical achievements of these projects reported by the concerned department, reveal that execution of water supply scheme Tangnar is in progress. Construction of pump house, approach to treatment plant along with compound wall around pump house and plate form, cutting of filtration plant, is in progress.

Regarding water supply scheme Sukhnag, prequalification tender for water treatment plant has been invited. Soil investigation is in progress, as reported by the concerned department.

### b. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

UIDSSMT is a component of the JNNURM, which interalia, aims to provide urban infrastructure in the sector of water supply in the small and medium towns other than mission cities of Srinagar and Jammu in a planned manner. The funding pattern of UIDSSMT is in the ratio of 90:10 between Gol and the government of J&K. 104 projects under UIDSSMT at a cost of Rs. 968.47 crore were sanctioned. Out of these 104 projects, 23 projects costing Rs. 317.89 crore are water supply projects and 81 projects costing Rs. 650.58 crore were sanctioned for other urban infrastructure development.

Under UIDSSMT Rs. 156.42 crore were received as on September 2009 out of which Rs. 143.33 crore was the central assistance and an amount of Rs. 79.54 crore was spent ending September, 2009. Water supply scheme for Sopore town and water supply scheme for Udampur town, have been sanctioned under UIDSSMT at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 33.00 crore and Rs. 28.82 crore respectively. Additional Central Assistance on these water supply schemes amounting Rs. 28.49 crore with Rs. 15.09 crore for water supply scheme Sopore and Rs. 13.40 crore for water supply scheme Udampur have been received.

## Physical achievements under UIDSSMT

The achievements made under UIDSSMT are detailed hereunder.

- Integrated projects sanctioned for 7 towns of Jammu division are in progress.
- Water supply scheme for Udhampur town costing Rs. 28.82 crore is also in progress
- Water supply scheme Sopore town is being taken up for execution at a cost of Rs. 33.00 crore.

## Issues

Among other issues in the water supply sector, following are important:

Out of the projects under UIDSSMT in the water supply sector, projects for 5 towns of Kashmir division have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 401.05 crore, funds amounting Rs. 15.00 crore have been released for WSS Sopore town costing Rs. 33.00 crore. Funds for the remaining projects sanctioned in Kashmir, have not so far been released.

Sanctioned funds for 23 WSS (12 WSS in Jammu division and 11 in Kashmir division) costing Rs. 317.89 crore have also not been released so far.

Since the earlier survey of habitations was held in 2005, large number of new habitations have emerged due to population growth. A special package needs to be given for the coverage of the newly emerging habitations, together with the habitations being covered under Bharat Nirman Programme.

## Sanitation

Individual health and hygiene are largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, complete relationship between health, water and sanitation. Unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta and improper environmental sanitation are the main cause for the spread of communicable diseases. To save the people from the spread of epidemics, the government of India launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986, as a

centrally sponsored scheme, covering J&K state also. CRSP primarily aims at improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was re-structured by government of India in 1999 to introduce Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

## Total Sanitation Campaign

TSC envisages synergized interaction between Government, people and active NGOs. It also incorporates intensive information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns, provision of an alternate delivery system and more flexible demand oriented construction norms. TSC envisages a shift from an allocation based programme to a demand based project mode with greater house hold investment, intensive IEC campaign and emphasis on school sanitation. The programme in our state also started in the beginning of 7th Five Year Plan with the creation of small rural sanitation Cell to look after the programme with active

participation of departments like Rural Development and Social Welfare. The scheme was extended to whole state and activities covering environmental hygiene, domestic hygiene and personal hygiene were taken up through construction of solid and liquid waste disposal structures including individual household latrine,

### The main objectives of TSC are to:

- *Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in rural area.*
- *Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.*
- *Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.*
- *Cover school / Anganwaries in rural areas and promote hygiene, education and sanitary habits among students.*
- *Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.*
- *Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.*
- *Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice in rural areas.*
- *Ensuring complete disposal of solid and liquid wastes in all the villages of the state.*

soakage pits, drains, etc.

Total sanitation campaign lays emphasis on information, education and communication and all other related activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitary facilities.

In J&K all the 22 districts have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign in a phased manner. In the first phase erstwhile Srinagar and Udhampur districts were taken up under TSC in 2001-02 on pilot basis, Anantnag (erstwhile) and Rajouri districts in 2002-03 and all other districts were declared as sanitation programme districts in 2003-04.

Conservation and restoration of Bowlies are helpful in augmenting quality water supply for drinking purposes in view of growing need of drinking water. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Water Resources, Gol, PHE Department and RDD should prepare suitable and viable projects

Total Sanitation Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented with the financial support of central Govt., State Govt. and the beneficiary's share in case of individual household latrines.

The physical achievements indicate increase in the access to the sanitation facilities in the state. Regarding physical progress,

ending October 2009, 131727 individual household latrines, 11288 school toilets, 495 community sanitary complex (CSC) and 79 anganwari toilets were constructed as against revised project targets of 598882 individual household latrines, 23007 school toilets, 1086 CSC and 955 anganwari toilets. By end of fiscal year 2009-10 the state government is achieving total progress of 157554 IHHL, 12543 school toilets, 180 CSC and 593 anganwari toilets. Table No. 14.2 gives information in figures about physical targets viz-a-viz achievements regarding Total Sanitation Campaign.

S.No.	Name of the activity	Cumulative		Achievements during 2009-10 (10/2009)	Likely cumulative achievements ending 2009-10
		Targets as per revised project	Achievements ending 10/2009		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Individual household latrines	598882	131727	5993	157554 (26.31)
2	School toilets	23007	11288	793	12543 (54.52)
3	Community sanitary complex	1086	495	101	180 (16.57)
4	Anganwari toilets	955	79	10	593 (62.09)

*Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage*

A significant achievement has been the construction of 11288 school toilets and 495 community sanitary complexes, which marks around 50% and 46% of total cumulative targets under these activities, by end of October 2009.

lakh earmarked under the scheme are being incurred in full by end of March, 2010.

## Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

ILCS is a centrally sponsored scheme and aims at to convert/construct low cost sanitation units for economically weaker section households who are having no latrine and thus defecate in the open. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:15:10 i.e. central share, state share and beneficiary contribution. Under this scheme Rs. 12500 are being provided to each beneficiary for construction of flush latrine in place of dry latrine to evade scavenging practice. Under this scheme 56 projects for conversion/construction of 5901 units have been approved, out of which 2 projects in the first phase, one each for Batote town in Jammu and Ganderbal in Kashmir with unit coverage of 185 and 931 respectively, have been sanctioned. On this account Rs. 7.00 crore have been released by the government of India. Additional projects of 30000 units for Kashmir and 20000 units for Jammu division are under process of formulation, to cover all semi flush latrines. It is expected that the funds of the order of Rs. 3.00

# Women Empowerment and Child Development

## 15 CHAPTER

Women are vital and productive workers in National economy. The concept of Bharat Nirman, Feel Good, Socio Economic Development and Good Governance is not possible without participation and empowerment of women. Women's protection, welfare, participation and empowerment are, thus, important for human development and growth in economy.

### National Policy for Empowerment of Women

The national policy for empowerment of women has set certain clear-cut goals and objectives. The objectives of the policy include:-

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- Equal access of women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- Changing societal attitudes and community practice by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organization.

- The approaches for empowerment of rural women can be divided into following broad heads:
  - Educational Empowerment.
  - Social Empowerment
  - Economic Empowerment
  - Technological Empowerment

### Present Status of Women in J&K - A Brief Overview

Women constitute about 47% of the total population of the State. Women development, no doubt, has been part of the development planning since the inception of five years plans but the shift in approach from welfare to the development of women took place in the 6th Plan. 7th Plan laid emphasis on identification and implementation of various beneficiary oriented schemes, the benefits of which percolate down to women directly. 8th Plan promised to ensure that benefits of development do not by-pass women. The 9th Plan changed the strategy for women from development to empowerment and adopted a system of preparation of Women Component Plan (WCP) through which not less than 30% of the funds/benefits were to flow to the women from all the women related development sectors. The 10th Plan further strengthened the implementation of Women Component Plan (WCP). Moreover, the Women and Child Development Department was emphasized to monitor closely on continuing basis the flow of benefits to the women. These initiatives have helped in improving the status of women in various spheres to a great extent, yet the imbalance exists. The present status of women in terms of demographic features, access to social services and employment is enunciated below:

### Demography

Female population of J&K State rose very marginally from 47.1% of the total population in 1981 to 47.2% of the total



population in 2001, with an increase of 19.60 lakhs. At 69.44%, the growth rate of female population for the two decades (1981-2001) was slightly higher than the male population growth rate of 69.40% over the period. This is because the life expectancy for women (64.5 years) is higher than male life expectancy of 63 years. Demographic imbalance between men and women, however, continue to exist.

## Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is an important indicator of the social condition particularly with respect to women's status of any society. Low sex ratio shows indulgence of artificial interventions, distorting the biological trend and natural balance in terms of number of females per thousand males. An important concern in the present state of Jammu and Kashmir's demographic transition relates to adverse sex ratio. The sex-ratio as per census 2001 is 892 (females per thousand males) which is very unfavourable to the women of the State. Although the recent survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the year 2006 has shown the sex ratio as 925 and the results of NSS Survey 61st round has also revealed a sex ratio of 923, the sex ratio in the State is still below the National average of 933. The position is worse in the urban areas where the sex ratio is only 819 as against 917 in rural areas as per the Census 2001. However, the position has improved as per NSS 60th round results which exhibit sex ratio in urban areas at 919 and rural areas at 925.

## Women Education

Education of the women is very effective tool for women's empowerment not only from the point of view of literacy, but has inter-linkage with other social parameters viz. population growth, health care, education of children etc. It enables rural women to acquire new knowledge and technology, required for improving and developing their tasks in all fields. Female education is essential for higher standards of health and improved maternal competence which leads to lower infant mortality. It also raises women's economic productivity. Despite its linkage to so many positive outcomes and the progress made over the past 50 years, female literacy remains very low in J&K State as compared to men.

As per census 2001, the literacy rate in the state was 55.52% and for females it stood at 43% with a corresponding dispersion at Rural and Urban level as 36.74% and 61.98% respectively. While as for males the

indicator stood at 66.60% with a corresponding dispersion as 61.65% and 80.00% at Rural and Urban level. The female literacy in the State is only 43%. The gender gap in literacy is 23.6%. Gender differential exist both in Rural and Urban areas but it is high in Rural areas. This can be attributed to a number of factors viz. lack of access to schools, parents feeling insecure about sending girl children to school, their engagement in agricultural and other domestic activities etc.

## Focus on Education of Women in 11th Five Year Plan

The main goal of the 11th five year plan is to achieve universal primary education at primary level and empower women by eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education. The Government of India and the State Government in this endeavour have focused on Women's Education in the developmental plan over the years. Some of the ongoing initiatives in the State which shall spill over to 12th five year plan are:

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme, is being implemented in the State for improvement in Gross Enrolment ratio apart from UEE and Universal retention.
- National Programme for education of girls at elementary level (NPEGEL) aimed at to enhance education of girls by providing need based incentives like stationery, books, uniforms etc to the girl student. 287 girls Middle schools have been developed under NPEGEL in the State.
- Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY) aims at addressing the needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy, numerical skills and vocational skills of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years.
- To reduce gender disparities in education access and to promote women empowerment, 9 women ITIs and 12 Women Wings in the existing ITIs have been established under Prime Ministers Reconstructions Programme (PMRP). 5 additional ITIs have been approved during 2007-08.
- Pre-matric scholarship by State Government is provided to girls to enhance their level of literacy and to reduce burden on the parents for sustained education. The rate at which the scholarship is provided is detailed as under:-



**Table: 15.1 Rates of Scholarship**

S. No.	class	Rates of scholarship/9 months	Income slab	Minimum Attendance	%age of marks required in previous exams.
1	1st to 5th	Boys= Rs.450 Girls= Rs. 675	Rs. 2100 P.M	Nil	Nil
2	6th to 8th	Boys= Rs.900 Girls= Rs. 1350	Rs. 2100 P.M	80%	50% & above
3	9th to 10th	Boys= Rs.1350 Girls= Rs. 1800	Rs. 2100 P.M	80%	50% & above
4	11th to 12th	Boys= Rs.1350 Girls= Rs. 2700	Rs. 2100 P.M	80%	50% & above

Note:- Criteria in respect ST/SC/G&B and PSP will not apply. (Source: Social Welfare Department)

- a. The Literacy Rate at State level has further increased to 65.67 percent (73.30 percent males and 57.11 percent females) as per latest survey conducted in 2008 by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, thereby showing a growth of 10.17 percentage points (18.32 percent) over the previous Census (2001). The gap in the Literacy Rate has been registered as 6.19 percent in favour of males. The Literacy Rate of the State has registered an exponential growth rate of 2.126 percent per annum besides exponential growth rate of population (aged 7 and above) by 1.81 percent per annum.
- b. Gender disparity in literacy is historical phenomenon. In 1961, while literacy rate for males was 16.97 percent, it was only 4.27 percent in case of females. The gap in literacy was 12.70 percentage points in favour of males. This large disparity still continues in male/female literacy situation. While about three fourth of the males in the State are literate in 2008, the landmark of 50 percent, has recently been achieved in case of females. The gap in literacy has increased from 12.70 percentage points in 1961 to 23.60 percentage points in 2001 while as gap in literacy has decreased from 23.60 percentage points to 16.19 percentage points in 2008, exhibiting the convergence of literacy rates to some extent. This is an indication of improvement of female literacy. Though, still being at a disadvantageous position, but are breaking the barriers/shackles to get the equal share in the basic human rights. With higher growth rate than male literacy, the goal will be achieved soon.
- c. However, the micro-analysis of the facts show contrary and encouraging results as far as female literacy is concerned. The female literacy at both Rural and Urban levels has shown higher growth in literacy

than males. The highest progression has been made by Rural female, while as least progression by Urban male. Rural female have shown growth of 15.96 percentage points while as Urban female have recorded 8.39 percentage points during the period under consideration. While as Rural males have managed a growth of 8.43 percentage points and Urban males by 3.15 percentage points. At Combined level also, females have registered a higher growth rate (14.11 percentage points) than males (6.70 percentage points) resulting in an overall growth of 10.17 percentage points during the period under consideration.

## Nari Niketan

12 Nari Niketans are functioning in the State having total capacity of 400 inmates to provide free boarding, lodging, healthcare to the destitutes.

## Employment Status of Women

UN Commission on status of women says that women constitute half of the world population, accomplish about two thirds of the work hours and receive one tenth of the world income. There is need to strengthen self-employment of women, which will generate additional income, leading to their economic independence.

Women are significant contributors to the growing economy. The total work force in 2001 was 37.54 lakh workers consisting of 26.80 lakh males and 10.74 lakh females. This work force consisted of 26.09 lakh main workers and 11.45 lakh marginal workers. Work participation rate amongst females was 22.45% in 2001.

A sectoral breakdown of women workers reveals that 56% women are cultivators, 5% are agricultural labourers and 10% workers in the household industry. The census 2001 figures with regard to status of working women are given below:-

	J&K	All India
1. Total Population	101.44 Lakhs	10287.37 lakhs
2. Total Women	47.83 Lakhs	4965.14 lakhs
3. Rate of Participation of women in workforce out of total women	22.45 %	25.62%
4. Rate of Participation of men in workforce out of total men	50%	51.67%
5. Total Cultivators	15.91 lakhs	1036.26 lakhs
6. Female Cultivators	6.05 lakhs	253.67 lakhs
7. Total Agricultural Labourers	2.46 lakhs	634.97 lakhs
8. Female Agricultural Labourers	0.57 lakhs	223.78 lakhs

Source: Census, 2001

The work participation rate of women revealed by 62nd round of NSS constitutes an important source of information on unemployment. The unemployment indicators have been worked out at three basic principles indicated below: -

1. Usual Principal Status (UPS)-indicator of chronically unemployed.

2. Current weekly Status (CWS)- indicator of chronic and seasonal unemployment
3. Current Daily Status (CDS)- indicator of unemployment on the day of the conduct of survey

The unemployment rates revealed by 62<sup>nd</sup> round of NSS for the State in comparison to Nation are given in the following table:-

S. No.	Area	Jammu and Kashmir		All India	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>Rural</b>				
	UPS	5.1	0.6	2.5	2.2
	CWS	6.5	0.3	4.3	3.3
	CDS	7.9	0.5	8.3	7.5
<b>2</b>	<b>Urban</b>				
	UPS	6.7	11.7	4.8	7.9
	CWS	7.0	8.1	5.8	7.7
	CDS	7.6	8.7	7.9	10.1
<b>3</b>	<b>Combined (R+U)</b>				
	UPS	5.4	3.5	3.1	3.0
	CWS	6.6	1.2	4.7	3.9
	CDS	7.9	1.8	8.2	7.9

The analysis of the above information reveals that in rural areas the indicator in respect of females is better than that of males where as at National level the indicator is better for males than females.

In case of females at urban level, their position of employment is worse than that of males in the State, as well as at National level.

## Other Welfare and Support Services

In order to uplift the Employment Status of Women, Government took following initiatives:-

- Support to training and employment programme (STEP) has also been launched to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor assets- less women in 10 traditional sector viz Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying,

Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste land Development, through mobilizing into cohesive groups.

- To facilitate employment of women and to support the working women away from their homes/towns, who come in the cities and towns for under going short term training courses Working Women Hostels with day care centres and crèches have been setup in the State catering to social needs of the destitutes.
- In J&K State 5 hostels for workingwomen have been sanctioned, of these, two have been completed one in Jammu and other in Kashmir. The work on other 3, is in progress.

## Economic Empowerment of Women

Considering that the women have suffered the most during the last two decades because of the militancy related events, economic empowerment is the only way to help the women in distress. Government has been implementing various programmes which support women to take up new ventures and start self employment, which has been categorized under following heads:

- A. **State Women Development Corporation.**
- B. **Social Welfare Department.**
- C. **Rural Development.**

### A. State Women Development Corporation

The State Women Development Corporation has been declared the channalizing agency for implementation of the schemes for welfare of women. The State Government is implementing a number of development schemes (CSS) for social economic upliftment of the females of the families, living below the poverty line, through J&K State Women's Development Corporation established in the year 1991. The main objective of the Corporation is to render financial assistance to the activities like Food Processing units, Videography, Agricultural activities and other viable units. The following schemes are in operation through SWDC;-

#### **Schemes financed by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**

- J&Ks Women Development Corporation is raising loan from NMDFC and releasing the term loans to female beneficiaries for starting income generating units. Rs. 17.33 crores have been obtained from NMDFC and 3300 beneficiaries have been covered during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. During the year 2007-08, 811 beneficiaries have been benefited with an input of Rs. 3.87 crores. During 2008-09, 546 beneficiaries were covered with a financial assistance of Rs. 3.20 crores.
- National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) also sanctions loan for education of women belonging to minority communities at nominal rate of interest. Rs.4.90 crore is proposed to be obtained from NMDFC during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for the purpose.

#### **Schemes Financed by National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

Under this scheme loans are advanced to females of backward classes for setting up of their income generating units financed by NBCFDC. 158 beneficiaries have been benefited during 2007-08 and 163 beneficiaries were covered during 2008-09 by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.79 crore.

#### **Schemes Financed by National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC)**

J&K State Women Development Corporation sanctions loan in favour of eligible females at nominal rate of interest for setting up their own income generating units. The Corporation has lifted an amount of Rs. 0.15 crore ending 2007-08 and disbursed to 22 disabled beneficiaries. The Corporation provided an assistance of Rs. 0.18 crore to 25 beneficiaries during the year 2008-09.

#### **Schemes for Skill Development Financed by NMFDC & NBCFDC**

J&K State Women's Development Corporation seek loan from NMDFC & NBCFDC for setting up training centres for skill development of artisans/women beneficiaries. Thereafter, women are brought under Micro Credit Net. 365 beneficiaries have been covered during 2007-2008 with a financial assistance of 0.20 crore. To display & sell the products of women artisans, exhibition-cum-melas are organized by the State Women Development Corporation both inside and outside the State. These melas give opportunities to the women to sell their products. During 2008-09, 502 beneficiaries were covered with an assistance of Rs. 7.95 lacs.

### Swayam Sidha

Swayam Sidha is the modified version of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) as Integrated Programme for women's empowerment. Swayam Sidha envisages execution of composite and integrated projects for women's empowerment for duration of 4-5 years at the block level by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). J&K State Women Development Corporation is the nodal agency for implementing the said scheme in J&K.

The scheme is meant for economic empowerment of women by framing Self Help Groups. 13 blocks have been identified by Govt. of India in 13 districts of J&K State, 06 in Jammu, 06 in Kashmir and 01 in Ladakh. Govt. of India provides 100% grant for implementation of the scheme except construction of women community halls.

During 11th Plan, 4 community halls are proposed to be constructed.

### **Construction of Office-cum-Women Shopping Complex at Srinagar**

The Corporation has envisaged to construct office-cum-women shopping complex at Srinagar for which SDA has been approached for acquisition of land. This will help in providing accommodation for the various activities of State Women Development Corporation as well as lend scope for the business activities of the Corporation.

## **B. Social Welfare Department**

Social Welfare Department is also implementing various schemes for development of the women. These are:-

### **i. Development of Vocational Skills**

Females in the age group of 15 to 35 years are imparted trainings in various crafts through Social Welfare Training Centre run by the Social Welfare Department so that they can become self dependent and can become able to earn their livelihood. At present, there are 150 Social Welfare Centres engaged in imparting training to the women folk. The number of inmates in each centre is 25. The inmates are being provided training for 11 months and are being provided stipend @ Rs. 100/- per month.

### **ii. Lady Vocational Training Centres**

Apart from this, there are four ladies vocational trainings centres in the State one each at Jammu, Srinagar, Kargil and Leh. In these centres, besides imparting advanced trainings in various crafts, training in stenography is also imparted.

## **C. Rural Development**

- Under antipoverty programmes like SGSY, which have the objective of bringing the beneficiaries above the poverty line by helping them in setting up income generating ventures through a mix of bank credit and Govt. subsidy, at least 40% of the swarozgaries have to be women.
- Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) the houses are allotted in the name of female members of the beneficiary household or in the joint names of husband and wife. Among females, priority is given to widows and unmarried women.

## **Social Empowerment**

Care and protection of women in distress is a focused area for attention. To ensure

security, development and well being of women in every sphere of life and ensure implementation of steps against gender discrimination. adequate provision for women's advancement in the State policies, plans and programmes are launched.

- State Commission for women is a statutory body set up in March 2000 under State Commission for Women Act-1999. Its mission is to safeguard women as per the constitutional provisions and suggest new legislations and amendments to the existing laws to meet the objectives of gender equality and advancement of women.
- National Commission for Women (NCW) safeguards the interests of women with a mandate to cover all aspects of Women's rights. The protection of women from Domestic violence Act, 2005 which came into force on October 26, 2006, seeks to provide immediate relief to women facing situations of violence in their homes.
- A comprehensive scheme 'Ujjawala' has been launched recently for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme has five components-prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation.

## **New Initiatives for Women Self Employment**

Taking cognizance of women empowerment as one of the main focus in 11th Five Year Plan, State Govt has decided to launch special schemes for self employment of the women:-

- Women Development Corporation will provide loans to the beneficiaries at the interest rate of 5% only. To begin with 100 women from each of the districts will be selected. Later the number would be increased depending on the demand and success of the scheme
- For young Urban educated unemployed women, the state will provide help to establish integrated communication kiosks or specialized marketing cells for promotion of local handicrafts or organic food and organically processed kiosks or such like activities. This will be exclusively for young women in the Urban areas under a special package for promotion of self employment. The requisite training for setting up such kiosks will be imparted at

the Entrepreneur Development Institute and the venture funded through bank loans with government subsidy as admissible under the self employment schemes.

## Development of Children

Children are considered as the assets of the future. Their protection, welfare and development is essential for the growth of future economy. Development of children is undoubtedly at the centre of the 11th Five Year Plan. The Plan strives to create a productive environment which will ensure every child's rights to survival, participation and development.

## Education

The education is the most crucial input for empowering children with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. The strategy in primary and secondary schooling is the most important intervention for giving children their due rights. Efforts have been made under SSA during 10th Plan to bring all out of school children to school. SSA envisioned to bring all children to school by 2005. Due to the late start of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the State, the target could not be achieved in time. However, the 11th Five Year Plan envisages to bring all out of school children to school.

## Goals of 11th Plan

Successful integration of survival, development protection and participation is closely linked to all aspects of a child's well being. 11th Plan envisages strategies to ensure that every child enjoys the childhood and all rights without any fear and without the need to work. Some specific goals of 11th Plan are as follows:-

### A. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Currently ICDS is the only programme that reaches out to lakhs of woman and children living in remote villages. It is and will continue to be the flagship programme with a holistic package of six basic services for children up to six years of age and for pregnant and nursing mothers. These services are: health check-up, immunization, referral services, supplementary feeding, pre school education and health and nutrition education through one platform i.e. Anganwadi Centre. At present there are 141 ICDS projects with 25483 Sanctioned Anganwadi Centres against which 23029 centres are presently functional for providing services to approximately 7.93 lakhs beneficiaries comprising of 5.30 lakhs children and 1.32 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers and 1.30 lacs adolescent girls.

During the past four years, the position of funds received both from State Government as well as Central Government is as under:-

S. No	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	966.00	6880.984	7846.984
2	2007-08	1065.00	8001.405	9066.405
3	2008-09	-	4557.80	4557.80
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	-	6351.10	6351.10

Source: Social Welfare Department

S.No.	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	2275.40	996.76	3272.16
2	2007-08	3631.00	917.69	4548.69
3	2008-09	3995.00	697.98	4692.98
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	7364.00	1671.09	9035.09

Source: Social Welfare Department

Under nomenclature of Non- nutrition, a number of items figure in the scheme which are essential for providing nutrition by way of cooked food to the beneficiaries. These items include

Kerosene stoves, Pressure Cookers, utensils etc. Play way material for the children, medicine kits, weighing machines are also provided. The

total expenditure for Non-nutrition items is as under: -

S.No.	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	0.00	323.389	323.389
2	2007-08	0.00	133.760	133.760
3	2008-09	0.00	8529.91	8529.91
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	141.54	18.40	159.94

Source: Social Welfare Department

Total No. of beneficiaries covered category wise during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under the Supplementary Nutrition scheme (SNP) in the State is as under:-

Category	No. of beneficiaries		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
0-3 years	237048	267543	284002
3-6 years	187720	212354	216227
Pregnant and Lactating mothers	98190	120250	120952
<b>Total</b>	<b>522958</b>	<b>600147</b>	<b>621181</b>

Source: Social Welfare Department

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>11<sup>th</sup> Plan Goal</u>
Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	941	949
Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years) (%)	29.4	14.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	50	24
Anaemia among women (%) (15-49)	53.1	26.6
Total Fertility Rate (per women)	2.4	2.0

Source: 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-12, Planning Commission (GOI)

During the current financial year 2009-10, about 7.93 lac beneficiaries consisting of children 06 months to 06 years of age, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers are expected to be covered.

- 3094 Additional Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned under Expansion Programme Phase III, the functioning of which will create additional job opportunities for 6188 Anganwadi Workers and helpers.
- Government of India has approved construction of 425 Model Anganwadi buildings at a uniform cost of Rs.2.46 lakhs each on the sharing pattern of 75:25 between Centre and State. 193 Model buildings have been constructed and an amount of Rs. 635.83 lakhs stands utilized.
- In order to improve the functional efficiency, the field functionaries of ICDS are continuously being trained

## ICDS (Non-Nutrition)

The sharing pattern of the scheme has been changed by the GOI w.e.f. 01-04-2009 from 100% to 90:10%.

**B. Sarva Shiksha Abiyan**, the flagship programme for universalisation of elementary education and universal retention, shall be continued with the mission to achieve the following objectives:-

- Universal enrolment of 06-14 age group children including the hard to reach segment
- Substantial improvement in quality and standards as per NCERT quality tools and;
- All gender, social gaps in enrolment to be eliminated by 2007-12.
- Universalisation of Mid-day-Meals scheme at Primary and Upper Primary level.

**C. The National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPDR)** was set up in March, 2007 for effective implementation of child rights in the country.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers has been launched to provide its services to the children of age group 0-6 years. It includes supplementary nutrition, emergency medicines and contingencies. At present about 28000 creches are functioning under the scheme benefiting about 7 lac children.

An autonomous organisation of Ministry of Women and child Development Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) is functioning with the goal to promote domestic adoption and inter country adoption under the guidelines of Government of India. CARA is also implementing the Shishu Greh Scheme for providing institutional care to children up to the age of 6 years.

**D. Residential Institutions** have also been set up for Blinds, Orphans and destitute women. Free boarding, lodging, medical care and educational facilities are provided at Bal Ashrams. 24 Bal Ashrams have been set up sofar, having capacity of 1105 inmates.

of the scheme or 25% in case of schemes where such proportion is not fixed.

**Thrust Areas for development of women and children**

- Provision of Law, regarding prohibition of use of child labour for domestic purposes, will be implemented more vigorously so that children are not misused and the children are able to develop to their full potential.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to half the present level by end of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- A monitoring system with regard to the implementation of the schemes relating to Women Empowerment and Child Development will be introduced. A committee consisting of Principal Secretary Planning & Development Deptt., and Secretaries of the Health, Education and Social Welfare departments will monitor the implementation of the programmes related to Women Empowerment and Child Development on a regular basis.
- All the beneficiary oriented schemes shall be monitored to ensure that proportion of female beneficiaries to total beneficiaries, is not less than that fixed under the guidelines



# Welfare and Development of Backward Classes and Other weaker Sections

## 16 CHAPTER

National Development, commitment towards the welfare of the under privileged, down trodden, backward and vulnerable sections of the society is tremendous. Scheduled Castes constitute 7.59% and Scheduled Tribes constitute 10.90% of the total population of the State. As these groups account for a sizeable proportion of the total population, the State of J & K has initiated many schemes for their upliftment on socio-economic front. The State has approved schemes keeping in view especially the economic scenario of these classes and many more schemes are in the pipeline.

The schemes for the upliftment of the said target group, are implemented through various Departments/Corporations, which are:

1. The J&K Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Other Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.,
2. Social Welfare Department and
3. Women Development Corporation.

### 1. The Jammu and Kashmir SC, ST and BC Development Corporation Ltd

As per Memorandum of Association of the Corporation, the Corporation is intended to take up wide range of activities for socio-economic and educational upliftment of the target group people. For this, the Corporation may operate establishment/ enterprises of any description or advance loans at its own or in collaboration with any organization, to members of these classes to start any profession, trade or industry in farm, non-farm or service sectors.

### Main Financing Schemes of the Corporation

Presently, the Corporation is providing Loan Assistance on Concessional Rates of

Interest to the Target Group persons for establishment of income generating units under the following main schemes:

- A. Bank Tie-up scheme.
- B. Direct Financing Scheme (in collaboration with National Level Corporations of Government of India)
- C. Skill Development Training Programme
- D. Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their Dependents.(Time Bound Scheme).

### A. Bank Tie-up Scheme:

This scheme is meant for those beneficiaries who are living below the poverty line and interested in the establishment of small income generating units up to Rs.1.00 lakh. This is a regular scheme of the Corporation for whole of the financial year. The Corporation provides subsidy to the extent of 50% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs.10, 000 per unit for SC, ST & BC beneficiaries and 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs.3,000/- in case of other Backward Classes beneficiaries who are sanctioned loans by the Bank under the scheme. The Grants for subsidy are being released by the State Govt. out of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Schedule Caste Plan (SCP) for SCs and SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for STs and from State Plan for BCs.

### Eligibility Criteria for Bank Tie Up Scheme:

- One should be a permanent resident of J&K State and also a member of SC, ST and BC communities.
- One should have the family income below the poverty line i.e. Rs. 19750/- p.a. for Rural and Rs. 27270/- p.a. for Urban Areas (which is notified by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India from time to time).



- One should not be a defaulter of any financial institution.
- One should not have already availed of the benefit of subsidy.
- One should be having necessary skill / experience in the activity / trade applied for.

**Table: 16.1 Year-wise Target and Achievement under Bank tie-up scheme**

Year	Targets Of units	Cases sponsored to Banks	Cases sanctioned by Banks	Targets achieved (Amt. in lacs)		
				No. of units established	Subsidy Disbursed	Bank loan Disbursed
2006-07	1200	1520	900	900	76.57	191.42
2007-08	1200	1575	793	793	68.86	172.15
2008-09	1460	1873	1069	656	54.32	236.24
2009-10 (12 / 2009)	1680	1460	790	260	19.38	53.85

Source: J&K SCs, STs & B.C. Dev. Corpn. Ltd

Under Bank Tie-up Scheme, 1200 units and 1460 units were targeted for 2007-08 and 2008-09. 1575 cases were sponsored to banks during 2007-08, out of which 793 cases were sanctioned with subsidy component and bank loan input of Rs.68.86 lakhs and Rs 172.15 lakhs respectively. During 2008-09, 1873 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 656 units

were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 54.32 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.236.24 lakh loan was disbursed. Likewise in the year 2009-10, 1460 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 260 units were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 19.38 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.53.85 lakh loan was disbursed ending December 2009.

**Table: 16.2 Category-wise Achievements under Bank Tie Up Scheme from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto ending Dec. 2009)** (Rs In Lacs)

Year	Physical Achievements (Units Established)				Financial Achievements (Subsidy Component)			
	SC	ST	BC	Total	SC	ST	BC	Total
2006-07	370	436	94	900	32.10	41.65	2.82	76.57
2007-08	326	374	93	793	29.95	36.15	2.76	68.86
2008-09	289	284	83	656	25.30	26.55	2.47	54.32
2009-10 (12 / 2009)	213	00	47	260	17.99	00	1.39	19.38

Due to Non-availability of Subsidy Funds under SCA to TSP from the year 2008-09, the Achievements are negligible or nil. Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd

## B. Direct Financing Schemes:

The Corporation provides loans to the Target Group People in collaboration with the National Level Corporations viz. NSFDC, NSTFDC, NMDFC, NBCFDC, NSKFDC, NHFDC on concessional rates of interest. The National Level Corporations provide assistance

in the shape of redeemable loan against the State Govt. Guarantee cover to the J&K SCs, STs and BCs Development Corporation for implementing the scheme of loaning in the J&K State for upliftment of Target Group Beneficiaries.

**Table: 16.3 Apex Corporation-wise Quantum of Loan and Rate of Interest** (Rs. In Lakhs)

Scheme/s	National Level Corporation	Maximum Quantum of Loan (for Individual Beneficiary and in Group)	Rate of Interest
Direct Financing in Collaboration with National Corporations of the Govt. of India	NSFDC for SCs	From Rs. 0.30 to Rs. 30.00	4.8%
	NSTFDC for STs	From Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 10.00	4.8%
	NBCFDC for BCs	From Rs. 0.25 to Rs. 5.00	6%
	NMDFC for Minorities	From Rs. 0.25 to Rs. 5.00	6%
	NSKFDC for Safai Karamcharies	From Rs. 0.30 to Rs. 10.00	4.8%
	NHFDC for Handicapped	From Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 25.00	5-6%

Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd

Year	Targets		Achievements	
	Physical	Finance	Physical	Finance
2006-07	310	600.00	126	323.32
2007-08	350	600.00	226	645.89
2008-09	850	850.00	376	488.74
2009-10 (12 / 2009)	670	950.00	189	310.70

Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd

The corporation has started the awareness campaign of this scheme at Tehsil, Block and Village level by organizing camps at far flung areas of the State. The Corporation has tried its

best to reach at the doorsteps of the target group people and to provide due share of financing to each area.

Year	SC		ST		BC		Minorities		Safai Karamchari		Handicapped		Total	
	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin	Ph	Fin
2006-07	36	122.48	13	62.86	Nil	Nil	14	48.35	63	89.63	Nil	Nil	126	323.32
2007-08	53	150.77	87	377.16	04	15.96	04	16.93	66	80.06	11	5.01	226	645.89
2008-09	81	142.75	160	210.15	16	38.43	01	0.92	27	19.44	91	77.05	376	488.74
2009-10 (12 / 2009)	93	167.08	22	23.37	02	5.20	01	0.95	50	72.50	34	41.49	189	310.70

Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd

The areas of activities which are being taken up for financing are mainly under the following broad sectors:

- Transport Sector Activities.
- Agriculture and Allied Activities.
- Small Business / Trade.
- Tiny / Cottage Industry or Service Activity.
- Artisans and Traditional Activities.

### Financing Programmes under Direct Financing Schemes:

**(i) Term Loan Scheme:**

Under the Scheme, Projects costing upto Rs. 30.00 Lacs for SCs, upto Rs. 10.00 Lacs each for STs and Safai Karamcharies, upto Rs. 5.00 Lacs each for BCs and National Minorities and upto Rs. 25.00 Lacs for Handicapped Categories are considered. The National Level Corporation provide Loan Assitance to the extent of 85-90% of the Project Cost, 5-10% is to be contributed by the J&K SC / ST Corporation and 5% by the beneficiaries.

**(ii) Micro Credit Finance Scheme (MCF):**

Under the Scheme, the Corporation provides Short Term Loans at concessional rate of interest i.e. 5% P.a. to the Target Group Beneficiaries who are living below double the Poverty Line and repayment period under the scheme is 36 months.

**(iii) Mahila Samridi Yojana (MSY) & Adiwasi Mahila Sashaktikaram Yojana (AMSU):**

Under the Scheme, the Corporation provides Loans to the Target Group Women Beneficiaries at concessional rate of interest i.e. 4% P.a. who are living below down the Poverty Line and repayment period under the scheme is 36 months.

**Mahila Kissan Yojana (MKY):**

The Scheme is available for Scheduled Castes Women, for need-based income generating units under Agriculture and Allied Activities to Agriculture Sector, the maximum quantum of loan is Rs. 50,000/-, at the interest rate of 5% P.a. and repayment period under the scheme is 54 months.

**(iv) Mahila Adikrikta Yojana Scheme (MAY):**

The Scheme is available for Women Safai Karamcharies / Scavengers, for need-based income generating units. The maximum quantum of loan is Rs. 50,000 at the rate of interest 5% P.a. and repayment period under the scheme is 54 months.

The Scheme is meant to facilitate job oriented education amongst the weaker sections of the Target Group viz. Backward Classes, Notified National Minorities, Safai Karamcharies / Scavengers and Physically disabled (Handicapped). The scheme is for pursuing professional and Technical courses.

**(v) Educational Loan:**

The Funding Pattern under Education Loan Scheme is:

**Table:16.6**

Apex Corporation	Max. Quantum of Loan	Rate of Interest P.a.
NBCFDC	Upto Rs. 5.00 Lacs	4 %
NMDFC	Upto Rs. 3.00 Lacs	3 %
NSKFDC	Upto Rs. 7.50 Lacs for studies in India and Rs. 15.00 Lacs for studies in abroad	6%
NHFDC		

Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd

**C. Skill Development Programme:**

The Corporation has been undertaking various Skill Development Programmes by imparting training to the candidates of Target Groups to develop their skills and knowledge with a view to enhance their competence for wage employment / self employment. Under the scheme, the Corporation arranges need-based vocational training / skill development

programmes with the financial support from the National Level Corporations. The Corporation has so far provided training to 2672 youths of the target group, in the field of Computers, Typewriters, Cutting / Tailoring, Mechanical Trades, Sisal Fibre Products / Bamboo Crafts and Handicraft Product, Calico Printing, Amber Charkha etc.

**Table:16.7 Achievement under Skill Development and Training Programme for the year 2009-10 (upto ending Dec. 2009)**

Training Course / Trade	No. of Candidates	Name of Training Institution	Training Programme sponsored by	Training Expenditure
Mobile Repairing	15 . SC Candidates	J&K ITCO	J&K ITCO	Incurred by ITCO
Computer Application Course	20 . Handicapped Candidates	CIC . BDO Office Akhnoor	National Handicapped Corporation	Rs. 86,000/-

Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn:Ltd

**D. Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their Dependents:**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the year 1992-93 had launched the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers

Development Department / Local Bodies, Rural Development / Rural Sanitation Department etc. The job of rehabilitation was given to the J&K SC / ST / BC Development Corporation.

The objective of the Scheme is to liberate and rehabilitate all the manual scavengers (including their dependents) who are still engaged in obnoxious and inhuman occupation of manually removing the night soil and filth, in a time bound manner. The identification was to be done by the Urban

The agencies viz. Municipal Councils have identified and provided a list of 117 dependents of manual scavengers and certified that all the manual scavengers stood rehabilitated in alternate trades / occupations over the years and at present no person is engaged in the manual scavenging in the State. The Corporation has provided skill development training to all the 117 identified persons and rehabilitated them in dignified alternate trades.

**Table: 16.8**

No. of Persons	No. of Persons	Training Expenditure	No. of Persons opted to set up	No. of Persons opted to avail	Subsidy Disbursed	Bank Loan Disbursed
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Identified	availed Training		their Income Generating Units at their own resources	Loan with Bank Assistance		
117	117*	12.27 Lacs	32	83	10,37,500	10,37,500
* After availing training, one person has expired and another one has got the Government Job Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn:Ltd						

## 5. Recovery of Loans Advanced under Direct Financing Scheme:

Yearwise Loan Recovery Position upto Nov. 2009 (Rs. In Lacs)				
Year	Cumulative Amount Due	Cumulative Amount Recovered	%age of Recovery	Amount Recovered during the year
2005-06	2208.10	1120.94	51%	141.36
2006-07	2512.62	1297.20	52%	176.99
2007-08	2926.34	1531.49	53%	235.29
2008-09	3357.55	1803.11	54%	271.62
2009-10 (11 / 2009)	3567.15	2031.04	57%	227.93
Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn:Ltd				

The Recovery area is the main challenge for the Corporation as in the beginning, when, the Corporation has undertaken direct financing scheme, the proper procedure and policies of recovery were not framed by the Corporation resulting into considerable default of loan from year to year. However, some remedial steps have been taken by the Corporation during the current financial year, like legal action, presentation of post dated cheques to the accounts of the defaulters, notices to the guarantors etc. As a result of this the recovery against current due has improved.

## 2. Social Welfare Department

The Department administers Central and State Government Schemes in the areas of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Social Security, Tribal Development and Educational up-lift of SC, ST and OBC Students. It provides direct benefit to the target groups through scholarships, hostel facilities, reimbursement of examination fees, etc. The schemes/programmes are implemented through various departments /corporations/field agencies.

### (A). SC/ST/OBC Sector

The objective of this sector is to address the problem of Backward Classes, particularly those who are economically and educationally backward. These sections of the society are

being benefited through the following schemes implemented by the Department.

### (a). Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students

The scheme is 100% State funded. Under this scheme scholarship was being provided to the students belonging to the SC category studying from 4th to 10th classes and now from 1st to 12<sup>th</sup> classes.

Under this scheme, 82995 beneficiaries have been covered with the expenditure of Rs. 205.90 lacs during the year 2006-07. The target for the year 2007-08 was 90450 beneficiaries with financial implications of Rs. 226.73 lacs against which the expenditure was registered to the tune of Rs. 195.84 lacs ending March, 2008 by providing coverage to 80047 students. The outlay for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 241.80 lacs to cover the 98855 targeted beneficiaries against which an amount of Rs. 211.63 lacs was incurred to cover 81389 beneficiaries. The approved outlay for the current financial year (2009-10) is Rs. 483.66 lacs with a target of 97600 beneficiaries.

### (b). Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students

Under this scheme the scholarship was being provided to the students belonging to the OBC category from 4th to 10th classes and now from 1st to 12th classes. This scheme is shared

between the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Under this scheme, 71094 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs. 178.96 lacs during the year 2006-07 and the target for the year 2007-08 was 76119 beneficiaries with financial implication of Rs. 320.99 lacs available under both Centre/State share. The expenditure up to ending 03/2008 was Rs. 212.12 lacs against which 77744 students were covered. The outlay for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 295.41 lacs to cover 99098 number of students against which an expenditure of Rs. 254.68 lacs was incurred with physical achievement of 98396 beneficiaries by the end of March 2009. The approved outlay for the current financial year (2009-10) is Rs. 413.54 lacs (excluding central share) to cover 90000 beneficiaries.

### **(c). Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students**

Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to those OBC students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44500/- per annum. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme over and above the committed liability which is borne by the State Government.

Under this scheme, 2746 beneficiaries were covered with the expenditure of Rs. 181.40 lacs during the year 2006-07 and the target for the year 2007-08 was 7828 beneficiaries with financial implication of Rs. 273.35 lacs available under both Centre/State Share and an amount of Rs. 176.17 lacs was utilized up to ending March, 2008 and 2998 beneficiaries benefited. The outlay for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 328.65 lacs and physical target fixed to cover 7828 students against which an expenditure of Rs. 328.62 lacs was incurred, with an achievement of 2613 beneficiaries by the end of March 2009. The approved outlay for the current financial year (2009-10) is Rs. 240.00 lacs (excluding central share) to cover 6630 beneficiaries.

### **(d). Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Students**

The scheme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) over and above the committed liability which is to be borne by the State Government. Under the scheme students of SC/ST community are being provided scholarship whose parents or guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lac annually.

During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 1124.86 lacs was available both under

State/Centre Share against which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 962.62 lacs was incurred for covering 14706 beneficiaries. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 536.29 lacs was available under both Centre/State Share for covering a target of 26701 beneficiaries and an expenditure of Rs. 516.81 lacs was incurred covering 10871 beneficiaries. The outlay under Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST students for 2008-09 was Rs. 677.00 lacs to cover 13638 beneficiaries against which an expenditure of Rs. 595.30 lacs was incurred by the end of March 2009 with an achievement of 11460 beneficiaries. The approved outlay for the current financial year (2009-10) is Rs. 400.00 lacs (excluding central share) with a physical target of 16000 beneficiaries.

### **(e). Schedule Caste Boys/Girls Hostels**

In order to provide safeguard against the exploitation and to promote and protect socially, educationally, economically weaker sections, special care has been taken for their educational interests. Hostels for SC Boys/Girls students have been constructed. The construction of SC Boys/Girls Hostels come under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes shared between the Centre and State on 50:50 basis.

During the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 79.18 lacs and Rs. 17.29 lacs respectively was available which stands fully utilized. An outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 15.00 lacs for construction of SC Boys Hostels at Landhar, Udhampur against which Rs. 43.71 lacs (with an additionality of Rs. 28.71 lacs) were incurred by the end of March 2009. The approved outlay for the current financial year i.e. 2009-10 is Rs. 35.90 lacs (excluding central share).

### **(f). Construction of Hostels for ST Boys/Girls Students**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is shared between the State and Centre on 50:50 basis. One ST hostel for boys at Degree College Anantnag is nearing completion and likewise, for Girls, similar hostel has been completed and handed-over to Womens College Srinagar. During 2006-07 and 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 86.10 lacs and Rs. 45.60 lacs respectively were available which stand fully utilized. In addition, the entire central share to the tune of Rs. 204.40 lacs stands released, expenditure ending March 2008 was of the order of Rs. 217.78 lacs. An amount of Rs. 74.69 lacs was approved outlay for 2008-09 (which include Rs. 50.00 lacs for Jammu Province and Rs.

24.69 lacs for Kashmir Division i.e. ST boys Handwara /Kupwara and Sankoo Kargil) against which an amount of Rs. 63.98 lacs was incurred by the end of March 2009. The approved outlay for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 55.26 lacs (excluding central share).

The other major schemes being implemented through the Social Welfare Department are mentioned below:-

### (B). Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS - State Sector)

The ISSS+ scheme was introduced in the year 1994-95. The scheme is borne by debit

to Plan and Non-plan budget on 50:50 basis. Under this scheme financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 200/- per person in respect of old age, women in distress (per women) and Rs. 300/- to Physically Challenged people per beneficiary per month (which has been increased to Rs. 400/- per month/beneficiary w.e.f. 01-01-2009) is paid at their door-steps through money orders. Besides, physically handicapped and the widows/divorcee in the age group of 19-45 years are provided a lump-sum one time aid in kind to the extent of Rs. 3500/- The year wise targets/achievements are as under:-

Year	Allocation	Exp. Plan	Target Nos.	Ach. No. of beneficiaries
2002-03	928.00	928.00	117472	117472
2003-04	2249.16	2206.42	145472	166903
2004-05	2022.00	1746.65	318032	173932
2005-06	966.14	966.14	175000	175000
2006-07	7663.19	7324.35	273813	273813
2007-08	8533.26	7848.14	291612	274612
2008-09	18878.38	4958.62	350612	343180
2009-10 (10/09)	5706.79	1881.17	352955	332922

Source: Social Welfare Department

### (C). National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Under this scheme the Ministry of Rural Dev. GOI provides funds for monthly pension to Old Age people @ Rs. 75/- per month per beneficiary. The State Government in the year 2002-03 ordered uniformity in the rates of monthly pension provided under ISSS which is presently being provided under this scheme. Therefore the rates of pension were increased from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 200/- per beneficiary per month. The extra burden has fallen on the

normal State plan. Now it has been increased from Rs. 200/- to 325/-per moth per beneficiary (funding pattern Rs. 125/-State + Rs. 200/- GOI). The programme has following two components:-

- i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS).
- ii. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (100% CSS).

The details of the total outlay & expenditure covering the beneficiaries under this scheme (i+ii) is given as under:-

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Target Nos.	Achievements No. of benefi.
2006-07	2437.24	2177.56	78732	78732
2007-08	2719.29	2705.52	92029	77649
2008-09	3971.99	3100.50	132000	126246
2009-10 (10/09)	5220.62	1689.22	137778	126695

Source: Social Welfare Department

### (D). National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Under this Scheme, financial assistance @ 10000/- is being provided to the family in case

of death of primary bread earner of the family living below the poverty line. The detail of expenditure and achievements made during 2007-08 & 2008-09 under the scheme is given below:-

**Table: 16.12 Achievements under National Family Benefit Scheme (Rs. in lacs)**

Year	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of cases)
2007-08	612.44	6123
2008-09	268.90	2689

Source: Social Welfare Department

Two new sub-schemes under the NSAP are being launched viz. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) on the pattern of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme where under Rs. 125 as State Share and Rs. 200 as Central Share shall be paid to the widows and physically disabled persons per month. The eligibility condition for the widows and disabled persons is as under:

**IGNWPS:** Widows of the age of 40-64 years belonging to below poverty line.

**IGNDPS:** Disabled persons of the age of 18-64 years belonging to below poverty line with more than 40% severe or multiple disabilities. 8778 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under this scheme annually.

#### **(E). Expansion of Bal-Ashram & Nari Niketan**

The Department is providing free boarding and lodging to destitute women, Orphans and visually handicapped persons. For this purpose 24 Bal Ashrams and 12 Nari Niketans have been set up by the State Government. Out of 4 Bal Ashrams in Kashmir Division three Bal Ashrams Manzgam (Anantnag), Handwara (Kupwara) and Khansahib (Budgam) stand completed and 1 is under construction at Pinjoora (Shopian) including one Nari-Niketan at Gulgam, Kupwara. Likewise, in Jammu division one Nariniketan at Udhampur and two Bal Ashrams at Udhampur and Mangnar (Poonch) are under construction. An expenditure of Rs. 301.22 lacs has been made up to ending March, 2009. During the current financial year 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 114.81 lacs has been approved for completion of the ongoing works.

#### **(F). Pre-Matric Scholarship to Physically Handicapped**

Under this scheme State Government is providing monthly Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped Students with an objective to enhance their level of literacy and the scheme is in vogue since 1976. The enhanced rate of scholarship has come into force from January, 2009 under which students of this category from 1st to 5th class will be paid scholarship @ Rs.450/- (Boys) and Rs.675/- (girls). From Class 6th to class 8<sup>th</sup>, boys will be paid Rs.900/- while

as girls will receive Rs. 1350/-. For the classes of 9th and 10<sup>th</sup>, boys will receive scholarship of Rs.1350/- and girls, Rs.1800/- while as students of this category will be provided scholarship of Rs.1350/- for boys and Rs.2700/- for girls.

Under this scheme, against the approved outlay of Rs 57.14 lakhs, 6718 beneficiaries were covered with an expenditure of Rs. 30.73 lacs during the year 2008-09 against the target of 6748 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 108.34 lacs have been approved during the current financial year (2009-10) for the scheme.

#### **(G). Post-Matric Scholarship to Physically Handicapped**

The scheme aims at providing scholarship to the students studying at the Post-Matric level. The income ceiling of the parents/guardian of the students should be Rs. 44,500/- per annum. The earmarked outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 15.00 lacs for coverage of 290 beneficiaries against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.67 lacs for covering 226 beneficiaries was incurred. The approved outlay for 2009-10 is Rs.33.00 lacs.

#### **(H). Contributory Social Security Scheme**

A new scheme Contributory Social Security Scheme was implemented during 2004-05 as approved by Planning and Dev. Department. Under the scheme Rs. 100/- shall be deposited monthly by a marginal worker and the equal amount shall be provided by the State Government. However, the beneficiary should not be below 21 years of age with yearly income not exceeding Rs. 30,000/- from all sources.

The approved outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 80.00 lacs to cover the 53300 beneficiaries against which an expenditure of Rs. 41.13 lacs was incurred to cover the 3427 beneficiaries by the end of March 2009. The approved outlay for the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 80.00 lacs to cover 75000 beneficiaries.

#### **(I). Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children whose Parents are engaged in Un-Clean Occupation**

Under this scheme students whose parents are engaged in un-clean occupation are provided the scholarship of Rs. 25/- Rs. 40/- and Rs. 50/- for primary, middle and secondary level respectively per month for 10 months. Besides

ad hoc grant of Rs. 500/- per annum is also provided to every student.

The outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 19.00 lacs to cover the 2371 children against which an amount of Rs. 18.74 lacs was incurred by the end of March 2009 with an achievement of 1413 beneficiaries. The approved outlay for the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs. 6.00 lacs (excluding central share) to cover 2400 beneficiaries.

### (J). Construction of Model Anganwadi Buildings

Under the scheme "Construction of Model Anganwadi Centres", 425 Model Anganwadi Buildings were sanctioned by GOI for construction on sharing basis between GOI and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. Against total Central Share of Rs. 398.44 lacs the GOI released only Rs. 300.00 lacs in favour of the State as 1st installment of Central Share. However, 375 Model Anganwadi Centres (MACs) have been taken up for construction so far out of which 193 MACs stand completed as on 31-03-2008 and an expenditure of Rs. 635.83 lacs (State Share Rs. 377.07 lacs Central Share Rs.258.76 lacs) has been incurred ending March 2009. An amount of Rs. 541.52 lacs is approved outlay for 2009-10 under State sector.

### (K). Rehabilitation Council for Victims of Militancy

The J&K, Rehabilitation Council has been providing financial assistance to the militancy-hit victims of J&K State since 1996. The objectives of the Council are to provide the assistance for the physical, psychological and economical rehabilitation of the victims of militancy in J&K with special focus on widows, orphans, handicapped and the aged persons whose breadwinner is killed or incapacitated as a result of militancy. The year, the J&K Rehabilitation Council came into being, the assistance is being given by the council under following schemes: -

- i. Scholarship to School going Orphan Children.
- ii. Marriage assistance to young Widows and grown up daughters.
- iii. Pension to Old-Age/Widows.
- iv. Artificial Appliances/Aids to the handicapped persons.
- v. Scholarship for
  - a) Professional Studies.
  - b) Re-imburement of tuition fee to educational institutions.
  - c) Maintenance allowances for hostellers.
  - d) Maintenance allowance for day scholars as per the norms laid in the schemes.

During the year 2006-07, Rs. 370.33 lacs were utilized covering 6017 beneficiaries. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 564.31 lacs was the outlay to cover 8877 beneficiaries against which an amount of Rs. 384.87 lacs expenditure was incurred and 7000 beneficiaries were benefited. An amount of Rs. 300 lacs was approved to cover 8079 beneficiaries for the year 2008-09 which include Rs. 165.00 lacs approved grant/Share capital towards Corpus funds under State Sector, which were utilized by the end of March 2009, by covering 7018 beneficiaries. For the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 300 lacs is approved Plan outlay as grant / share under capital component toward corpus funds under State Sector to cover 8964 beneficiaries, against which expenditure to the tune of Rs. 41.25 Lakhs stands incurred covering 7640 beneficiaries as on ending October 2009. The proposed outlay for the financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 300.00 lacs to cover 9125 beneficiaries.

Source: *Draft Annual Plan for Rehabilitation Council of Victims of Militancy*

### (L). Advisory Board for Gujjar and Bakarwal

Gujjar Bakarwal sub plan is being implemented through State Advisory Board for the Development of Gujjars and Bakerwals for welfare and upliftment of this down trodden section of the society. The main programmes of the Board are Management of 16 G&B hostels with intake capacity of 1425 inmates which include 3 girls Hostels. Besides the Board provides Pre-Matric Scholarships to G&B Students. During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 713.65 lacs has been utilized under G&B sub plan out of which Rs. 405.81 lacs stand utilized for Pre-Matric Scholarship covering 162000 students. During the year 2007-08 the total outlay was Rs. 752.00 lacs out of which Rs. 435.00 lacs were meant for Pre-Matric Scholarship to 185000 students with an expenditure of Rs. 768.33 lacs which also includes the additionality. The outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 670.00 lacs for implementation of various schemes and providing scholarships and other benefits to 1.90 lacs students against which an expenditure of Rs. 789.98 lacs was incurred by the end of March 2009 including the anticipated expenditure against the additionalities provided by Planning and Development Deptt. The approved outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 1400.00 lacs for implementation of various schemes, out of which Rs. 1098.00 Lacs is meant for pre-matric scholarships to cover 2,00,000 students. The proposed outlay for the financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 1655.08 lacs to provide scholarships to 2,20,000



students, management of 13 Boys Hostels, 3 Girls Hostels and implementation of other programmes.

*Source: Draft Annual Plan State Advisory Board for Development of Gujjar and Bakarwal*

### (M). Advisory Board for Pahari Speaking People

Pahari Speaking people are amongst most under privileged linguistic minority mostly living in pitiable conditions near the ALC and other remote area of the State of J&K. State Advisory Board for the development of Pahari Speaking people has a mandate to work and to propose economic interventions for bridging the gap with focus on integrated development programme for the rapid and accelerated socio-economic development in the areas dominated by Pahari Speaking people like Rajouri, Poonch, Baramulla, Kupwara and Anantnag.

The Hostel Building at Kupwara has been completed in the month of April 2009 at an estimated cost of Rs. 92.78 lacs against which Rs. 69.15 lacs has been incurred and there is work done liability to the tune of Rs. 23.63 lacs which has been projected in the Revised Annual Plan 2009-10. For the construction of Pahari Hostel Building at Jammu, land measuring 17 Kanals has been acquired by the State Advisory Board from Jammu Development Authority at a cost of Rs. 119.00 lacs at village Keran Bantalab Jammu. Against the land compensation of Rs. 199.00 lacs, an amount of Rs. 43.00 lacs only has been paid till date to JDA, thus leaving an amount of Rs. 76.00 lacs which has been projected in the Revised annual Plan 2009-10. As regards construction of the Hostel Building, an amount of Rs. 46.00 lacs placed at the disposal of the executing agency. Compound Wall of the Hostel Building is nearing completion. The Total Approved Outlay under Annual Plan for 2009-10 is Rs. 1095.00 lacs for implementation of various schemes and providing scholarships to 1.51 Lac students and other benefits to Pahari Speaking People (PSP) against which an expenditure of Rs. 57.71 lacs was incurred by the end of October 2009. The proposed outlay for the Draft Annual Plan 2010-11 is Rs. 1478.58 lacs which include Rs. 1240.00 lacs to provide scholarships to 1.38 lac students, construction of Hostel Building and meeting other recurring/ non-recurring expenditure.

*Source: Draft Annual Plan - State Advisory Board for the Dev. of Pahari Speaking People, J&K.*

### 3. Women's Development Corporation

J&K Women Development Corporation was established in the year 1991 and started its

functioning in the year 1994. The main objectives of the Corporation are to provide financial assistance for the activities like Food Processing, Weaving, Spinning, Handicraft, Dairy Units, Video-graphy, Sericulture, Floriculture, Agriculture activities and other viable units. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crore, against which Rs. 483.53 lacs have been provided by the State Government upto ending 2007-08. Against an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lacs under Annual Plan 2007-08 an expenditure of Rs. 150.00 lacs has been incurred ending March, 2008 with an achievement of 774 beneficiaries under NMDFC, NBCFDC and NHFDC. Besides, 245 candidates were provided training under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Skill Development/Vocational). The plan assistance in the shape of State share to the tune of Rs. 800.00 lacs was approved under State Share for the year 2008-09 to cover 860 beneficiaries against which an expenditure of Rs. 369.19 lacs was incurred by the end of March 2009. The Annual Plan Approved Outlay for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 300.33 lacs to cover 1634 beneficiaries against which expenditure to the tune of Rs. 62.62 lacs stands incurred as on ending October 2009. The proposed outlay for the Draft Annual Plan 2010-11 is Rs. 387.75 lacs.

*Source: Draft Annual Plan – J&K State Women Development Corporation.*

### Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

Under the scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, sufficient funds are earmarked as tied grants (ACA) in the Annual Plan of the State under the scheme Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the welfare of the ST category which are released on 100% basis by Government of India Ministry of Tribal Affairs through State Finance Department for their utilization during a particular financial year as per the prescribed guidelines of Ministry. As per the guidelines of the Scheme for effective implementation of various programmes under taken under the tribal sub-plan (TSP) funds are being provided with the State Government by extending special central assistance (SCA) as an additive to the State tribal sub-plan (TSP). The main objective and scope of SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP has now been extended to cover the employment-cum-income generation and the connected infrastructure not only to family based units but also being run by

the Self-Help-Groups (SHGA)/community. As per the norms laid down by Government of India 70% of the funds are to be reflected for cluster based activities and remaining 30% for scattered population. Besides, out of the total allocation for particular financial year 30% of the SCA can be utilized for infrastructure development and 70% for income generating units. Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India the funds are being provided by the Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs for creation and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country.

Both the schemes are being implemented through the concerned DDCs who are nodal agencies for implementation of the schemes under the State. As soon as the ACA is earmarked under the plan by the Planning and Development Department, the DDCs are asked to formulate action plans in consultation with the respective District Advisory Boards for STs as per the tentative ceilings conveyed by the Social Welfare Department. The action plans are then consolidated at State level and submitted to the Government of India for approval/release of ACA.

During the year 2008-09 an outlay of Rs. 1317.00 lacs and Rs. 517.00 lacs was earmarked under the schemes SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) respectively by the Planning and Development Department. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs conveyed an allocation of Rs 1352.00 lacs and Rs. 484.14 lacs, respectively, under these schemes for the year 2008-09 against which the 1st instalments of Rs. 676.00 lacs under SCA to TSP and Rs. 193.66 lacs under Article 275(1) were only released in favour of the State, though the requisite Utilization Certificate for the year 2007-08 and the Action Plan 2008-09 were submitted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as per the prescribed proforma/spreadsheet as demanded by them well in time. The tentative expenditure 2008-09 under the schemes SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) is Rs. 434.33 lacs. Further, as per the instructions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI, the DDCs have been advised to formulate the Action Plans for the current financial year 2009-10 under both the schemes by giving 10% increase to the allocations, earmarked by the Ministry for the 2008-09.

For the current financial year 2009-10, the GoI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, have communicated an allocation of Rs. 1400.00 Lacs under SCA to TSP and Rs. 1160.00 Lacs under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India. The Action Plans have accordingly been formulated and furnished to GOI on the basis of proposals received from the respective Districts. However,

no funds have been received so far, for implementation of the scheme.

### **Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)**

The scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Casts Sub Plan (SCSP) is linked with the Gol's strategy for the development of Scheduled Caste. The main objective of the scheme is to give thrust to the economic development programmes for scheduled castes with reference to their occupational pattern and secondly, to increase the productivity and income from their limited resources.

#### **Criteria for utilization of funds**

- Funds should be spent in consonance with effective linkage with viability of the scheme.
- Efforts should be made to extend the benefits of educational and other developmental programmes to ensure the upper mobility of SCs.
- Focus should be on groups like landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, artisans, civic sanitation workers, leather workers and other organized labour.
- Infrastructural development programmes in areas having 50% or more Scheduled Caste population.

The main objective of SCA is the economic development of SC population in order to bring them above the poverty line, and therefore, only 10% of the total SCA should be utilized for infrastructural development programmes in the villages having 50% or more SC Population.

Under the scheme funds are provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI on 100% basis for the welfare of Scheduled Casts of the State. During the year 2008-09 an allocation of Rs. 230.48 lacs was conveyed/released in favour of the State out of which Rs. 200.48 lacs were released to the DDCs of Jammu Province except District Poonch for implementation of the scheme as per the prescribed guidelines. The balance of Rs. 30.00 lacs earmarked for SC/ST Development Corporation were parked with the department for non submission of UCs of the year 2007-08 from the Corporation. For current financial year 2009-10, the GOI, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment have communicated an allocation of Rs. 215.79 lacs against which so far an amount of Rs. 173.29 lacs have been received as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during the current financial year.

## Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS Scheme was started in J&K State in the year 1975. Presently J&K State has 141 ICDS Projects (including one migrant project) and 25483 AWCs sanctioned by Government of India.

The funds received from the State as well as Central Government are expended under two major Heads i.e. Nutrition items and Non-nutrition items. Nutrition is funded by State Plan

and Central Government in the shape of Supplementary Nutrition. The revenue component of the scheme is predominantly from the GOI. Only a small portion of Honorarium for AWWs and AWHs was earlier borne on State Plan which has now been transferred to Non plan Budget along-with resources w.e.f. 01-04-2008.

During past four years the position of funds received both from State Government as well as Central Government is as under:-

**Table: 16.13 Funds received under ICDS (Rs. in lacs)**

S. No	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	966.00	6880.984	7846.984
2	2007-08	1065.00	8001.405	9066.405
3	2008-09	-	4557.80	4557.80
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	-	6351.10	6351.10

Source: Social Welfare Department

**Table: 16.14 Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS (Rs. in lacs)**

S.No.	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	2275.40	996.76	3272.16
2	2007-08	3631.00	917.69	4548.69
3	2008-09	3995.00	697.98	4692.98
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	7364.00	1671.09	9035.09

Source: Social Welfare Department

Under nomenclature of Non- nutrition, a number of items figure in the scheme which is essential for providing nutrition by way of cooked food to the beneficiaries. These items include Kerosene stoves, Pressure Cookers, utensils

etc. Play way material for the children, medicine kits, weighing machines are also provided. The total expenditure for Non-nutrition items is as under: -

**Table: 16.15 Non- nutritional Assistance under ICDS (Rs. in lacs)**

S.No.	Years	State Share	Central Share	Total
1	2006-07	0.00	323.389	323.389
2	2007-08	0.00	133.760	133.760
3	2008-09	0.00	8529.91	8529.91
4	2009-10 (12/2009)	141.54	18.40	159.94

Source: Social Welfare Department

Total No. of beneficiaries covered category wise during 2006-07 and 2007-08 under the Supplementary Nutrition scheme (SNP) in the State is as under:-

**Table: 16.16 No. of beneficiaries under ICDS**

Category	No. of beneficiaries		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
0-3 years	237048	267543	284002
3-6 years	187720	212354	216227
Pregnant and Lactating mothers	98190	120250	120952
<b>Total</b>	<b>522958</b>	<b>600147</b>	<b>621181</b>

Source: Social Welfare Department

During the year 2008-09 against a requirement of Rs. 10838.99 lacs under ICDS

(Non Nutrition), a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 4557.80 lacs only was released by the GOI.

In addition to the above, the norms for ICDS (Nutrition/ Non-nutrition) have now been revised by the GOI with effect from 01-04-2009. During the current financial year 2009-10, about 7.93 lac beneficiaries consisting of children 06 months to 06 years of age, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers, are expected to be covered.

### ICDS (Non-Nutrition)

The sharing pattern of the scheme has been changed by the GOI w.e.f. 01-04-2009 from 100% to 90:10%. In this connection the State Planning & development Department has already given its approval for implementation of the scheme as per the revised sharing pattern/norms and agreed to provide the State Share of the scheme as soon as the requirement for the CFY is worked by the SWD. Directorates of Social welfare Jammu/Kashmir (DSWJ/K) have already been asked to work out the requirement under the scheme as per the revised norms.

### Composite Regional Centre

- The prime objectives of this centre are:-
  - Human resource Development by training Rehabilitation Professionals, Village level workers, Multi Rehabilitation workers and other functionaries in Government and Non Government sectors.
  - Linkages with existing Medical, Educational and Employment services following the principles of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and offer extension services in the Rural areas.
  - To provide Rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities and to undertake Designing, Fabrication and Fitment of aids and appliances.
  - To serve as Resource Centre for rehabilitation and special education of persons with disabilities.
  - Early detection, intervention and prevention of disabilities.
  - Disability evaluation and certification
  - Vocational training and employment
  - Counselling, guidance and involvement of parents and family.

### Major achievements

- A separate and independent Directorate of Tribal Affairs has been established in September 2008
- Various types of Prematric scholarships for different reserved categories of students were integrated, rationalized and enhanced w.e.f 1-1-2009.

- Per day Diet charges for inmates of various hostels being run by the Social Welfare Department like Nari Niketans, Bal Ashrams, G&B Hostels, Hostels for the Pahari Speaking Students were enhanced from Rs. 25/- per day per inmates to Rs. 50/- per day per inmate w.e.f. 1-1-2009.
- Monthly pension for the people with disabilities (physically handicapped) was enhanced from Rs. 300/- per month to Rs.400/- per month with effect from 1-1-2009
- Two special buses with barrier free facilities for facilitating the travel of physically challenged persons one each for Jammu and Srinagar cities in the first instance have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lacs/bus.
- SRO 294 of 2005 regarding Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Rules stands modified vide SRO 144 of 2008 dated 28-5-2008, wherein reservation in promotion for SC and ST has been increased from 4% to 8% and 5% to 10% respectively. This has resulted in addressing the long pending demand of these communities.
- One ST Hostel in the premises of Women's college MA Road Srinagar with an intake capacity of 100 inmates stands completed and handed over to Education Department.

# Power

# 17

CHAPTER

Availability and access to commercial energy are considered as catalyst for economic growth. Power or electricity is the essential source of commercial energy to attain the sustained and continued growth in the economy. Reforms in this sector, to make the power sector efficient and more competitive, have been underway for several years and while there has been some progress, shortage of power and lack of access continues to be a major constraint on the economic growth.

In J&K, power generation is looked after by the State owned Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation (JKSPDC) and transmission and distribution by J&K Power Development Department (JKPDD). Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Corporation is mandated to plan, execute, operate and maintain all generating stations including taking over such stations that existed at the time of creation of the corporation. The installed capacity of 21 power houses presently in operation with JKPD is 933.70 MWs comprising of 175 MWs of gas turbines (not usually operated due to high cost) and 758.70 MWs of Hydel Stations including recently commissioned 450 MW Baglihar HEP-1. In addition, the installed capacity of the projects under operation with NHPC is 1560 MW from which free power (12% of installed capacity) is made available to the state. As thermal projects are rarely operated due to high cost of operation, the total reliable capacity is restricted to hydro projects only, including free power share from NHPC projects. In private sector, two projects with an aggregate capacity of 17.5 MW have been commissioned out of 10 projects awarded to various IPPs. The pie chart depicts the basin wise identified potential in MWs.

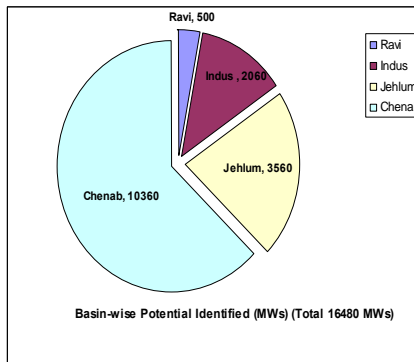
During the 10th Five Year Plan, Rs. 2879.49 crore was approved as outlay against which Rs. 2873.63 crore were spent on all the projects/schemes. An amount of Rs.8190.12 crore has been earmarked for this sector under 11th Five Year Plan which is 180 percent more than that of 10th Plan outlay. The approved outlay for 2009-10 was to the tune of

Rs.1047.00 crores, out of which Rs.102.80 crores have been spent ending Oct., 2009. The proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 is Rs.1154.67 crore.

Under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme, Rupees 17846.40 crores were earmarked for development of power in the State. This includes an amount of Rs 15035.40 crores in the Central Sector projects for generation of power and Rs 2811.00 crores for strengthening transmission and distribution network including Rs.630.00 crores for Baglihar HEP (450 MW), Rs.119.00 crores for access road to Sawalkote HEP and Rs.78.00 crores for Damkund. Ramban road for Sawalkote HEP.

### Power Supply / Demand Scenario in J&K

The 16th All India Power Survey has projected an increase in power demand of Jammu and Kashmir from 1706 MWs i.e. 9640 MUs during 2004-05 to 2120 MWs i.e. 14750 MUs during 2008-09. As per existing growth pattern, the power demand is estimated to be about 2600 MW in 2012-13 and about 3500 MW in 2025-26.



The average generation of 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08 from State Sector projects was about 800-900 MUs annually, whereas generation from State Sector during 2008-09 was 1690 MUs out of which 740 MUs have come from Baglihar HEP. The balance electricity requirement of the State is met through imports/purchases from the Central Power Generating Stations and other sources through Northern Grid. The purchases increase particularly in winters, when its own generation recedes and demand peaks. The base load requirement of the State is about 716 MWs and peak demand is currently pegged at about 2120 MWs.

In spite of the large hydroelectric potential available, its exploitation has been very low. If potential is adequately harnessed, not only would the state's own demand supply gap



be bridged but also the state can become a major supplier of power to the Northern Grid.

Recognizing the urgency and need for development of Power sector, where Jammu and Kashmir Government had achieved very little growth from negligible 3 to 4 Megawatts to 502.70 MWs in the first 10 Five Year Plans (1950-2007) which included (hydel 308.70 MWs, Diesel 19.00 MWs and Gas 175.00 MWs), the State started giving importance to this sector. In this backdrop, during the 10th Five Year Plan Many initiatives were taken which included:-

- Setting up of Power Development Corporation and State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
- Identification of Power Potential at various sites
- Involvement of private participation under BOT, BOOT IPP and Joint Venture, sanctioning of projects,
- Signing of tripartite MoU among Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and Government of Jammu and Kashmir in 2005,
- Special support from Central Government under PM's Reconstruction Plan, State sector as well as Central sector for generation of power, and
- Modernization, up gradation and efficient transmission of the power.

#### **Hydro Power Potential of J&K**

Hydro power is recognized as environment friendly source of energy which is non polluting and economical. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is bestowed with huge hydel potential which if exploited fully will provide a strong thrust to economy of the State. However, it demands huge investment, technical expertise, administrative reforms, congenial environment, proper regulations and management, besides competitive marketing, Policy formation and private participation. The State is not rich in the non renewable sources of fossil fuels which could be used for energy generation but there are huge renewable sources of energy in the form of water resources. The optimal exploitation of the available hydel resources in the State would not only meet the State's demand but will ensure supply of power to Northern grid to boost the overall development of the Country. The Hydro Generated power is environmentally clean energy source, besides being the cheapest source of energy.

The estimated hydro power potential of the State is 20,000 Megawatts (MWs), of which 16480 MWs have been identified so far. Out of the identified potential, only 2332 MWs or 14 percent have been exploited so far, consisting of 17.5 MW in private sector, 758.70 MWs in State Sector from 21 power projects and 1560 MWs from three power projects under Central Sector i.e. 690 MWs (Salal Hydel Electric Project) 480 MWs (Uri-I Hydel Electric Project) and Dulhasti HEP 390 MWs. The installed capacity of 758.70 MWs from State Sector projects includes 450 MWs of installed capacity of Baghlihar HEP Phase .I constructed by the State Power Dev. Corporation at a cost of Rs. 5211.61 crores. The project located on Chenab basin at Chanderkote in District Ramban has taken the State Power Dev. Corporation 9 and half years in its completion. Due to resource constraints, exploitation of this economic rejuvenator has been very slow. Besides, due to the constraints imposed by the provisions of Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan preventing storage of the waters of River Jehlum, River Chenab and River Sindh, these projects have been constructed as run off river projects and as such during winter, the generation reduces to less than 1/3rd of installed capacity when the discharge in these snow fed rivers dwindles.

#### **Power Sector- Strategy, Proposal, Reforms and Concerns**

Rapid Growth of the economy means heavy demand for power. Reforms in this sector, for making the power sector efficient and more competitive have been underway. While there is some progress but power shortage continues to haunt the State and is a major constraint for the development of the industry and economy. The greatest weakness is on the distribution front which is entirely the domain of the State. Aggregate Transmission and Commercial (AT&C) losses of our State are about 72 percent and this has made the concerned financially sick which are not able to bear these losses. The poor technological and logistic support and mismanagement in harnessing and distribution is the main reason on this dismal performance. In this context, the State is also unable to invest adequately in additional generation capacity as the State Power Department is running in huge losses. In order to reduce the AT&C losses , a new scheme Re-structured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) has been launched in the country as on 01.04.2009 with the aim to reduce AT&C losses @ 3% per annum for a period of 5 years. The scheme is applicable in urban areas only. The scheme is funded under Part A and Part B.

The 11th and 12th 5 Year Plan is targeted to ensure substantial expansion in power generation in order to move to a comfortable position. A few projects under Central Sector and State Sector have materialized. A capacity of 840 MWs has been added in the year 2007-08 & 2008-09 in generation and few more will see the light of the day in the 11th plan. Leading from 14 percent to 50 percent capacity harnessed of the identified potential, Transmission and Distribution network is being strengthened and various measures are being adopted under the reforms. Investment in transmission and distribution infrastructure and implementation of Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme, using technological and managerial tools such as smart metering and High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS), tariff monitoring and revision and accountability at each distribution transformer with a goal is being worked out, besides, providing electricity access to all households. BPL households are being covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyuti Karan Yojana (RGGVY) throughout the State.

Establishment of new Power generation units and reducing cost of power will require action on many fronts. Some are narrated under:-

- Long term finance arrangement being made available at lower capital charge
- Boost generation so as to take maximum benefit of the available hydel potential.

- Inter State and Intra State transmission system of adequate capacity needs to be built that is capable of transferring power efficiently from one region to another
- Distribution system must be made efficient which alone can ensure financially viable expansion
- Rehabilitation of present power station to yield additional peaking capacity
- E-metering and HVDS
- Efficient use consumer awareness
- Private participation under Joint Ventures, BOT, BOOT etc.

Steps are being taken to boost generation, strengthen transmission and distribution network and regulate consumption through introduction of power sector reforms to face the situation in the years to come in this sector.

Under PMRP, a total of 2799 MWs of power generation capacity is planned to be added in the State/Central Sector. The Government of India is also committed to provide an amount of Rs 3900 crores to the State Government in the shape of power sector reforms grant over a period of three years. The breakup of the allocations of funds under PMRP is as under:

**Table 17.1: Allocations of funds ( Rs in crore) under PMRP Power Sector**

S No	Projects	Allocation
<b>A) Central Sector</b>		
1	1000 Micro Hydel	10.00
2	RGGVY	782.99
3	Pakaldhul	3480.00
4	Bursor	4378.00
5	Uri	1778.00
6	Kishan ganga	3316.00
7	Nimmo Bazgo	637.90
8	Chutak	652.51
Total (Central Sector)		15035.40
<b>B) State Sector</b>		
1	T&D =34 GS =3250 MW=28 lines project=885 Km	1350.00
2	Access Road Swalokote18.50 Km	119.00
3	Ramban Dhumkund Rood 22 Km	78.00
4	Srinagar-Leh TL	634.00
5	Baglihar HEP	630.00
Total (State Sector)		2811.00
TOTAL (A+B)		17846.40

**Tripartite MOUs between MOF/Planning Commission and the Jammu and Kashmir Government**

Under first MOU, signed in August 2006, it was agreed that Government of India would provide an amount of Rs. 1300 crore (Central assistance) to Jammu and Kashmir Power Development Department (JKPDD) to support the reform initiatives subject to achievement of certain

benchmarks which were spelt out in the MoU. The benchmarks were achieved and another MoU was signed in February, 2008. The benchmarks under this MoU were also achieved by and large.

Despite several steps at reforms over the years, the situation in the power sector is worsening because of very slow pace of progress in distribution segment. Without effective reforms in this area, the sector will not be financially viable and will be unable to achieve the required level of achievement. Though some progress has been made for setting up of State Regulatory Organisation, yet the actual improvement in distribution efficiency is low.

#### **The following steps need to be considered for implementation in near future**

- a) To remove uncertainty among potential investors under PPP, the precise elements of electricity Act are to be identified.
- b) Marketing procedure for electric supplies to be revived in relation to unbundling of transmission and distribution entities. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission is to be made fully functional. A provision of Rs. 107.00 lacs is required for completion of SERC building at Panama Chowk. The process of restructuring and computerization of Power Development Department needs to be completed within a specified time frame to enable the restructured entities to function on commercial lines.
- c) Keeping in view the large hydro potential available in the State, limited available transmission corridors in the valley and ever increasing problems, the short term and long term measures to augment proposed capacity will not be sustainable in the long run unless Jammu and Kashmir implements reforms in transmission and distribution sector.
- d) De-subsidization of tariff, a time bound loss reduction programme and setting up of performance standard PDD machinery would be the key challenge for the Jammu and Kashmir.
- e) In laying transmission lines, it is important to develop an integrated transmission system for the State that optimizes utilization of resources and serves as long term requirement of evaporating power from on-going hydro projects.
- f) An area specific tariff policy needs to be adopted. Distribution regions/circles, based on suitable criteria need to be segregated. Energy audit needs to be carried out to assess technical and commercial losses. Metering should be made mandatory within a specified time frame to identify leakages in the system and adopt reforms to plug these leakages. Billing and collection system has to be improved in order to reduce recurrent loss.
- g) E-metering has been taken up which is required to be achieved to optimum level
- h) Restructured APDRP (R-APDRP) which the G.O.I has approved for the 11th Plan could be an effective vehicle to restore the commercial viability of the State distribution sector. Initially the focus could be on high density urban centres where investment would lead to substantial quick and demonstrable results. PDD has already invited tenders for the Consultants who could assist the department to frame DPR and executive Part-A of the scheme i.e metering, GIS mapping, SCADA, ring fencing of the areas to be taken under R-APDRP.
- i) Public Private Partnership by engaging Franchisees in the distribution. Input Based Franchisee model is under the consideration of PDD. These franchisees have been found very effective in reducing distribution losses in other states of the country. The franchisees buys power from the utility at feeder level at bulk supply tariff which is the bid price of the energy offered by the franchisee and sells to consumers at the SERC tariff. The operation and Maintenance activities in the franchisee area are also carried out by the franchisee in the franchisee area.

#### **Headways Made**

##### **Generation**

- Baglihar Power Project, Chanderkote with a capacity of 450 MWs was commissioned during 2008-09.
- Dulhasti Power Project, Kishtwar with a capacity of 390 MWs was commissioned during 2007-08.
- Seven power projects with installed capacity of 2799 MWs assigned to NHPC for execution.
- Baglihar dispute resolved in favour of Jammu and Kashmir and project got commissioned.



- Six power projects with installed capacity of 453 MWs taken up for execution under State Sector.
- Out of 10 projects under IPP, two works have been completed and the work on eight projects has been started.
- Special attention paid to generation of 3639 MWs of power in the State involving projects costing Rs. 15572.41 crore
- Nine major projects with annual generation capacity of 3920.50 MWs identified.

#### **Transmission**

- 6 No. Grid Stations at Barn, Bari Brahamna (Jammu), Tethar, Banihal , Khanmoh Gangyal with 610 MVA capacity have been commissioned under PMRP.
- 5 No. Grid Stations at Kathua, Samba, Hiranagr, Zainakote and Pampore with the addition of 310 MVA capacity augmented under PMRP.
- 2 No. Grid stations at Draba (Poonch) and Mahanpoor have been completed/commissioned under T&D State Plan with 60 MVA capacity.
- Seven projects costing Rs. 1100 crore sanctioned under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP).
- 6784.11 Kms. of 66/33/11 KV lines laid under APDRP
- 66 No. Receiving Stations and 5647 distribution sub stations also completed under APDRP.
- 108.67 Km of Transmission lines targeted for completion during current financial year 2009-10.
- 20 No. Grid Stations with a total capacity of 2190 MVA under construction..
- Work on 742.48 Km Transmission lines of 220/132 KV, 132/33 KV and 132 KV level started.
- Projects worth Rs. 782.97 crore cleared under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY).
- Projects of Kathua, Udhampur, Anantnag, Kupwara, Jammu, Srinagar, Badgam, Doda, Baramulla, Pulwama, Rajouri, Poonch, Leh and Kargil sanctioned under RGGVY..
- Out of 14 districts, work is in progress in respect of nine districts under RGGVY.

## I- POWER GENERATION

### A- Present Position of Power Generation

#### 1. State Sector

During past five decades, considerable work has been done in Power Sector within the limitations imposed by the resources and other constraints. The prestigious Baglihar Hydro Electric project, with a capacity of 450 MWs was commissioned during 2008-09.

The installed capacity of the State, thermal as well as Hydel, is 933.70 MWs (175.00 Thermal + 758.70 Hydel). During 2007-08, 879.35 MUs Hydel energy was generated while as in the year 2008-09, 1658.59 MUs Hydel power generated. During 2009-10, 2904.25 MUs Hydel energy was generated upto Nov., 2009.

**Table 17.2: Installed Capacity of Power Houses owned by the J&K State**

S.No.	Name of the Power House	Installed Capacity (2009-10) (MWs)	Energy Generated (2006-07) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2007-08) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2008-09) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2009-10) (MUs) (11/2009)
<b>A-</b>	<b>Thermal</b>					
1	Gas Turbine Pampore- I	75.000	0.000	-	-	-
2	Gas Turbine-II	100.000	0.000	-	-	-
3	Diesel	-	12.440	13.372	16.64	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>12.440</b>	<b>13.372</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B-</b>	<b>Hydel</b>					
	<b>Gross Power Generated</b>	<b>754.700</b>	<b>1002.235</b>	<b>909.690</b>	<b>1692.530</b>	<b>2904.25</b>
	Intermediate Consumption (Baglihar + Auxiliary Consumption)		30.890	30.340	33.940	NA
<b>C-</b>	<b>Net Hydel Power Generated</b>		<b>971.340</b>	<b>879.350</b>	<b>1658.590</b>	<b>2904.25</b>
<b>D-</b>	<b>Total Power Generated</b>	<b>929.70</b>	<b>983.78</b>	<b>892.722</b>	<b>1675.23</b>	<b>2904.25</b>

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC.

During 10th five year plan, no additions have been made to power generation but in the 2nd year of 11th Five year plan Baglihar- I with capacity of 450.00 MWs was added to the State Power Generation making an aggregate of 758.70 MWs hydel power available to the State, which is helping the State to overcome the power scarcity to some extent.

The diesel power houses are located in the areas of Ladakh, Gurez and Karnah which are inaccessible to the Northern Grid. The Gas Turbines are used in emergencies because of prohibitive cost of generation as compared to hydro power which is quite economical. But availability of hydro power is limited to 140 MWs in summer and around 60 MWs in winter because of depleting river discharge.

The machines of the present power houses have outlived their lives in most of the stations and require renovation and modernization. The upper Sindh Hydel Project-II with an installed capacity of 105MWs (35x3 MW) had limited summer availability to the extent of around 30 MWs only because of vibration problem. The same was attended to on top priority and this power house is expected to come up to its optimum capacity very soon, thus helpful in reducing power shortage in the State.

The installed capacity and energy generated by the Power Houses in the State Sector is as under:-

**Table 17.3: The Installed Capacity of Power Houses owned by the State**

S. No.	Name of the Power House	Installed Capacity (2008-09) (MWs)	Energy Generated (2006-07) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2007-08) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2008-09) (MUs)	Energy Generated (2009-10) (MUs) Ending 11/2009
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Thermal						
1	Gas Turbine Pampore- I	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Gas Turbine-II	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Diesel	20.74	12.44	13.372	16.64	-
	Total	195.74	12.44	13.372	16.64	0.00
Hydel						
A Jehelum River Basin						
1	LJHP*	105.00	487.888	462.457	491.872	376.07
2	USHP-I	22.60	100.44	89.36	84.86	70.81
3	USHP-II	105.00	333.29	283.31	244.34	143.57
4	Ganderbal	15.00	28.90	22.33	22.20	12.61
5	Karnah	2.00	0.00	1.30	2.633	2.24
6	Pahalgam	3.00	6.24	7.15	6.60	7.94
	Sub-Total	252.60	956.758	865.907	852.535	613.24
B Chenab River Basin						
7	Bagliar	450.00	N.O	N.O	707.63	2214.55
8	Chenani-I	23.30	0.00	0.00	57.10	45.93
9	Chenani-II	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	3.55
10	Chenani-III	7.50	11.07	6.73	11.13	5.85
11	Baderwah	1.00	1.24	0.99	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	483.80	12.31	7.72	778.67	2269.88
C Ravi River Basin						
12	Sewa-III	9.00	10.39	9.85	7.68	4.66
D Indus River Basin						
13	Satakna	4.00	6.338	6.713	5.59	-
14	Sumoor	0.10	0.094	0.113	0.05	0.02
15	Bazgoo	0.30	0.44	0.444	0.55	0.20
16	Hunder	0.40	0.50	0.523	0.58	0.46
17	Iqbal Bridge	3.75	7.68	8.21	7.98	4.86
18	Haftal	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.20
19	Marpachoo	0.75	0.642	0.00	0.15	0.64
20	Igoo Marshelong	3.00	7.083	10.21	10.09	10.09
	Sub- Total	13.30	22.777	26.213	25.17	16.47
	Gross Total (Hydel Power Generated)	758.70	1002.235	909.69	1692.530	2904.25
	Intermediate Consumption (Baglihar+Auxiliary Consumption)		30.89	30.34	33.940	NA
	Net (Hydro Power Generated)		971.34	879.35	1658.590	2904.25

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC.

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC.

## 2) Central Sector

In the Central sector, during the first year of 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-08, Dulhasti Power Project, Kishtwar with the capacity of 390 MWs was commissioned which increased the power generation in central sector from 1170 MWs to 1560 MWs. This will also help to stabilize the State Power situation as State has entitlement of 12 percent free power.

**Table 17.4: Installed Capacity of Power Houses under Centre Sector**

S.No.	Name of the Power House	Installed Capacity (2009-10) (MWs)
Hydel		
1	NHPC . Salal	690.000
2	NHPC- Uri-I	480.000
3	NHPC- Dulhasti	390.000
	Total	1560.000

## Entitlement from CPSUs

Besides, the generation of power from the State owned power houses, the State is also entitled to receive the power from Centre Power Sector, as part of power generated by various power houses in the State and outside the State. This is regulated by the Ministry of Power, Government of India and the State has a firm allocation of around 1249 MWs including 12% free power from NHPC's power houses of Salal, Uri and Dulhasti, besides, a share of 1354.30 MWs (1249 MWs Firm share + 105.3 MWs Non-Firm share) from unallocated quota which varies from time to time. State as such, has total share of around 1350-1500 MWs from these stations but the effective availability depends upon the de-rating of machines, river discharge and the fuel availability.

**Table 17.5: J&K Share in CPSUs and Joint Ventures (JVs) as on 31-03-2009**

S.No.	Name of Power House	Installed Capacity (MW)	%age share for J&K	Share in MWs	%age Share in MWs	Share in MWs
1	2	3	Firm		Non-Firm	
A-	<u>NTPC</u>					
1	Anta	419	6.92	29	0.68	3
2	Auraiya	663	6.64	44	0.47	3
3	Dadri (G)	830	6.75	56	0.32	3
4	Unchahar-1	420	3.33	14	0.21	1
5	Unchahar-2	420	7.14	30	0.68	3
6	Unchahar-3	210	6.19	13	0.66	1
7	Rihand-1	1000	7.00	70	0.67	7
8	Rihand-2	1000	9.40	94	0.68	7
9	Singrouli	2000	0.00	0	0.68	14
10	Frkka	1600	1.12	18	0.43	7
11	Tlchr	1000	0.00	0	0.43	4
12	Khlgn I	840	4.56	38	0.43	4
13	Khlgn II	1000	5.73	57	1.05	11
Sub-Total		11402	64.78	464		66
B-	<u>NHPC</u>					
3	Salal	690	34.39	237.3	0.00	0
4	Tanakpur	94	7.68	7.2	0.00	0
1	Chamera I	540	3.90	21.1	0.00	0
2	Chamera II	300	6.33	19.0	0.81	2
5	Uri	480	33.96	163.0	0.00	0
7	Dul hasti	390	21.15	82.5	0.68	3
6	Dhaulinganga	280	6.07	17.0	0.68	2
Sub-Total NHPC		2774.0	113.5	547.0	2.17	7
C-	<u>SJVNL(JV)</u>	1500	7.00	105	0.45	7
1	THDC	1000	4.80	48	0.45	5
2	Tala	1020	0.00	0	1.77	18
3	Naps	440	7.50	33	0.65	3
B-	<u>RAPP</u>	440	7.95	35	0.00	0
	Mejia-G	250	7.08	18	0.00	0
Total Others		4650	34.33	238.68	3.32	32
Total		18826	212.6	1249	5.49	105.3

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC

**B- Generation- Projects under Execution**

**1. State Sector Projects under execution**

The State Govt; is putting sustained efforts to exploit the power for the economic growth of the state. Under this sector,

**Table 17.6: Power Project under execution under State Sector**

S.No.	Name of Projects	Capacity (MW)	Physical Status	Expected date of completion
1	Pahalgam (3rd unit)	1.50	Installation of 3 <sup>rd</sup> unit proposed	2010-11
2	Matchil	0.35	Civil Works almost completed. Electro Mechanical equipment to be installed after refurbishment	--
3.	Sanjak	1.26	Civil Works almost completed. Electro Mechanical equipment to be installed after refurbishment	2010-11
4.	Bhadarwah (3rd unit)	0.50	Installation of 3 <sup>rd</sup> unit proposed	2010-11
Total		3.61		

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC

**2. Central Sector Projects under execution**

Baglihar Hydro Electric Project-I with an installed capacity of 450.00 MWs has been made operational during 2008-09, while as four power projects with a capacity of 3.61 MWs will be added to the power generation potential during the year 2010-11. The projects under execution in the State sector are as follows:-

07 projects were transferred to NHPC in 2000 by virtue of a MoU signed between the Chief Minister of J&K and Union Power Minister, G.O.I for development on fast track basis. Even

though these projects were ongoing in 9th plan or were to be taken up in 10th plan, they have now been carried over to 11th Five Year Plan. The status of these projects is as follows:-

**Table 17.7: Project under execution under Centrally Sponsored Programme**

S.No	Project	Capacity(MW)	Status
1	Sewa-II	120	Likely to be completed in 2009-10
2	Kishenganga	330	Work Started
3	Burser	1020	DPR under Preparation. Ranga Rajan committee has recommended its transfer to State.
4	Pakaldul	1000	Project to be implemented in Joint Venture with NHPC and PTC
5	Nimo Bazgo	45	Likely to be completed in 2011-12
6	Chutuk	44	Likely to be completed in 2011-12
7	Uri II	240	Likely to be completed in 2010-11
	<b>Total :-</b>	<b>2799</b>	

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC

### C- Strategy for Development

#### a. Main Projects planned during 11th & 12th Plan

Even though Power Sector is the most important sector in the State having the potential of facilitating overall development in the shape of industrialization, employment generation, sustainable economic development, yet for one reason or the other, the State has not been able

to capitalize on this opportunity not being in a position to invest requisite equity in the projects that are ready for implementation. The inability to utilize the vast hydro potential as a result of such fiscal constraints is not only affording little towards achieving self sufficiency in energy but also resulting in huge economic loss. The broad contours of a strategy to deal with the situation to proceed towards harnessing this potential are now being defined with the following projects proposed to be taken up during the 11th & 12th plan for execution in the state sector:-

**Table 17.8: Main Projects planned during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

S.No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. In crores)	Brief Details of the Project	Status
1.	Sawalkote I&II	1200	7500.00	Project proposed on Chenab basin with a designed energy of 5510MUs.	Implementation on hold due to Court Stay.
2.	Baglihar-II	450	5200.00	Located on Chenab basin, it is the second stage of Baglihar project with a capacity of 450 MW	Common Works already under execution with Stage 1 <sup>st</sup> . Project already awarded. DPR under revision and likely to be submitted in January, 2010.
3.	New Ganderbal	93	686.00	A multipurpose project envisaging irrigation, drinking water and power generation	DPR framed by PDC. Project to be implemented by PDC for which SPV is being formed. EIA studies underway. Preliminary works commenced.
4	Kirthai-I	240	1900.00	A project on Chenab basin with a capacity of 240 MWs. The BoD JKSPDC has approved implementation of the project.	DPR framed by CWC. Project to be implemented by PDC for which SPV is being formed. EIA studies being conducted.
5	Kiru	600	2381.90	It is part of the cascade of projects on Chenab basin with a 140 meter high dam and a designated energy of 2113.59 MUs per annum.	DPR framed by NHPC. Project to be implemented in joint venture with NHPC & PTC.
6	Kawar	520	3386.12	It is part of the cascade of projects on Chenab	DPR framed by NHPC. Project to be implemented in

				basin with a 109 meter high dam and a designated energy of 1847.12.59 MUs per annum. Cost of generation per unit is Rs.2.41..	joint venture with NHPC and PTC.
7	Ratle	690	38045.4	It is part of the cascade of projects on Chenab basin with a 133 meter high dam and a designated energy of 2658.81 MUs per annum.	Project to be implemented in Private Participation. Bidding process for selection of developers underway.
8	Pakal Dul	1000	NA	A project on Chenab Basin on Marsudar tributary.	Project to be implemented in Joint Venture with NHPC and PTC
9.	UJh multipurpose project	280	NA	A project on tributary of Ravi in Panjirthi kathua envisaging irrigation, drinking water besides power generation.	PFR framed by WAPCOS under Prime Minister ₹ 50000 MW Hydel Electric Initiatives. DPR being framed by CWC and PDC.
10	PugaGeo-thermal	15-150	NA	A geo thermal power project at Pugh, Leh with capacity in the range of 15-150 MW	Tendering process initiated.
11	Parnai	37.5	NA		Tendering process underway.
12	Lower Kalnai	50	NA		Tendering process initiated.

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC

#### b. State Hydel Policy

The State Government has framed a policy for power generation through Independent Power Producers (IPP). All hydropower projects having an estimated capacity of upto 25 MWs and above are eligible to be awarded through this route. Under this policy the Government invites any non- GoJK agency including private sector entities, central power utilities, State Governments or any other Government entities

and their joint ventures termed as Independent Power Producers to bid for these projects and be free to sell the electricity so generated to any consumer in or outside the State. In Phase-1st ten projects have been allotted to IPPs which are in various stages of implementation. These projects are as follows:

**Table 17.8: Micro Hydel Projects-IPP under execution.**

S.No	Project	Source	Capacity MW	Est. Cost	Name of IPP	Status
1	Athwattoo SHP Bandipora, Baramulla	Madumati Nallah	10.0	62.75	M/S Magpie Hydel Const. Operation Limited 301 Baba Building Residency Road Srinagar	Commissioned
2	Tangmarg SHP District Baramulla	Ferozpora Nallah	10.0	62.75	M/S Magpie Hydel Const. Operation Limited 301 Baba Building Residency Road Srinagar	Work in progress
3.	Aherbal SHP Shopian Pulwama	Vishow Nallah	22.5	169.26	M/S Jai Prakash Associates Pvt. Ltd. Chanderkote Ramban/New Delhi	Work not started yet.
4.	Mandi SHP Poonch	Mandi Nallah	12.5	96.49	M/S Magpie Hydel Const. Operation Limited 301 Baba Building Residency Road Srinagar	Work in progress

5.	Hirpora SHP Shopian Pulwama	Rambiara Nallah	12.00	82.40	M/S Construction Engineers Srinagar.	Work not started yet.
6.	Brenwar SHP Budgam	Doodganga nallah	5.00	32.50	M/S P&R Engineering Services Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh.	Commissioned
7.	Kahmil SHP Kupwara	Kehmil Nallah	4.00	26.85	M/S Rehbar Engineering Works Saharanpur (UP)	Work not started.
8.	Bonyar SHP Uri Baramulla	Hapatkhai Nallah	12.00	90.78	M/S Villayti Ram Rash Builders Sgr.	Work not started. Yet.
9.	Ranjala Dunadi SHP Thatri Doda	Upper Kalnai Nallah	15.00	90.67	M/S Chowdhary Power Projects Jammu	Work in progress
10	Drung SHP Kuthwa	Ujh Nallah	5.00	Cost being firmed up by IPP	M/S Chenab Valley leasing Jammu	Work not started. Yet.

Source:-PDD, (J & K)/J&K SPDC

Under Phase II, 18 more projects were tendered out for which request for qualification (RfQ) were received. These projects are however, being put to fresh bidding.

**c. Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme:**

**a) Baglihar HEP-I**

Central assistance of Rs.630.00 crores comprising of 90% grant and 10% loan has been provided by GOI. Besides, Rs. 670 crores have been provided as short term interest free debt by Government of India.

**b) External Access Road To Sawalkote HEP**

The estimated cost of 18.5 KMs road project has been revised at Rs 200.00 crores(appox.) Rs.66.6. crores has been spent against Rs.119.00 crores provided by GOI. The work is being executed by M/S L&T and is in progress.

**c) Upgradation of Ramban Dhamkhund Road ( Sawalkote HEP)**

The road stretch between Ramban to Dhamkhund is maintained by BRO, which is required to be upgraded to carry heavy machinery and traffic resulting from the execution of Sawalkote Project. The work is assigned to BRO and an amount of Rs 35.00 crores has been released by Government of India so far. An amount of Rs.21.00 crores has been advanced to BRO as mobilization resource.

**D- Future Power Generation Plan**

In its endeavour to harness the available potential, the state Govt is making all out efforts. Under the State Sector, nine power projects with installed capacity ranging from 50 MW to 1200 MW shall remain under execution.

**a) In State Sector**, only 758.70 MWs is presently being harnessed and an addition of 3.61 MWs potential will be harnessed by the end of 2009-10. 4830.81 MWs is anticipated to be harnessed by the end of the 11th five year Plan which includes 1000 MWs under Pakul Dul Project Micro Hydel Projects-IPP of 108.00 MWs also, excluding Joint Ventures and Private big firms, while the Sowalkot I & II (1200.00 MWs) is expected to spill over to 12th Five Year Plan.

**Table 17.9: Hydro Power Generation and likely additions (Unit= MWs)**

S. No	Sector	By the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> FYP 2006-07	Status ending March 2009	By the end of 2009-10		By the end of 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan*		By the end of 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan*	
				Additions*	Total	Additions*	Total	Additions*	Total
Hydro Power Generation									
I-	Central Sector	1170.00	1560.00	120.00	1680.00	1679.00	3359.00	-	3359.00
II-	State Sector Govt.	308.70	758.70		758.70	4054.61	4830.81	1200.00	6030.81
	i. State Sector	308.70	758.70		758.70	1154.11	1912.81	1200.00	3112.81

III-	Joint Venture & IPP								
	iii. Joint Venture & Pvt.					2810.00	2810.00		2810.00
	iv. IPP Projects			17.50		90.50	108.00		108.00
	Total Power Availability(Central+State)	1478.70	2318.70	137.50	2456.20	5733.61	8189.81	1200.00	9389.81
	%age of identified potential 16480 MWs	8.69	14.06		14.90		49.80		57.00

\* Anticipated

Source:- PDD, (J&K)

**b) In Central Sector,** seven-power projects are under execution excluding Pakuldul-1000 MW which is supposed to be transferred to State Sector. Sewa . II (120 MW) is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2009-10, while four other projects will be completed by the end of the 11th five year plan. In all, 3399 MWs will be harnessed under Central sector up to ending 11th five year plan.

### c) Joint Ventures & Private Generation

Three power projects Kiru 600 MWs, Kawar 520 MWs and Pakal Dul 1000 MWs HEPs will be developed under the Joint ventures with NHPC and PTC respectively, as per the decision of BoD of JKSPDC. While as power project Ratle 690 MWs will be implemented through Private Producers as per the decisions of Board of Directors, JKSPDC.

At the base year (2006-07) i.e. at the end of 10th Five Year Plan, the State was harnessing a total of 1478.70 MWs i.e. 9.00 percent of total identified Hydro Power Potential

under both State and Central sectors. In the year 2007-08 & 2008-09, the State made an addition of 840.00 MWs, thereby making total generation upto 2318.70 MWs or 14.06 percent of identified potential. In the year 2009-10, the State will likely add 137.50MWs which will make an aggregate of 2456.20 MWs or 14.90 percent of identified potential and by the end of 11th Five Year Plan about 5733.61 MWs will be added which will accumulate total harnessed potential to 8189.81 MWs or 50.46 percent of identified potential. Out of this, 3359 MWs will be generated by Central Sector, 1912.81 MWs under State sector, 2810 MWs under Joint Venture and Private and 108.00 MWs through Micro Hydel- IPP Projects, thereby amounting to total State Share of 94 percent of total potential harnessed. Sawalkote I & II will be completed in 12th five year Plan making an aggregate of 9389.81 MWs or 57.00 percent of identified potential.

**Table 17.10: Hydro Power-Energy Generation Projection**

S. No.	Generation capacity 2008-09		Likely addition 2009-10		Likely Addition by the end of 11 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan	
	Name of Project	Capacity MW	Name of Project	Capacity MW	Name of Project	Capacity MW
A-						
1	Sala-I	690.00	Sewa-II	120.00	Kishenganga \$	330.00
2	Uri-I	480.00			Uri-II \$	240.00
3	Dulhasti	390.00			Burser \$	1020.00
					Nimmo Bozgo\$	45.00
					Chutak \$	44.00
	Additionality during the year	Nil		120.00		1679.00
	Total Capacity	1560.00		1680.00	Total	3359.00
B-						
1	LJ-HP	105.00			Pahalgam- III	1.50
2	US. HP- I	22.60			Sanjak	1.26
3	US. HP- II	105.00			Bhadrwah- III	0.50
4	Ganderbal	15.00			Mitchil	0.35
5	Chenani-I	23.30			Sawalkote I & II **	1200.00
6	Chenani . II	2.00			Bhagliyar II	450.00
7	Chenani- III	7.50			Parnaie * #	37.50
8	Sewa-III	9.00			New Ganderbal #	93.00
9	Karnah	2.00			Kirthaie . I #	240.00



10	Sumoor	0.10			Ujh Multipurpose Project	280.00
11	Bazgoo	0.30			Lower Kalnaie	50.00
12	Hunder	0.40			Total	2354.11
13	Iqbal Bridge	3.75				
14	Baderwah	1.00			Joint Venture & Pvt. Projects	
15	Pahalgam	3.00			Kiru	600.00
16	Haftal	1.00			Pakuldul (*) \$	1000.00
17	Marpachoo	0.75			Kawar	520.00
18	Igoo marshelong	3.00			Ratle	690.00
19	Baglihar	450.00			Total	2810.00
20	Satkana	4.00				
	Total State	758.70				
	Private Sector			17.50	Micro Hydel . IPP	108.00
					Total (State)	5272.11
C-	Grand Total (Centre + State) ending March, 2008	2336.20		1680.00		8631.11
	Addition during the year	450.00		120.00		6933.61
	Total Availability	2318.70		2456.20		9389.81
	Percentage of 16480 MWs	14.06		14.90		57.00

## 1I - POWER TRANSMISSION

### Present Scenario

The Transmission and Distribution of power is looked after by Power Development Department in our State. Effective and efficient Transmission and Distribution is much more vital than the generation of power, simply because %Power Saved is power generated+ and this power saved is power for which State has already spent on generation. The need of power in the State is growing, so does the generation. In order to transfer the Power from point of

generation to point of consumption effectively, the Transmission and Distribution infrastructure needs development. The infrastructure of Transmission and Distribution serving the State consists of four transformation capacity lines of different voltage levels i.e. 220/132 KV level, 132/66-33 KV level, 66-33/11 KV level and 11/0.04 KV level, besides, One low tension and one high-tension (440/220 KV).

**Table 17.11: Availability and Requirement of "T&D System" (MVA)**

S.No.	Voltage level	Available capacity at the end of 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Available capacity at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Available capacity as on 03/09 (11 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	Total requirement at the end of 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Balance Required to be met in 11 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Financial Requirement in 11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan(Rs in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	220/132 KV level	1680.00	1830.00	2330.00	4376.00	2046.00	639.75
2	132/66-33 KV Level	1907.78	2629.00	2989.00	5250.00	2261.00	904.40
3	66-33/11 KV level	2011.49	3200.00	3821.00	6300.00	2479.00	371.85
4	11/0.4 KV level	2624.96	3942.00	4226.00	7560.00	3334.00	1000.20
	Cumulative Total	8224.23	11601.00	13366.00	23486.00	10120.00	2916.20

Source:- PDD, (J&K)

13366 MVA transmission capacity was available by the end of 2008-09 from all voltage levels. The infrastructure required to meet the transmission of 2563 MWs at the end of 11th plan as projected in 16th Power Survey of India is not adequate in the state. Hence there is an urgent need to upgrade the Transmission and Distribution infrastructure so that future needs of T&D can be fulfilled effectively. In the wake of thrust on Generation of more and more power in the state by undertaking new projects, the need for T&D network needs immediate attention. The estimated capacity at the end of 11th plan is 23486 MVA and the total availability at end of the 2008-09 is 13366 MVA leaving a gap of 10120 MVA to be added in the remaining three years of 11th Five Year Plan.

### On-going programmes in 10th FYP spilled over to 11th FYP

The department is enduring to improve its performance level in the direction of power reforms and has already initiated in the infrastructure building by adopting APDRP

**Table 17.12: T & D Schemes under Prime Minister's Reconstruction programme**

S. No	Description	Unit	Targets (MVA)
1.	2	3	4
1.	Construction 220/132 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	7/1810

schemes and Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme+ Steps are also afoot in un-bundling of the T&D functions of the PDD. The Government has for the first time, adopted a separate budget for the Power Sector and filling of the ARR/Tariff petition is in the last stage of presentation to Hon'ble Commission. Besides, Electronic metering programme is being implemented in a big way. The statistics of various parameters have already provided sufficient indicators, proving that the performance levels have been improving since launching of reform programmes. Hence, above steps initiated during the 10th Five Year Plan are continued during 11th Five Year Plan to bring back on track the derailed T&D sector of Power of the State.

To meet the gap of infrastructure at 220KV and 132 KV level, various schemes have been taken up under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Programme at a cost of Rs. 1351.00 Crore. Brief summary of Physical Targets of the Scheme are as under:-

2.	Augmentation 220/132 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	1/1200
3.	Construction 132/33KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	22/1040
4.	Augmentation of 132/66-33 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	4/160
5.	Construction of 220KV D/C Transmission Lines	KM	367.00
6.	Construction of 132 KV D/C Transmission lines	KM	371.40
7.	Construction of 132 KV/S/C Transmission lines	KM	92.240

Source:-PDD, (J&K)

Simultaneous actions have been initiated for acquisition of land and II sites /locations has been acquired and possession taken over. The infrastructure development work such as land development, fencing, construction of store sheds, approach roads, constructional electricity supply arrangement and water supply

arrangement is in progress at these locations. Besides, action for procurement of material for the works proposed to be taken up departmentally has also been initiated. Contracts in all most all the cases have been awarded with the approval of the CEA, which is the Consultant for State Govt./PDD. The details of under execution projects under PMRP are given here under:-

S.No	Executing Agency	No. of approved projects / schemes under PMRP	No. of projects completed ending 8/09	No. of projects scheduled for completion during 2009-10
1	Departmentally taken up projects	34	20	10
2.	Turnkey projects (incl.PLCC)	39	-	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>

Source:-PDD, (J&K)

Most of the projects under turnkey will spill over to 2010-11. The outlay for 2009-10 is Rs. 500.00 crores. The requirement for 2010-11 is Rs. 354.33 crores.

At Sub- Transmission and Distribution level APDRP schemes which were under execution have been short closed. The total cost of these approved schemes is Rs. 1100.13 crores, except for District Leh and Kargil. The schemes for these two districts amounting to Rs.48.73 crores were %a principle+ approved by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) but approval awaited.

**Table 17.14: Transmission and Distribution Schemes under APDRP Scheme**

S. No.	Description	Unit	Targets (MVA)
1	Construction 66-33/11KV Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	113/928.25
2	Construction 11/0.4 KV Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	10862/1243.47
3	Augmentation 66-33/11 KV Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	76/457.6
4	Augmentation 11/0.4 KV Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	2965/315.83
5	Erection of 66/33 KV Lines	KM	1235
6	Erection of 11 KV Lines	KM	5451
7	L T Lines	KM	8100

In addition to above, the scheme also includes other system improvement works. In a direction

to reduce the Aggregate Transmission and Commercial (AT & C) losses and introduce effective energy auditing, the schemes envisage installation of 10.17 lakh consumer meters. Against 10.17 lakh meters 4.50 lakh meters have been installed. Out of Rs. 1100.13 Crores earmarked for completion of these schemes Rs. 724.31 Crores have been spent ending March, 2009. Rs. 130.84 crores have been provided by GOI for short closure which is being spent in accordance with short closure proposal.

**Table 17.15: Status of T&D Schemes Completed and under Progress**

S.No	Description	Unit	Complete	Under Progress
1	Construction 66-33/11KV Sub Stations	Qty	66	42
2	Construction 11/0.4 KV Sub Stations	Qty	5647	268
3	Augmentation 66-33/11 KV Sub Stations	Qty	90	6
4	Augmentation 11/0.4 KV Sub Stations	Qty	2648	65
5	Erection of 66/33 KV Lines	KM	509.70	87.40
6	Erection of 11 KV Lines	KM	2790.93	188.96
7	L T Lines	KM	3483.48	194.81

Source:-PDD, (J&K)

The addition of the capacity under different voltage levels spilled as well as proposed during 11th Five Year Plan is as under:

**Table 17.16: Spill over and New Programmes Proposed (In MVA)**

S. No	Voltage Level	Spillover	New Programme proposed	Total
1	220/132 KV	1810	736.00	2546.00
2	132/66-33 KV	1390	1040.00	2430.00
3	66-33/11 KV	1113	2264.51	3377.51
4	11/0.4 KV	1431	282.00	1713.00

**Table 17.17: Spill over cost of T&D schemes to 11th year plan (Rs. In crore)**

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Year of start	Estimated Cost	Cumulative Expenditure 3/2007	Balance cost that spilled over to 11 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Cum. Exp. 2007-08	Cum. Exp. 2008-09	Cum. Exp. 2009-10 Ending Nov.2009
1	APDRP	2002-03	1100.13	454.52	645.61	564.17	724.31	724.31
2	Re-construction Plan	2004-05	1351.00	150.20	1200.80	284.10	496.86	590.48
TOTAL			2451.13	604.72	1846.41	848.27	1221.17	1314.79

Source:-PDD,(J&K)

**Capacity at 400 / 220 KV Level (MVA)**

- (i) At 400 / 220 KV level the requirement of infrastructure by the end of 11th plan (2011-12) = 3795
- (ii) Availability at present
  - a. Wagoora 945
  - b. Kishenpora 630
- (iii) Gap = 2220

**Requirement**

- a) Providing of 4th unit of ICT at Wagoora of 315 MVA capacity along with the two feeder bays to evacuate power.
- b) Providing of 3rd ICT at Kishenpur of 498 MVA capacity.
- c) Creation of 400 / 220 KV, Sub-station at 630 MVA at New Wanpoh.
- d) Creation 400/ 220 KV, Sub station of 630 MVA at Samba.

**Balance cost of Spill over schemes under T&D**

To improve System and Operation / Transmission & Distribution system in the State, the main schemes and programmes launched during 10th Five Year Plan viz Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme, RGGVY and HPMs Re-construction Plan+shall spill over to 11th Five Year Plan. The details of these programmes are given hereunder:

Total capacity planned to be added in 11th Plan (in MVA) = 3648

PGCIL is required to develop these capacities at 400/220 KV level. Matter has already been taken up in various Standing Committee meetings. In principle, approval has been accorded to a, b, c & d above.

**III- Power Distribution**

**Demand and Supply of Power**

The position of Power generated, purchased, billed and sold has gradually increased during 10th Plan period and the initial years of 11th plan but the demand for the power is growing very fast. To bridge the widened gap between demand and supply, the department has enforced the power cuts. These cuts are of the order of 6 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter. Even after the cuts, the restricted demand was around 10238.00 (estimated) MUs in 2009-10, which necessitated purchase of power during summer from other state utilities and using of the same during winter.

**Table 17.18: Status of Hydro Power Generated, Purchased and Sold (MUs)**

Year	Actual Demand	Restricted Demand	Net Power Generated (PDD+PDC)	Purchased (CPSU & Others)	Free Power	Total (G+P)	Sold Billed Energy	Billed energy as Percentage of Total (G+P)	Units Realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	9640.00	7312.40	751.650	5893.85	672.50	7312.40	3856.000	52.74	2421.17
2005-06	10315.00	7916.38	870.47	6345.91	700.00	7916.38	4188.55	52.91	2635.00

2006-07	11343.00	8236.53	971.34	6509.09	746.30	8236.53	4030.84	48.94	2676.26
2007-08	14037.00	8752.76	879.35	6915.38	958.03	8752.76	3331.64	38.06	2416.20
2008-09	14750.00	9147.217	1658.59	6505.99	982.63	9147.217	3538.73	38.68	2560.37
2009-10 (RE)	15511.00	10238.00	2387.39	7134.89	994.25	10516.53	3963.36	37.69	3791.84

Source: -PDD, (J&K)

To meet the gap, the department enters into banking arrangements with NVVN, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and also arranges Power from Power Trading Corporation (PTC), NTPC Vidhyut Viyapar Nigam Ltd. (NVVN), besides, overdrawals from Northern Grid. Overdrawals are not an assured source of supply and restrictions are imposed depending upon the overall frequency position of the Grid. However during 2008-09 the net unscheduled interchanges (UI) has been -314.462 MU which means net sale under UI which is expected to increase to -167MU during 2009-10.

Because of RMU works LJHP and shut down of USHEP-II due to breach in the canal, the power position has deteriorated during December 2009 especially in Kashmir Valley. Accordingly State Govt. has decided to run gas turbines to tide over the problem to some extent.

### Availability of Power

The total availability of power from all the sources was just around 62 percent of the total requirement in 2008-09. The State is forced to purchase power from other sources besides, overdrawing from NRLDC grid. The availability of power from all sources during the years is as under:

**Table 17.19: Total availability of Power from all sources (in MUs)**

Source	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. From own generation</b>	<b>870.47</b>	<b>971.34</b>	<b>879.35</b>	<b>1658.59</b>	<b>2387.39</b>
2. Free Power	700.00	746.30	958.03	<b>982.63</b>	994.25
<b>3. Total (1+2)</b>	<b>1570.47</b>	<b>1717.64</b>	<b>1837.38</b>	<b>2641.22</b>	<b>3381.64</b>
4. CPSU $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ (NTPC & NHPC)	5714.00	5462.06	5859.89	<b>5721.47</b>	6967.87
5. Other sources (SJVNL, THDC, TALA, NPCIL)	552.00	868.610	923.862	<b>972.004</b>	210.52
6. Under U.I (un-scheduled interchanges)	79.91	163.518	33.12	<b>-314.46</b>	-167.02
7. Short term trading		0.864	52.927	<b>9.345</b>	
8. Banking		14.036	45.584	<b>117.632</b>	
<b>9. Total 4 to 8</b>	<b>6345.91</b>	<b>6509.09</b>	<b>6915.38</b>	<b>6505.99</b>	<b>7134.88</b>
<b>10. Grand Total (3+8)</b>	<b>7916.38</b>	<b>8236.53</b>	<b>8752.74</b>	<b>9147.217</b>	<b>10516.52</b>
<b>11. Own gen as %age of total availability</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>20.85</b>	<b>20.99</b>	<b>28.87</b>	<b>32.17</b>

\*E= Estimated

The figures clearly highlight that the total availability of power generated from own sources is insufficient (meagre) and the free power also accounts for very little contribution. Both these contribute just 28.87 percent of the total restricted electricity requirement and the rest 71.13 is purchased from the other sources during 2008-09. This purchased portion still does not fulfil the complete requirements, hence there are frequent power cuts ranging from 6 to 10 hours per day. Both purchased as well as self generated power (estimated) will fulfil just around 67 percent of total requirement, leaving State $\text{\textcircled{C}}$  power status in doldrums.

### Entitlement from CPSUs

Besides, the generation of power from the State owned power houses; the State is also entitled to receive the power from Centre Power Sector, as part of power generated by various power houses in the State and outside the State. This is regulated by the Ministry of Power, Government of India and the State has a firm

allocation of around 1249 MWs including 12% free power from NHPC $\text{\textcircled{C}}$  power houses of Salal, Uri and Dulhusti, besides a share from unallocated quota which varies from time to time. State as such, has total share of around 1350-1500 MWs from these stations but the effective availability depends upon the de-rating of machines, river discharge and the fuel availability.

### E. Demand for Power

#### Banking arrangements and Sale under UI:

In order to meet the restricted requirement of energy during winters when there is drastic reduction in river discharge, the state goes for banking arrangements with NVVN, Punjab, Delhi where the power is banked during summers and received back during winters. In addition the state receives some power from the unallocated quota during peak requirement. The state sold net energy of 314.462 MU under UI

during 2008-09. The net sale under UI during 2009-10 is estimated at 167 MUs.

The power scenario in the current financial year is indicated below:

**Un-restricted Peak Power Demand (P):**

**Restricted Peak Demand (P):**

- a. Summer with curtailment of 6 Hrs  
1288 MW
- b. Winter with curtailment of 10 Hrs  
1434 MW
- c. Unrestricted energy requirement  
15511 MU

d. Restricted Energy Requirement  
10238 MU

**Availability:**

Source	Summer	Winter
a. CPSUs	700-1100 MW	450-900 MW
b. Self Generation	200-400 MW	150-300 MW
Total	900-1500 MW	600-1200 MW

There is scarcity of power both in terms of total energy availability as well as energy availability during peak hours. Against the unrestricted power demand of 2247 MW, the winter availability is of the order of 1000 MW, of which major component (about 75%) is purchased from Northern Grid.

**Table 17.20: Energy Acquired in 2006-07 to 2008-09 Unit :- (MUs)**

S.No	Source	Energy Acquired			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(E)
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
i.	Unrestricted energy requirement	11343.00	14037.00	<b>14750.00</b>	15511.00
ii.	<b>Energy requirement with curtailment</b>	<b>8236.53</b>	<b>8753.00</b>	<b>9147.217</b>	<b>10238.00</b>
iii.	Availability from CPSUs (incl. Free Power)	6208.36	6817.92	<b>6704.10</b>	7962.12
iv.	Other sources (SJVNL, THDC, TALA, NPCIL)	868.610	923.862	<b>972.004</b>	210.52
v.	Under U.I (un scheduled interchanges)	163.518	33.12	<b>-314.46</b>	-167.00
vi.	Short term trading	0.864	52.927	<b>9.345</b>	
vii.	Banking	14.036	45.584	<b>117.632</b>	
viii.	Total iii to vii	7265.388	7873.407	<b>7488.621</b>	8129.13
ix.	<b>Availability from PDC and PDD</b>	<b>971.34</b>	<b>879.35</b>	<b>1658.59</b>	<b>2387.39</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8236.53</b>	<b>8752.74</b>	<b>9147.217</b>	<b>10516.52</b>

\*E=Estimated

**Power scenario in 2008-09 and 2009-10**

The power scenario during 2008-09 and the expected scenario during 2009-10 is as under:

**Table 17.21: Projected Peak Power Demand/Availability for the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 (MWs)**

S.No.	Particular	Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10 (E)	
		Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
I.	Unrestricted Demand	1900	2120	2000	2247
II.	Restricted Demand	1204	1340	1288	1434
III.	<u>Power Availability</u>				
	(i) Self Generated	150-220	150-295	<u>200-400</u>	<u>150-300</u>
	(ii) CPSUs	750-1150	500-900	<u>700-1100</u>	<u>450-900</u>
	Total (i+ii)	<u>900-1370</u>	<u>650-1195</u>	<u>900-1500</u>	<u>600-1200</u>
IV.	<u>Deficit</u>	-(166-304)	145-690	-(212-388)	234-834

\*Summer = 6 hours curtailment      \$Winter = 10 hours curtailment      E= Estimated

**Table 17.22: Projected Energy Availability in 2008-09 & 2009-10 (MUs)**

S.No.	Source	Energy Available (2008-09)	Energy Available (2009-10) E
1.	Unrestricted energy	14750.000	15511.00
2.	Restricted	9147.217	10238.00

	Energy		
3.	Availability for CPSUs	7488.620	8005.62
4.	Self Generation	1658.590	2387.39
	Total (3+4)	9147.217	10393.01
	Bal (Gap for restricted energy supply)	Nil	Nil

E: Estimated

### Energy Management Efficiency

Management of any Sector determines the health of that sector. An inefficient management leads to chaos and acts as a great hurdle in development of that sector. Only 28 percent of the energy through power was realised in the year 2008-09 and it is expected to

grow to the tune of 36.05 percent in the year 2009-10, which is one of the lowest in the country. The transmission and distribution losses are about 61 percent while as rest of the loss is due to collection losses making it an aggregate of 72 percent. Collection efficiency is only between 70-85 percent.

**Table 17.23: Efficiency of Energy Management (MUs)**

S.No.	Particulars	Energy Position							
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10(E)	
		Unit	%age	Unit	%age	Unit	%age	Unit	%age
A-	Energy Requirement	11343		14037		14750		15511	
B-	Energy Through Put	8236.53		8752.76		9147.217		10516.52	
	i. Energy Purchased	7265.19	88.21	7873.40	89.95	7488.62	81.87	8129.13	77.29
	ii. Generated	971.34	11.79	879.35	10.05	1658.60	18.13	2387.39	
	<b>iii. Total (1+2)</b>	<b>8236.53</b>		<b>8752.76</b>		<b>9147.217</b>		<b>10516.52</b>	
C	iv. Energy Billed	4030.84		3331.64		3538.73		3963.36	
	v. T&D Loss	4205.69		5421.11		5608.48		6553.17	
	vi. Percentage		51.06		61.94		61.31		62.31
D	Energy Realized	2676.26		2416.20		2560.37		3791.84	
	Ratio of Energy sold to energy throughput		48.94		38.06		38.69		37.68
E	AT&C Loss	5560.27		6336.56		6586.85		6724.68	
	AT&C Loss (%)	67.50		72.40		72.00			63.94
	Collection Efficiency		66.39		72.52		72.35		82.00

### Financial Management

#### (i) Revenue realization

Revenue realization from the consumers on account of tariff has always been a matter of concern. Even though there has been a gradual increase in the recovery of tariff since 2002-03 as is evident from the tabulated information, yet

the same has not been able to cope-up with the gap between cost of purchase of power and the revenue realized. The revenue realisation has undulated over 10th plan period. The Revenue realization during 2008-09 was of the order of Rs 628.00crore against the total target of Rs. 1105 crore (57%)

**Table 17.24: Revenue realization (Pure) - target and achievement (Rs. in crores)**

S.No.	Year	Target	Achievements (Pure Revenue)	Percentage achievement	Misc. Rev.	Elect. Duty	Total Rev.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2002-03	485.70	283.37	58.34	1.06	38.77	323.20	66.54
2	2003-04	506.36	298.30	58.91	0.85	43.48	342.63	67.66
3	2004-05	588.12	344.75	58.62	1.21	52.81	398.77	67.80
4	2005-06	575.15	374.59	65.13	1.72	60.90	437.21	76.01
5	2006-07	480.98	393.41	81.79	1.85	60.22	455.48	94.69
6	2007-08	792.64	591.97	74.68	1.95	99.32	693.24	87.46
7	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>1105.00</b>	<b>628.00</b>	<b>56.83</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>108.00</b>	<b>737.83</b>	<b>66.77</b>
8	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>1197.91</b>					<b>457.99*</b>	

\*As on 26-12-09

The poor state of revenue realization is mainly due to high power thefts/illegal uses/unregistered consumers, uncontrolled and unaccounted consumption of power, lesser load agreements, low tariff rates and poor augmentation.

#### (ii) Expenditure

It is an evident fact that the State is deficit in production of Power. This situation

continued in 2008-09 also. During 2008-09 only 28.87 percent of the power was produced within State while as rest was purchased, thus creating huge gap between revenue receipts and expenses incurred. The State Power Department's losses are very high. The deficit has decreased from Rs. 1642.50 crores in 2007-08 to Rs. 1563.27 crores in the year 2008-09, showing increasing trend which has been mainly due to decrease in power purchase cost from Rs. 1825.76 Crores in 2007-08 to Rs. 1783.68

Crores in 2008-09 and improvement in revenue recovery from Rs. 591.97 Crores in 2007-08 to Rs. 628.00 Crores in 2008-09.

**Table 17.25: Financial and Physical Performance (Unit in Mus and Rs. in crores)**

S. No	Financial Position	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Estimated)	
		Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount
A-	Expenditure						
a.	Purchase of Power						
1	From CPSUs & other Central Agencies (PSU+UI+RE)	7873.41	1744.33	7488.62	1459.46	8129.13	2001.03
2	Purchase from PDC	870.47	81.429	1658.59	339.307	2387.39	595.259
	Total Purchases (1+2)	8743.88	1825.764	9147.217	1783.683	10516.52	2596.29
b.	Operating maintenance & other Misc. Exp. Including Dep & Est. Exp and Fuel		330.22		328.67		377.19
	<b>Total Expenses-A</b>		<b>2156.80</b>		<b>2112.35</b>		<b>3769.770</b>
3	Available for sale after T&D losses	3331.64	848.84	3538.73	886.88		1162.17
B-	Income						
a.	Revenue receipts from Elect. Sates (without E.D)	2416.20	591.97	2501.99	628.00		993.31
b.	Other Misc. Revenue		1.95		1.85		2.00
	<b>Total Income B</b>		<b>593.92</b>		<b>629.85</b>		995.31
C-	Operating Deficit (B-A)		(-) 1562.98		- 1482.50		-2774.46
D-	Deoreciation and Interest		79.55		80.77		120.20
	Net Operating Surplus/deficit after Int.		(-) 1642.53		(-) 1563.27		- 2357.25
E-	Fixed Capital employed		1950.80		2085.89		

**Details of Expenditure**

The expenditure incurred on purchase of Power from CPSUs, PDC, and on other expenses viz-a-viz revenue recovery shows the financial health of the department. The power purchase bill has decreased from Rs. 1826.58 cores in 2007-08 to Rs.1783.696 crores in 2008-09.



S.No	Year	Expenditure on purchase of power from		Total Expenditure on purchase of power (3+4)	Other Expenditure (Est. O&M,Dep.,Int.)	Total (5+6)
		CPSUs	PDC			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2003-04	1343.15	107.72	1450.87	212.44	1663.31
2	2004-05	1339.62	103.88	1443.50	276.01	1719.51
3	2005-06	1671.51	124.76	1796.27	232.03	2028.83
4	2006-07	1415.45	129.86	1545.309	320.28	1865.59
5	2007-08	1744.33	82.251	1826.581	409.77	2236.35
<b>6</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	1459.496	339.307	1783.696	409.44	2193.13
<b>7</b>	<b>2009-10(E)</b>	2001.031	595.259	2596.290	497.39	3093.68

Source : PDD, J&K, E: Estimated

### Renovation, Modernization and Up-rating (RMU) Programme

Some of the old power plants in the State have got de-rated over a period of time due to prolonged life for which Renovation, Modernization & Up-rating (RMU) programme has been envisaged. The project wise cost of

**Table 17.27: Cost of investment under RMU (Rs. in crores)**

S.No.	Name of the project	Capacity MW	Total cost of RMU	Debt Sanctioned	MNES Subsidy	State equity
1	USHP-I	22.6	25.00	14.65	10.35	
2	Chenani-I	23.3	39.14	24.30	10.61	4.23
3	Ganderbal	15.0	39.30	24.00	10.00	5.30
4	Lower Jehlum	105.0	101.30	71.00		30.30
5	Bazgo	0.300	1.32		0.74	0.58
6	Hunder	0.400	1.77		0.94	0.83
7	Sumoor	0.100	1.13		0.30	0.83
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166.70</b>	<b>208.96</b>	<b>133.95</b>	<b>32.94</b>	<b>42.07</b>

### Navigation Lock Project-5056- IWT (NLP)

The work on the Navigation Lock Project at Tulbul has been suspended since 1988-89 owing to dispute relating to Indus water Treaty. However, a token provision has been kept for the 11th five year plan to meet out capital expenditure, in case the scheme is resumed.

### Power Losses

Power which is supplied to various categories of consumers passes through various stages before it finally reaches the premises of the consumers. It involves transformation to higher voltage level, wheeling on high voltage line, transformation at various stages. The entire process itself involves energy losses known as Transmission and Distribution losses. The Transmission and Distribution losses in the State are very high of the order of 62 percent. The main reasons for such high losses are more technical which include existing outdated system. To minimize such losses, the system needs up-gradation and

this programme alongwith MNES (MN & RE) subsidy and PFC sanctioned loan is given below. The RMU works shall result in additional energy generation of 192 Million units annually. Total Equity requirement of this RMU programme is Rs 42 crores. RMU works are in progress and are targeted to be completed during 2010-11.

improvements. Commercial losses, include unaccounted and uncontrolled consumption of power beyond agreement load, unregistered consumers, lesser agreement loads etc.

**Table 17.28: Year-wise details of Power T&D losses viz-a-viz Energy Generated & Purchased (Unit: MUs)**

S. No	Year	Demand	Total Energy Available (G+A)	T&D losses	%age of T&D Loss	Balance available for sale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2005-06	10315	7916.38	3727.83	47.09	4188.55
2	2006-07	11343	8236.53	4205.69	51.06	4030.84
3	2007-08	14337	8752.76	5421.11	61.94	3331.64
4	2008-09	14750	9147.217	5608.48	61.31	3538.73
<b>5</b>	<b>2009-10(E)</b>	<b>15511</b>	<b>10516.52</b>	<b>6553.12</b>	<b>62.31</b>	<b>3963.26</b>

An analytical approach has been adopted to visualise the gap between

revenue billed, amount realised viz-a-viz collection efficiency and AT&C losses. The below mentioned table illustrates, that collection

efficiency by the end of 2008-09 has been 75 % and efforts will be made to increase it upto 90 % during 2009-10.

**Table 17.29: T&D and AT&C Losses (from 2005-06 to 2009-10)**

S. No.	Item	Year				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(E)
1	Energy Input (MUs)	7916.38	8236.53	8743.96	9148.07	10238.80
2	Energy Billed (MUs)	4188.55	4030.84	3331.64	3538.70	4966.60
3	T&D Losses (MUs)	3727.83	4205.69	5412.32	5609.36	5272.20
4	%age T&D Losses	47.09	51.06	61.936	61.31	51.50
5	Amount Billed (Rs. in crores)	589.20	593.54	848.84	886.88	1162.17
6	Amount Realized (Rs. in crores)	371.00	395.26	591.97	628.00	993.31
7	Collection Efficiency (%age)	62.967	66.594	69.739	72.35	82.00
8	Energy realized (MUs)	2631.00	2676.26	2416.20	2501.99	3957.41
9	AT&C Losses (MUs)	5281.34	5560.27	6327.76	6586.847	6724.68
10	%age AT&C Losses	66.714	67.507	72.395	72.009	63.94

**Metered / Registered Connections**

The number of projected households in the State during the year 2006-07 is 1731772 based on Census 2001 projections. 1218036

consumers are registered with the PDD department ending 08-09 which are likely to raise to 1240000 by the end of the financial year 2010-11.

**Table 17.30: No. of consumers registered with the Department (in Nos.)**

S. No.	Year	Cumulative Households connected	Cumulative Number of connections
1	2005-06	1015733	1176598
2.	2006-07	1048240	1197815
3.	2007-08	1068808	1206598
4.	2008-09	1107458	1218036
5.	2009-10 (E)	1039000	1240000

To increase the revenue and meet out the deficit, all the illegal households consuming power without department's knowledge are being identified, booked and brought under the department's registration network.

remarkable pace has been generated with regard to installation of such meters and the process is expected to be completed within next two to three years. The unaccounted and uncontrolled consumption when curtailed and curbed will surely generate more revenue to the Department.

**Table 17.31: Details of Electronic Meters Installed in the State achievement**

S. No.	Year	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	2004-05	14818	9234	24052
2	2005-06	17560	24569	42129
3	2006-07	66403	82803	149206
4	2007-08	115382	155568	370950
5	2008-09	2404072	207241	411313

Installation of meters in the State was started in the year 2004-05. In the first year of installation, about 24052 meters were installed and till 2008-09 about 4.11 lakh meters have been installed. The State has a target to replace all damaged and defective meters during 2009-10. It looks to be a herculean task to achieve 100% metering. However, a

**Electricity consumption by various categories**

In the year 2008-09, the Domestic Consumers consumed about 40 percent of the energy followed by Government Consumption which includes Irrigation/ Agriculture, Public Water Works, State and Central which utilise about 34 % energy, while 20 percent is being consumed by Industries, about 6 percent by Commercial units,

The Per capita power consumption in the State has been 708.15 units and 719.67 units for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively with an expected level of per capita consumption at 783.3 units in the year 2010-11.

**Table 17.32: Category wise Energy Consumption (Unit: Energy-MUs, Amount- Rs. in crores)**

S. No.	Consumer Category	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10(E)		
		Energy consmp.	Amount due	Amount realised	Energy consmp.	Amount due	Amount realised	Energy consmp.	Amount due	Amount realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Domestic	1156.39	174.61		1390.97	201.04		1557.89	235.241	
2	Commercial	176.40	45.69		236.26	61.19		264.61	68.534	

3	Industrial	785.26	168.05		705.54	150.99		790.20	169.104	
4	Govt.									
	i. Irrigation/Agr.	224.34	50.70		204.88	46.30		229.47	51.859	
	ii. Public lighting	9.44	3.28		11.02	3.82		12.34	4.283	
	iii. PHE	380.40	130.48		406.94	139.58		455.77	156.330	
	iv. State Central Depot	460.61	225.24		500.38	244.69		560.43	274.048	
	v. J&K Minerals				0.00					
	Total	3192.84	798.05	<b>591.97</b>	3455.99	856.60	<b>628.00</b>	3870.71	959.419	
5	Bulk	138.80	50.80		82.72	30.28		92.65	33.909	
6	SMVD & Temp. Supply									
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3331.61</b>	<b>848.85</b>		<b>3538.71</b>	<b>886.88</b>		<b>3963.36</b>	<b>993.31</b>	<b>457.99@</b>
7	Average cost per Unit	2.55			2.51				2.51	
8	No. of hhs. Electrified	1031130			1035284			103900		
9	No. of consumers at the end of the year	1197679			1218036			124000		
10	No. of employees at the end of the year	23816			23825			23785		
10	No. of employees per 000 consumers	19.88			19.11			19.18		
11	Population of State	12360000*			12710000*			13070000		
	<b>Per capita consumption</b>	<b>708.15</b>			<b>719.67</b>			<b>783.3</b>		

\* Population Source: [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in)

@ Revenue 2009-20 upto 26-12-09

### Future Plans

The GoI has introduced Restructured APDRP (R-APDRP) for the 11th Plan. Under the scheme the conventional infrastructural works will be preceded by the ring fencing works of the project areas and IT works. Accordingly states will qualify for part-B works i.e. conventional infrastructural works only when part-A works i.e. GIS mapping of assets, SCADA, metering etc at all levels has been achieved. The department has already initiated tenders for engaging the IT consultant.

The Department proposes to convert existing bare LVDS system with HVDS and aerial bunched cables under R-APDRP schemes.

Existing Distribution transformers which are rated 250KVA-1000 KVA will be replaced with 16KVA, 25KVA, 63KVA and 100 KVA transformers.

Existing over head LT lines will be extended to HVDS Transformers through Aerial bunched cables.

HVDS and ABC leave no room for the unscrupulous consumers to hook the bare lines for the theft of electricity.

#### Number of Villages/Hamlets electrified

The number of Villages/Hamlets electrified has grown considerably in the State and has crossed the figure of twelve thousand in the year 2005-06. In the year 1950-51, only 15 villages/hamlets were electrified, which has risen to 13988 during 2007-08. A significant growth has been observed since 1980 onwards. A

cumulative target of 15512 villages/hamlets has been envisaged for 2009-10.

**Table 17.33: Villages/Hamlets Electrified**

S.No.	Year	Total
1	2001-02	13814
2	2002-03	12605
3	2003-04	13158
4	2004-05	13550
5	2005-06	12159
6	2006-07	13533
7	2007-08	13998
8	2008-09	N.A

### Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)

Under RGGVY, it is proposed to cover 309 un-electrified villages, 9525 un-electrified hamlets during 11th Five Year Plan. 315976 rural households shall be provided electricity including rural households living BPL who shall be provided electric connection free of cost. Out of the 14 erstwhile districts in J&K, seven districts have been allotted to JKSPDC as the project implementation agency. REC is the nodal agency. 90% of cost of approved project is grant in aid from GOI, Ministry of Power and 10% is the State share which is provided by REC of India. The breakup is as follows:-

S.No	District	Total Cost	REC grant	Loan	Status
1.	Kupwara	24.26	21.91	2.35	It is the only 10th plan scheme under the programme awarded to M/s GET in July, 2008. Work in progress, targeted to be completed by May, 2010
2.	Anantnag	48.30	43.65	4.65	Awarded to M/s Jaguar in Dec. 2008, Work in progress, targeted to be completed by Dec, 2010
3.	Baramulla	19.76	17.78	1.98	REC sanctioned the project in Dec.2009. 30% of project cost received as advance from REC. Contract awarded to M/s Jaguar
4.	Pulwama	24.13	21.72	2.41	REC sanctioned the project in Dec.2009. 30% of project cost received as advance from REC. Contract awarded to M/s Jaguar.
5.	Poonch	21.37	19.23	2.14	REC sanctioned the project in Dec.2009. 30% of project cost received as advance from REC. Contract awarded to M/s Peer Panchal Construction Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Doda	50.05	45.05	5.00	REC sanctioned the project in Dec.2009. 30% of project cost received as advance from REC. Contract awarded to M/s Peer Panchal Construction Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Rajouri	43.35	39.01	4.34	REC sanctioned the project in Dec.2009. 30% of project cost received as advance from REC. Contract awarded to M/s Peer Panchal Construction Pvt. Ltd.

Source:-PDD, (J&K)

### **Rural Electrification Corporation Loan**

Twenty nine (29) REC loan schemes are ongoing in the State. For the current financial year i.e. 2009-10, Rs. 25.00 Crores is the earmarked outlay for lifting of REC loan. The balance cost of ongoing works is of the order of Rs. 100.00 crores approx. The revised estimates have been prepared at Rs. 50.00 crores for the financial year 2009-10. The proposed outlay 2010-11 is Rs.50.00 crores, new schemes have been stopped to be taken up under the scheme until all ongoing schemes are completed and closed.

### **Rural Electrification Programme**

Rural electrification programme in J & K has been followed up quite vigorously as in the other states of the country. The total number of villages electrified ending 31-03-2005 rose to 6268 leaving only 149 villages un-electrified. The percentage of the villages thus electrified ending 31-03-2005 is 97.68 percent. Electrification is either complete or almost in the completion stage in all districts of Kashmir region except Baramulla & Kupwara. In Jammu region it is almost complete. In Jammu,

**Table 17.35: Pump sets and Tube wells energized by districts**

S. No	District	Pump sets/Tube-wells energized					
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Anantnag	46	46	46	46	46	46
2	Pulwama	60	60	60	60	60	60
3	Srinagar	333	333	333	333	333	333
4	Budgam	41	41	41	41	41	41
5	Baramulla	267	267	267	267	267	267
6	Kupwara	16	16	16	16	16	16

Udhampur and Kathua it is complete and nearing completion in Rajouri & Poonch districts. District Doda is slightly behind with 90.67 percent electrification only. In Leh and Kargil the pace of electrification has picked up over the years. In Leh district more than 89 percent inhabited villages have been electrified and the percentage coverage in district Kargil is over 81 percent. Under this scheme four villages were electrified in the year 2005-06, thus making an aggregate of 6272 villages electrified up to 31st March, 2006. Under RGGVY scheme, it is proposed to cover 309 un-electrified villages, 9525 un-electrified hamlets during 11th Five Year Plan. 3,15,976 rural households shall be provided electricity including rural households living below poverty line who shall be provided electric connection free of cost.

### **Pumps and Tube wells energized**

With the availability of power, the number of pump sets and tube wells energized has increased over the years. By the end of 2003-04 the number of tube wells and pump sets energized were 9230 which has risen to 11989 in 2008-09. The district-wise details of Pumps and Tube wells energised are as under;

7	Leh	1	1	2	4	4	4
8	Kargil	-	1	1	-	-	-
9	Jammu	6175	5605	5605	7051	7494	8658
10	Udhampur	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	Doda	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	Kathua	2213	2213	2280	2287	2417	2455
13	Rajouri	60	81	81	81	81	81
14	Poonch	2	2	3	3	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9230</b>	<b>8682</b>	<b>8751</b>	<b>10305</b>	<b>10787</b>	<b>11989</b>

### Focal Points

Since Power Sector is characterized by huge revenue losses, structural demand gaps, weak infrastructure and high T& D losses, capacity building measures need to be taken in this direction. There is a gross mismatch between load profile and hydro thermal mix available to the State which is not keeping pace with the climatic changes. Therefore, independent support system is required to be conceptualized.

There is a wide revenue gap between the aggregate cost of supply and the aggregate tariff charged from the consumers. Metering at consumer level is just about 48 percent. This highly subsidized tariff combined with poor metering is financially unsustainable and economically distortionary. Hence a holistic approach needs to be adopted for;

1. Augmenting Generation Capacity
2. Ensuring timely flow of funds for projects under execution through long term financing at cheaper rates
3. Explore avenues of investment through Private participation and Joint ventures
4. IT intervention in distribution for avoiding T&D losses.
5. Implementation of SCADA for effective feeder control.

6. Use of HVDS & ABC systems to control pilferage

7. Revision of tariff, timely realization of tariff and revenue arrears

8. Ensuring transparency and accountability in T&D Sector, besides, corporatization of Power Development Department and public private partnership through franchise in distribution.

### Financial Progress

Against an allocation of Rs. 2879.49 crores in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 2873.62 crores stand utilized (99.80%). The allocation for the 11th Five Year Plan is to the tune of Rs. 8190.12 crores, thereby registering an increase of 184% over the previous Five Year Plan. The expenditure for the year 2008-09 stands at Rs. 943.59 crores out of total Outlay of Rs. 1096.14 crores, thereby registering an expenditure of 86%. The approved outlay for 2009-10 was to the tune of Rs.1047.00 crores, out of which Rs.102.80 crores have been spent ending Oct., 2009. The proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 is Rs.1154.67 crores. The expenditure on Power Sector during 10th and First two years of 11th Five Year Plan is roughly about 20% of the Total Plan Outlay of the State. The sector-wise detail of financial progress during the 10th Five Year Plan and 2007-08 to 2008-09 is presented in the following table:

S. No	Sector	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2002-07)	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expdt. (2002-07)	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2007-12)	Outlay, 2007-08	Expdt. 2007-08	Outlay, 2008-09	Expdt. 2008-09
1	Power (Survey & Investigation)	35.41	27.22	6.83	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
2	Power Dev. (Generation)	1628.20	1582.80	5582.82	426.84	355.94	319.00	480.33
3	Power (Trans. & Distribution)	615.81	1099.30	2390.20	568.42	298.70	749.14	440.13
4	Power (Rural Electrification)	600.00	164.29	210.27	20.00	11.00	25.00	20.12
5	Total Allocation/Expenditure to Power Sector	2879.49	2873.62 (99.80%)	8190.12	1017.26	667.64 (65.63%)	1096.14	943.59 (86.08%)
6	Total Plan Allocation and Expenditure	14500.00	14217.17 (98.05%)	25834.00	4850.00	4403.31 (90.79%)	5512.97	4773.34 (86.58%)
7	Percentage of Power to Total	19.86	20.21	31.70	20.97	15.16	19.88	19.77

#### D- Renewable Energy

1. It is an accepted fact that the state government as well as central government in the past have taken various measures to provide electricity to the far off and remote areas by way of the construction of the small and big power projects across the state. With the ever increasing growth in population, the power generation exploited through development of the power projects is not keeping pace to meet the ever increasing demand of the public, residing in the rural and urban areas of the state. However, much relief have been provided to the populace of the state from the power supply point of view with the recently commissioned Phase . I of Baglihar Power Project of 450 MWs. The government has always evinced keen interest to see that the power supply is provided to each and every household but the efforts put in by the government time and time again are not sufficient to cope up with the demand of the common masses under power sector. The inaccessible and remote areas where providing the power supply is estimated to take much more time in view of the topography and terrain involved in the mountainous and border areas, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) government of India launched a programme in 2003-04 with the sole objective of covering the un-electrified/de-electrified villages of the state through renewable energy sources. The scheme aims at providing Solar Home Lights and Solar Lanterns etc. under Solar Photovoltaic Programme (SPV). The programme is being implemented at the state level through Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA) of Science & Technology Department.
2. The department has gained much importance due to the fact that the Ministry has been taken over by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Ex-Chief Minister of our State. The progress of the department is reviewed by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Chief Minister personally because the department is implementing the schemes which are ecological and economical viable and generate employment to the unemployed youth. The following are the achievements/ likely to be achieved during current year i.e. 2009-10 regarding implementation of the programme:-
  3. During the financial year 2008-09, JAKEDA has successfully implemented the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI 2003-04 under which 50 un-electrified villages of the state (26 of erstwhile district of Doda and 24 of district of Kupwara) have been electrified by providing 8297 Solar Home Lights (SHLs) (4476 in district Kupwara and 3821 in district Kishtwar). The project was sanctioned by the MNRE, GoI at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crore out of which central government provide about Rs. 8.00 crore.
  4. The MNRE, GoI sanctioned the programme for providing 2900 SHLs in respect of tehsil Gurez, district Bandipora with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 crore. The Ministry has provided a central subsidy of about Rs. 4.50 crore for the project which envisages electrification of 27 un-electrified villages of Gurez.
  5. JAKEDA has distributed about 2500 SHLs in the state under general category under the solar photovoltaic Programme of the MNRE, GoI. These solar lights are subsidized by the MNRE, GoI and the state government to the extent for 40% and 15% respectively and the end user has to pay a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 5000 per SHLs. In addition to this, JAKEDA proposes to procure 5000 Nos. of Solar home lighting systems and 200 Nos. of solar street lights with the support of CFA and beneficiary share during the year 2010-11
  6. JAKEDA has distributed 8000 Solar Lanterns (SLs) in the un-electrified villages/hamlets of the state including those in the districts of Reasi, Rajouri, Poonch, Kishtwar, Budgam, Anantnag, Baramulla and Kupwara.
  7. Two Wind Monitoring Stations has been installed by the department one each at village Bidda Jyotipuram, district Reasi and village Iijara, Uri, district Baramulla. These wind monitoring stations are recording wind data which is got processed by JAKEDA through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai and on the successful collection of the wind data for a period of one year.
  8. The MNRE, GOI has announced a capital subsidy scheme for Solar Water Heating Systems (SWHS) in respect of

- North Eastern and J&K State. The Ministry provides a capital subsidy of Rs. 4000 per sq. meter of the collector area. During the financial year 2010-11, JAKEDA proposes to install 5 SWHSs of 500 LPD and 15 systems of 1500 LPD capacity in the premises of Govt. buildings.
9. The Agency has provided 66 Solar Street Lights in various social/religious institutions of the state with 60% central funding.
  10. A database of the remote un-electrified census villages of the state consisting of 109 villages and 1463 hamlets was created by the department. The database has been submitted to the MNRE, Gol for obtaining clearance from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Gol. Ending March 2009, the MNRE, Gol has cleared 205 remote census un-electrified villages/hamlets out which JAKEDA has prepared proposals for about 70 villages for submission to the MNRE, Gol during the current financial year.
  11. The Ministry provides 80% of the cost of the project for setting up of wind masts and the balance 20% is to be paid by the State Govt. An amount of Rs. 21.16 lacs is proposed to be raised from the state share for setting up of 12 wind masts during the financial year 2010-11
  12. The MNRE, Gol has sanctioned 13 Solar Power Plants (SPPs) for 13 health centres of the state at a cost of Rs. 332.30 lakh. The MNRE, Gol has already sanctioned 50% of its central subsidy amounting to Rs 145.13 lakhs and the project is being implemented on 90: 10:: CS : SS sharing basis. JAKEDA proposes to install 7 Nos. of SPPs of the capacity of 5KW each during the year 2010-11 which involves state share of Rs. 26.25 lacs.
  13. Similarly MNRE, Gol has sanctioned five wind solar hybrid systems for five health centers of the state. An amount of Rs. 25.06 lacs has been proposed in the revised estimates 2009-10. The schemes involves only 25% as state share and the total cost for setting up of these wind stations in 5 community / sub-district hospital of the state comes to the tune of Rs. 100.25 lacs only.
  14. The MNRE, Gol has sanctioned ten (10) Akshay Urja schemes for ten districts of the state for which the Ministry is providing financial incentives (based on the turnover of the shops) directly to the shop owners. These shops are basically outlets for rendering after sale service and maintenance of renewable energy devices being promoted by the agency.
  15. The Ministry has sanctioned State Level Energy Park which is being setup at Botanical Garden, Chashmashahi, Srinagar for which the Ministry has also released a central share of Rs. 25.00 lacs. The Ministry has also sanctioned 8 Energy Parks for the educational institutions of the state and released a central share of Rs. 20.29 lacs out of total cost for setting up of these parks envisages an amount of Rs. 70.98 lacs.
  16. In addition to the above the Ministry has also sanctioned one Building Integrative Photovoltaic of 5 KW capacity and 20 Street Solar Lights (SSLs) for Gulmarg development Authority under its Urban Industrial Commercial Application (UICA) programme. The ministry has also sanctioned a quantity of 300 SSLs in favour of JAKEDA under its SPV programme 2008-09.
  17. Under the Water Mills programme of the ministry, an amount of Rs. 18.70 lacs is allocated for up gradation of 55 Water Mills against the requirement of Rs. 79.75 lacs during the year 2009-10.
  18. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.26.00 lacs is proposed in the revised estimates for installation of 2000 stove type portable and open combustion chulla. For the next financial year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs is proposed for achieving the target of 2300 said chullas.
  19. Under Gobar Gas Plants (GGP) scheme, an amount of Rs. 11.25 lacs has been allocated under State plan against the requirement of Rs. 21.00 lacs for achieving the target of 100 numbers of such plants as the MNRE, GOI has already sanctioned Rs. 4.50 lacs for the current financial year, out of which Rs. 2.10 lacs stand already utilized by the department during 2009-10. For 2010-11, Rs. 25.50 lacs out of state plan are proposed against the target of 100 Nos. of GGP.
  20. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lacs is allocated for planting 7000 plants. For 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lacs is proposed for fencing of land at Malpur. The main objective of the scheme is to provide substitute fuel wood and to conserve the forest and also improve ecological environment.

21. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lacs is allocated during 2009-10 for rural masses who are made aware about the MNRE activities / schemes by conducting training/ awareness programme camps and Rs. 2.00 lacs for printing of posters /booklets/pamphlets/Radio skits, publication in newspaper because general public still needs lot of awareness about conservation of energy.
22. An amount of Rs. 35.50 lacs is allocated for completion of two Micro Hydel Project i.e. Zamoor Patta, Baramulla and Dessu junction Anantnag. For the next financial year, an amount of Rs. 39.00 lacs proposed for installation of these projects.
23. Under Distribution of Energy Saving Devices, an amount of Rs. 28.95 lacs is allocated during 2009-10 for purchase of 10000 CFL tubes and 1800 pressure cookers. The scheme helps in saving time and energy by using these devices. For the next financial year 2010-11, Rs. 40.00 lac is proposed.

be interesting for the generation of wind energy in the state.

#### **Thrust Areas**

1. The Rural Village Electrification (RVE) programme of the MNRE, Gol is a thrust area. Under this programme, the remote un-electrified villages/ hamlets which have been identified shall be provided basic lighting facility through solar lighting intervention etc. This is the ambitious programme of the Gol under which the JAKEDA is entitled to central subsidy/ grant-in-aid of upto 90%. This project is to be implemented during the 11th Plan and if successfully completed in J&K, it is expected to transform the living standards of a sizable chunk of population living in the remote and far-flung areas of the state.
2. The Water Mill programme of the MNRE, Gol also finds tremendous scope in the state and local NGOs and Water Mill Cooperatives could be associated in the implementation of this programme on the lines of Utrakhand state, where reportedly the Water Mill Cooperative experiment has turned out to be huge success.
3. The Wind Energy Programme in the state is in infancy and if the trends that are being obtained from the Wind Monitoring Stations setup by the JAKEDA in collaboration with C-WET are encouraging, its tapping could also



# Connectivity

# 18

## CHAPTER

An effective communication network is essential not only for the requirement of travel and transport but also for Socio-economic development of a State and the Country. Revival of tourism and restoration of damaged infrastructure, which had become the target during the period of disturbance in the State, is a priority of the State Government. The Central and State Government in a joint venture concerned on re-building of destroyed infrastructure launched special schemes besides giving a boost to the on going schemes of the Department.

Connectivity and overall development has strong correlations through variety of linkages. Firstly, the development of this infrastructure, especially rural one, has far reaching implications for poverty reduction by improving income generating opportunities. Secondly, it raises agricultural production through diffusion of technology and corresponding reduction in prices, and thirdly the connectivity is essential ramification for tourism sector. As such, efficient transport and communication system are the lifelines of national economy. The pace of development of a country depends not only on the production of goods and services but also their movement is equally useful with competitive and non-discriminatory prices that are adequate for transport infrastructure and services. With the development of Science & Technology sector, the Transport & Communication has drawn the world nearer and has enriched life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comfort of life. The trade has traversed from local vicinity to national and international level which has added to the vitality of economy. A dense and efficient network of Connectivity and Communication is pre-requisite for present day local, national and global trade.

Placed at the crown of country's geographical map, the State is dependent on a singular lifeline i.e. National Highway, through which it is connected with rest of the country. The connectivity system in the State operates at two levels i.e. connectivity to the rest of the country through just one National Highway and the road connectivity with huge disparity in road density, across districts in State, with a pronounced disparity in rural roads sector.

The topographical landscape of the State presents the alternatives like civil aviation as costly affair. However, commissioning of Sheikh-ul-Alam International Airport at Srinagar has opened new vistas for enhancing connectivity at International level which in turn facilitates international tourism, promotes international trade especially exports which will serve as a cushion to the economy and generate avenues of better employment. The railways network is a recognized mode of commutation, which has started making its presence felt. This could be realised through commissioning of Qazigund-Baramulla Rail link. The rail connectivity under Jammu-Udhampur section has proved to be potential linkage. However, for establishment of rail connectivity between Qazigund and Banihal the work is in progress. This connectivity scenario has rendered the State dependent on road connectivity for common mode of commutation which provides links to remote areas, accessibility to markets, schools, hospitals, open up backward regions to trade and investment, thereby playing an important role in inter model transport development viz. establishment of links with Airports, Railways and local means of connectivity.

Out of 9933 habitations only 2735 habitations are yet to be connected. A total length of 18808.72 kms of road is being maintained by R&B Deptt. in the State as on March, 2009. Out of this 9559.64 kms is black topped, 4832.15 kms metalled, 1315.26 kms shingled, 2999.67 kms fair-weather and 102 kms is jeepable. While assessing the requirement for providing connectivity under PMGSY/Bharat Nirman Programme announced by Government, a number of habitations have been identified. The State with the assistance of Govt. of India has concentrated on re-building the destroyed infrastructure including upgradation and improvement of road network besides providing the connectivity as per the National Programmes launched from time to time.

During 10th Five Year Plan against an allocation of Rs. 1599.94 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 1612.66 crore was booked under Transport sector. During 10th Five Year Plan 1124 schemes, with 21 schemes under CRF and 298 under NABARD have been

completed. In addition 63 schemes have been completed under PMGSY programme. The allocation of 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 2660.81 crores under Transport sector. During the First Year of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08), against an allocation of Rs. 616.41 crore, the expenditure was Rs. 885.55 crore and during the year 2008-09, approved outlay was Rs. 693.35 crore.

## Road Network under 10th Plan

Visualising imbalances in road network, a retrospection viz.-a-viz future strategy in respect of development of Road Sector is of prime importance. The network is scattered in inaccessible and outreach of areas which cannot be explored through single agency. Therefore, area and quantum specific agencies are engaged in implementation of programmes for development of this sector. Four agencies for development of road infrastructure consisting of Public Works Deptt. of the State Govt., and other State Govt Deptts., like irrigation & Flood Control Deptt, Forest Deptt & CD& NES Deptt.. Besides, Super National Highways are being covered by NHAI, Central Public Works Department, Beacons, BRO and NES.

## Central Sector Roads

Super Highways/Golden Quadrilateral Highway and National Highway are maintained under Central Sector Roads.

### 1. **Super Highways / Golden Quadrilateral**

Super Highways/ Golden Quadrilateral Highway projects are being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) with the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. Four lane road from Lakhapur to Pantha Chowk of 437 Km length is being developed by NHAI with a project cost of Rs 7172.00 crore, and it is likely to be completed by 2014. The major structure of this Super National Highway is as under:-

**Table 18.1: Year-wise Road length maintained by State PWD ( Excluding National Highways) (in Kms)**

S.No	Year ending	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2002-03	12109	2749	14858
2	2003-04	12745	2368	15113
3	2004-05	13423	2049	15472
4	2005-06	13885	1883	15768
5	2006-07	14183	1996	16179
6	2007-08	15560	2808	18368
7	2008-09	15707	3102	18809

1. Long tunnels = 2 Nos (8.5 Km & 9.2 Km)
2. Short tunnels = 12 Nos. (length 6.2 Km)
3. Major bridges = 34 Nos.
4. Major viaducts = 24 Nos.

Another project under NHAI is the development of Srinagar Bye-pass i.e., from Pantha Chowk to Parimpora, covering 17.8 kms road length at a cost of Rs. 123.56 crore including Rs. 62.45 crore, as the cost of construction of bridges. This project will be connected with fly over at Hyderpora Srinagar. The project is nearing completion.

### 2. **National Highways**

These Highways link extreme parts of the country with the State. These are primary road systems and are laid and maintained by Central Public Works Deptt.

## State Sector

The road network under State Sector comprises of State Highways (Intra district roads), Inter-district roads and rural roads which are being maintained by PWD, (R&B) and Rural Engineering Wing.

Border Roads Organisation, a Govt of India undertaking, constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country, which help to improve the accessibility into areas of difficult terrain and help in the economic development of these areas.

## Road length

The road length maintained by the State PWD was 14858 kms (12109 kms surfaced and 2749 kms unsurfaced) upto 2002-03 which rose to 18368 kms of road length. The road length has now increased to 18809 by the end of March, 2009. 9560 Kms of the road length is black topped, 4832 Kms metalled, 1315 Kms shingled, 3000 Kms fair weather and 102 Kms is Jeepable.

On the indicator PWD in terms of Road length per lakh of population 2007-08, district Leh has the highest value i.e. 1067.07 Kms and Rajouri is the lowest with 73.88 Kms. Leh is followed by Kargil with 669.71 Kms and Rajouri is preceded by Bandipora with 79.70 Kms as against 150.71 Kms for the State.

Srinagar are the first two districts where the magnitude of PWD road length is highest with 163.14 Kms and 106.76 Kms per 100 SqKm of area respectively. Leh, Kargil and Doda including Kishtwar and Ramban have the lowest road density of 3.33 Kms, 6.84 Kms and 7.77 Kms respectively against state density of 18.12 Kms.

On the indicator PWD road length per 100 sq. kms of area 2007-08, Shopian and

**Table 18.2: Type of Road length maintained by the State CPW(R&B) for the years 2005-06 to 2008-09**

S.No	Type of Road	Unit	Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Black Topped	Kms	8621	9062	9594	9560
2	Metalled	Kms	3926	3773	4512	4832
3	Shingled	Kms	1338	1348	1454	1315
4	Fair weather	Kms	1822	1933	2685	3000
5	Jeepable	Kms	61	63	123	102
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Kms</b>	<b>15768</b>	<b>16179</b>	<b>18368</b>	<b>18809</b>

At the end of March 2008 road length maintained by all the departments in the State was 40103 kms, of which 24017 kms is surfaced and remaining 16086 kms is unsurfaced. The road density (road length per 100 sq. kms of area) of the State thus works out to be 39.55 kms against the national average of 104.6 kms. With this road density, J&K is among the States with lowest road density in the country, thus hampering opening up of the economy and adversely affecting delivery of public services to the people.

Huge inter-district variations in the rural road density exist at the ground level. The rural road density, stood at 15.55 Kms on the basis of the road length maintained by the PWD upto March, 2006, ranging from a high of 86 kms in Budgam to a low of 3.1 kms in Leh. Kargil, with a road density of less than 4.4 kms and Doda with just about 7.2 kms, need enormous investment for bringing these two districts at par with the State level.

**Table 18.3: Road length maintained by various Deptts. as on 31 March, 2006, 2007 & 2008 in J&K (Road length in Kms as on)**

S. No	Department	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2006			31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2007			31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2008			% age of total for 2008
		Surfaced	Un-Surfaced	Total	Surfaced	Un-Surfaced	Total	Surfaced	Un-Surfaced	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Public Works Deptts.	13885	1883	15768	14183	1996	16179	15560	2808	18368	45.80
2	Forest Deptt.	69	10551	10620	1099	10289	4388	1099	10289	11388	28.40
3	Border Roads Organization	5029	956	5985	5210	1072	6282	5327	993	6320	15.76
4	CD & NES Deptt.	1799	1556	3355	1909	1618	3527	1909	1618	3527	8.79
5	Irrigation & Flood Control	113	364	477	118	374	492	122	378	500	1.25
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>20895</b>	<b>15310</b>	<b>36205</b>	<b>22519</b>	<b>15349</b>	<b>37868</b>	<b>24017</b>	<b>16086</b>	<b>40103</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 18.4: Road density (Kms) 31 March 2008**

S.No.	Year	Total roads	Surfaced	Road density i.e. road length per	
				100 Sq. Km of area (Km)	Per lakh of population (Km)
1.	2003-04	35450	19551 (55.15)	34.97	323.04
2.	2004-05	35703	20368 (57.05)	35.22	316.92
3.	2005-06	36205	20895 (57.71)	35.71	313.08
4	2006-07	37868	22519 (59.48)	37.35	318.96
5	2007-08	40103	24017 (59.89)	39.55	329.06
	All India*	3313569 (all categories)		104.64	297.71

Source: 1. PWD (R&B) Deptt., BRO, Forest Deptt./Irrigation & FC Deptt and CD & NES Deptt.

2. Economic survey 2005-06, GOI

3. Figures for All India are for the year 2005-06

Figures in brackets indicate %age share

### Existing PWD Roads

Public Works Department maintained 18809 kms of total road length in J&K State as on 31st March, 2009. PWD road length per hundred Sq. Kms of area for the State gives the value of 18.55 km. However, (PWD) road length per lakh of population gives better picture. The value for the State is 150.33 kms.

Number of vehicles per 100 km. of road length for the State stands at 3553 vehicles for roads maintained by PWD as on

March, 2009. The number of vehicles has grown upto 6.68 lakhs in 2008-09 from 3.64 lakhs in 2001-02 showing an exponential growth rate of about 8 percent per annum during the period. The road length at the end of the financial year 2008-09 maintained by PWD is 18809 kms where as the total public and private vehicular fleet of the State is 668427 vehicles. The number of registered vehicles per 100 Sq. Km of areas is 659 while as number of vehicles registered per lakh of people is 5342.

**Table 18.5: Growth in vehicular traffic**

Year	Regd. No. of vehicles	Increase (%)	Number of vehicles per		
			100 Sq Km* of area	100 Km of PWD roads	lakh of population
1989-90	110102	-	108	1001	1463
1999-00	299104	171.66	295	2209	3083
2000-01	330475	10.49	326	2419	3258
2001-02	363868	10.10	359	2564	3494
2002-03	398452	9.50	393	2682	3727
2003-04	438596	10.07	433	2902	3997
2004-05	477862	8.95	471	3089	4242
2005-06	523543	9.56	516	3320	4527
2006-07	570308	8.93	563	3232	4804
2007-08	621057	8.89	613	3301	5096
2008-09	668427	7.62	659	3553	5342

\*Indicates the position on area of this side of control line. Source: Transport Deptt. Jammu and Kashmir

### Village Connectivity

Out of total 6417 inhabited Census Villages in the State, 4662 villages(72.65percent) were connected by all weather or fair weather roads, leaving 1755 inhabited villages (27.35 percent) yet to be connected by all weather or fair weather roads at the end of March, 2008.

The main vehicle for connecting the left out villages is the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched in December, 2002 with the objective of providing connectivity to the unconnected rural habitations by providing all weather roads. Some good progress has been achieved under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In

Phase I, II and III of the programme, 79 schemes have been completed thereby adding 160 kms of road length. During the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 Phase IV and V of the scheme have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India, which will add further 1565 kms of road length with an investment of Rs. 623.00 crore.

## Transport Department

Transport Department consists of three branches viz-a-viz Motor Vehicles Department, State Motor Garages Department and State Road Transport Corporation. The Department wise core objectives alongwith brief details of Plan allocation for the last

financial year and current financial are given in the table.

## Motor Vehicles Department

Motor Vehicles Department is revenue earning department and is entrusted with the job of enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act in order to regulate transport system in the State in collaboration with department of Traffic Police. The department issues and renews driving licences, route permits, fitness certificates etc. The department is realising revenue for the State exchequer. The details of the achievements under revenue realisation for the last five years are given as under:

**Table 18.6:**

(Rs in Crores)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
2005-06	42.67	48.44
2006-07	63.5	63.03
2007-08	69.08	71.58
2008-09	77.66	78.45
2009-10	92.80	72.54 (Ending Dec. 2009)

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

Total number of vehicles registered in the state as on March, 2000 was 299104 which increased to 668427 vehicles as on

March, 2009. The dispersion of the Public & Private Transport Fleet in Jammu and Kashmir State is indicated as under:-

**Table 18.7: Public and Private Transport Fleet in J&K State**

(Unit in Nos.)

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Kind of Vehicle</b>	<b>March, 2006</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>March, 2008</b>	<b>March 2009</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Buses/Mini Buses	21397	22119	23062	23917
2	Trucks	33210	35598	38285	40450
3	Taxies	13690	N.A	16847	19002
4	Pvt. Cars/Wagons	98298	112162	128414	145073
5	Motorcycle/Scooter	297656	320755	341833	363029
6	Jeeps	11058	11222	11295	4402
7	Auto Rickshaws/Tempo	25411	28614	32147	34672
8	Tractors	12818	25091	15615	16639
9	Trailors	575		605	616
10	Others	9430		12954	13627
	<b>Total</b>	<b>523543</b>	<b>570308</b>	<b>621057</b>	<b>668427</b>

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

The procurement of land measuring 10 kanals at Bemina, Srinagar for construction of TC/RTO complex, Kashmir is under process with Srinagar Development Authority at cost of Rs. 155.00 lacs against which an amount of Rs. 116.74 lacs have been released to SDA. The construction of RTO Office complex at Rail Head Jammu is under construction at an

approved estimated cost of Rs. 119.00 lacs (now revised to Rs. 124.50 lacs). An amount of Rs. 94.50 lacs have been allocated on the project during 2008-09 and balance amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs have been proposed to be allotted during the current financial year (2009-10).

## State Road Transport Corporation

The State Road Transport Corporation is reeling under heavy losses and comprehensive revival plan of SRTC is under active consideration of the Government. The Corporation has a fleet of 677 buses out of which 250 have crossed the prescribed age limit of 10 years and 70 buses have crossed the age limit of 15 years. There is a total number of 436 trucks out of which 158 have crossed the age limit of 10 years and 278 have crossed 15 years. The age profile of the vehicles is given hereunder:-

**Table 18.8: Age Profile as on 31.10.2008**

Age in Years	Number of Vehicles
1	2
01-05	90
06-10	263
11-15	397
16-20	156
Above 20 years	217
Total	1113

Source: J&K SRTC

The Corporation is provided financial assistance under State Plan for replacement of vehicles but due to deteriorating condition of the Corporation, the Board of Directors in its meeting held under the Chairmanship of Financial Commissioner, Planning and Development Deptt., decided to utilise the current years plan outlay of Rs. 500.00 lacs together with unspent allocation of last financial year of Rs. 500.00 lacs aggregating to Rs. 10.00 crores on liquidation of bank loans instead of replacement of vehicles.

## Centrally Sponsored Scheme

### PMGSY

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It was launched in the country in December, 2002 and extended to our State in the same year. The objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of an all weather road to the unconnected habitations in rural areas in such a way that the habitations with 1000 and above population, could be covered

in 3 years (upto 2005-06) and all unconnected habitations having population of 500 and above by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. Likewise, the norm for hilly areas and tribal areas with a norm of 250 persons and above were to be covered during the same period. Under this programme, there are six components. Phase I and II of the programme has been implemented by the Rural Development Department. In 2003 the implementation was entrusted to R&B Department from Phase III. Under Phase III, IV, V and VI being implemented by the state PWD, 752 schemes stand sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1959.93 crore out of which 67 schemes stand completed and a number of schemes are at final stage of completion.

In addition to above, 25 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 184.64 crore under upgradation programme (Tranche-I) were approved under World Bank funding but subsequently shifted to PMGSY Phase VI.

## Bharat Nirman

Bharat Nirman programme launched in the country in the year, 2005 is a strong commitment to develop rural areas by increasing the growth potential through strengthening rural infrastructure. This programme has six components including that of rural connectivity.

As per Bharat Nirman goals, all habitations with population of more than 500 souls and above were to be connected by March, 2009. In J&K, there are 1643 such habitations (740 habitations with 1000 plus population and 903 habitations with population in the range of 500-999). This would require construction of 989 roads with an aggregate length of 5800 Kms, costing Rs 4000.00 crore. Under upgradation programme of Bharat Nirman, a total road length of 2935.02 kms was to be covered by end of March, 2009 as per the target fixed by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The estimated cost on this account is Rs 755.74 crore.

The phase-wise number of schemes completed, funds released by the GOI, expenditure booked etc is given as under, as on March, 2009:-

Phase	No of schemes sanctioned	Amount cleared by the GOI	Funds released	Exp booked	Schemes completed	Road length ( in Kms)
I	36	21.84	20.09	21.56	36	97.10
II	66	59.78	52.44	51.49	43	105.77

III	67	91.27	91.27	52.82	24	171.42
IV	108	144.41	144.41	83.69	46	193.89
V	143	520.43	100.00	97.52	7	91.00
VI	440	1200.27	0.00	86.25	6	89.35
World Bank funded	25	184.64	0.00	0.27	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>2222.64</b>	<b>408.21</b>	<b>393.61</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>748.61</b>

**Table 18.10: Year-wise expenditure booked**

S.No.	Year	Amount in crores
I	2001-02	2.63
ii	2002-03	16.45
iii	2003-04	13.33
iv	2004-05	11.91
V	2005-06	17.25
Vi	2006-07	47.36
Vii	2007-08	104.73
Viii	2008-09	179.95
Total		<b>393.61</b>

### Prime Ministers Reconstruction Programme (PMRP)

PMGSY besides being a flagship programme is also covered under Prime Minister Reconstruction Programme. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is criss-crossed by an array of rivers and streams (big and small) and mighty nallahs. About 157 major

**Table 18.11: PMRP Road Projects under PWD(R&B) J&K(Rs. in Crores)**

S. No.	Road	Original approved cost	Revised cost	Cumulative Expenditure ending March,09	Physical Work Completed ending March, 2009	Anticipated date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mugal Road	159.08	639.85	248.56	*34%	March, 2011
2	Khannabal-Pahalgam Road	25.00	110.00	101.34	90%	March, 2010
3	Narbal-Tangmarg Road	38.00	116.00	91.57	65%	December, 2009

\*=GSB Double lane

**Table 18.12: PMRP Road Projects under BRO (Rs. Crores)**

S.No.	Name of the Road	Approximate Cost
1	2	3
1	Domail-Katra Road	35.00
2	Srinagar-Uri LOC Road	466.71
3	Batote-Katra-Anantnag Road	463.00
4	Srinagar-Leh Road	560.81
5	Nemo-Padma-Darcha Road	171.24

### Mughal Road

The famous and historical Mughal Road stand sanctioned in the year 2004-05 for execution. Date of start of Mughal Road project was March, 2006 which comprises of

bridges and 244 minor bridges were gutted during militancy related incidents in the valley. The re-construction of 209 major bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 439.932 crores was accordingly taken up by the Government.

Against an allocation of Rs. 1500.00 lacs for the year 2008-09, the expenditure incurred ending March, 2009 stood at Rs. 3611.00 lakhs. 119 bridges were completed and construction of 90 bridges is under progress.

Under PMRP, the following five roads are also being developed by Border Road Organisation:-

Out of the above mentioned roads, Srinagar-Leh 440 kms long road has been given the status of National Highway which is also being developed by Border Road Organisation. Besides, three most prestigious roads are under construction. These roads are being constructed through PWD (R&B) J&K, as given below:-

84 kms road length, which touches the height of 11480 feet from the sea level. Till now, from Poonch side 28 km (chattapani) road has been constructed. From Shopian side 30 km road is motorable. 11 kms from Poonch side and 14 kms from Shopian side have been

constructed, including 54 culverts. Thus, 26 kms of road remains to be constructed/completed.

The project is now 100% funded by the Central Govt; under PMRP funding. The original date of completion was March, 2007 but the revised date is now March, 2011. Mughal Road has been made motorable to Single Lane Fair Weather road.

Four laning of two roads namely, Khanabal-Pahalgam and Narbal-Tangmarg leading to the famous tourist destinations like Pahalgam and Gulmarg stand sanctioned under PMR package, the details of these projects are as under:-

### Khannabal-Pahalgam Road

Approved cost of Khannabal-Pahalgam road is Rs. 25.00 crore and revised cost of the project is Rs. 110.00 crores. cumulative expenditure incurred upto ending March 2009 amounts to Rs. 101.34 crore. Outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 50.00 crore. 1-4 kms and 14.5-43 kms of road work has been completed.

### Narbal-Tangmarg Road

For Narbal-Tangmarg road original approved cost is Rs. 38.00 crore and revised cost for the project is Rs. 116.00 crore. cumulative expenditure ending March, 2009 is Rs. 91.57 crore. Outlay for 2008-09 was Rs. 50.00 crore. Work is in progress.

### Central Road Fund

CRF+ (Central Road Fund) is 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which funds are being provided to the State Government out of the accruals of the cess @ Rs. 1.00 per litre on sale of petrol and diesel which was later-on enhanced to Rs. 1.50 per litre in the year 2003-04. Although Central Road Fund is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme still the funds under this programme have been made part of the State Plan as the funds are being released by the Planning Commission as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Govt;

At present the State Government submits projects to MORTH for sanction. CRF is released for completion of sanctioned projects of MORTH on production of Utilisation Certificates.

Year-wise projects sanctioned funds released by Government of India and other details are given below:-

**Table 18.13:**

**(Rs. in Crores)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Funds lifted from GOI</i>	<i>Funds yet to be lifted from GOI</i>	<i>Amount for which UC's submitted</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
2000-01	09	28.33	30.84	10.28	20.56	10.01
2001-02	11	29.15	29.73	4.46	25.27	4.73
2002-03	5	89.90	31.05	22.70	8.35	16.94
2003-04	12	33.25	28.37	14.65	13.72	10.12
2004-05	03	30.67	27.43	20.56	6.87	28.37
2005-06	09	86.99	48.60	38.63	9.97	30.81
2006-07	02	52.35	49.04	30.84	18.20	30.84
2007-08	11	135.78	50.85	50.85	-	61.13
2008-09	18	327.79	53.92	84.62	-	54.62

### NABARD Schemes

NABARD is providing loan assistance to the State Government under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) which was introduced in our State in 1999-2000. Sofar, 1404 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 202278.46 crore.

Projects for 686 number of schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1385.50 crore stand submitted to the Finance Department for its sanction under NABARD. During the year 2008-09, 208 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 345.53 crore have been sanctioned by RIDF XIV. Against an allocation of Rs. 221.70

crore under NABARD the expenditure incurred was Rs. 273.50 crore by March,2009.

### Roads of Economic Importance/Inter State Connectivity

The funds for the construction of roads of economic importance are shared between Centre and State on 50:50 basis. No Scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India sofar, except 13.95 lacs have been provided for preparation of techno-economic feasibility report formulated by M/S RITES for construction of Mughal road through JKPCCLtd. A total number of 60 schemes have been



submitted to the Government of India but no project has been sanctioned so far. However during the current year (2009-10) Bhaderwah-Chamba road is being sanctioned under the programme of %Roads of inter State Connectivity+at an estimated cost of Rs. 73.73 crore which is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

## Roads of International Importance

Work on the 4 lanning of Srinagar . Jammu road is underway. It needs special mention here that two roads Srinagar . Muzafarabad and Poonch . Rawlakote were opened for passenger vehicles after 1947 and J&KSRTC is looking after the mobility needs of the intending passengers from Srinagar to Muzafarabad and Poonch to Rawlakote and vice-versa.

## Area of Focus for 11th Five Year Plan

The Department has identified the following areas of focus for the Five Year Plan.

- Rural connectivity through Bharat Nirman.
- Improvement/upgradation of rural roads under NABARD.
- Completion of ongoing schemes/spill over schemes of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- Limited number of new schemes to be taken up in a manner that only schemes with assured funding viz, NABARD, CRF, JNURM etc. are taken up.
- Expedite completion of schemes by increasing the working hours. This will

include working in double shift wherever feasible.

- Completion of prestigious projects especially Mughal Road, Narbal-Tangmarg Road and Khanbal-Pahalgam Road being implemented under the PM's Reconstruction Plan.
- Facilitating implementation of project taken under ADB funding by ERA and in Central sector by BRO and National Highway Authority of India.
- Proper maintenance of assets.

## Proposed outlay for 10th & 11th Five Year Plan under Connectivity Sector

Against an allocation of Rs. 1722.80 crore under Connectivity Sector (R&B, PWD (NFB) and Civil Aviation) in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 1746.38 crore stands utilized (101.36%). The allocation for the 11th Five Year Plan is to the tune of Rs. 2873.19 crore, thereby registering an increase of 67% over the previous Five Year Plan. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 920.43 crore was made against an outlay of Rs. 662.76 crore, thereby exceeding the outlay by 38%. The expenditure for the year 2008-09 stands at Rs. 971.01 crore out of total Outlay of Rs. 730.53 crore, thereby registering an expenditure of 132.95%. The Proposed Outlay for the year 2009-10 stands at Rs. 1462.87 crore. The expenditure on Connectivity Sector during 10th and First two years of 11th Five Year Plan is roughly about 11% of the total plan outlay of the State. The sector-wise details of financial progress during the 10th Five Year Plan and 2007-08 to 2008-09 is presented in the following table:-

**Table 18.14: Review of Financial Progress of Connectivity (R&B) Sector (Rs. in Crores)**

S. No	Sector	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2002-07)	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Expdt. (2002-07)	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay (2007-12)	Outlay, 2007-08	Expdt. 2007-08	Outlay, 2008-09	Expdt. 2008-09	Outlay 2009-10 (P)
<b>A-</b>	<b>Road Transport</b>								
1	Design Directorate	8.88	5.40	0.92	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.27	0.79
2	R&B, Jammu	730.93	658.97	1229.25	190.55	300.97	167.81	259.55	180.72
3	R&B, Kashmir	751.03	782.88	1229.25	190.55	234.05	167.81	285.04	180.78
4	Mech. Engineering, Jammu	9.80	15.93	20.49	3.95	3.75	4.15	4.15	4.67
5	Mech. Engineering, Kashmir	8.30	19.17	20.49	4.95	4.95	10.00	14.67	16.46
6	Spl. Programme Bridges Re-construction	91.00	99.91	73.75	12.00	48.41	15.00	36.11	16.50

7	PMRP Roads			0.00	95.90	98.12	202.15	185.86	494.97
8	PMGSY Roads			0.00	80.00	153.34	103.35	103.35	472.33
	<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>1599.94</b>	<b>1582.26</b>	<b>2574.15</b>	<b>578.25</b>	<b>843.94</b>	<b>670.65</b>	<b>889.00</b>	<b>1367.22</b>
<b>B- General Service (Transport)</b>									
9	PWD (NFB), Jammu	45.00	53.76	136.58	21.41	9.13	15.00	30.61	40.00
10	PWD (NFB), Kashmir	60.00	78.70	136.58	32.59	36.89	30.00	50.40	50.00
	<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>132.46</b>	<b>273.16</b>	<b>54.60</b>	<b>46.02</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>81.01</b>	<b>90.00</b>
	<b>R&amp;B Sector (A+B)</b>	<b>1704.94</b>	<b>1714.72</b>	<b>2847.32</b>	<b>632.25</b>	<b>889.96</b>	<b>715.65</b>	<b>970.01</b>	<b>1457.22</b>
<b>C-</b>	<b>Civil Aviation</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>24.70</b>	<b>25.88</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>30.47</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>5.65</b>
<b>D-</b>	<b>Inland Water Transport</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>6.96</b>						
11	Grand. Total (A+B+C+D) Allocation/Expenditure to Connectivity Sector	<b>1722.80</b>	<b>1746.38</b>	<b>2873.19</b>	<b>662.76</b>	<b>920.43</b>	<b>730.35</b>	<b>971.01</b>	<b>1462.87</b>
12	Total Plan Allocation and Expenditure	14500.00	14217.17 (98.05%)	25834.00	4850.00	4403.31 (90.79%)	5512.97	4773.34 (86.58%)	8917.62
13	Percentage of Connectivity to Total	11.88	12.28	11.12	13.67	20.91	13.25	20.34	16.41
14	Per Capita allocation	1451.14	1471.00	2420.14	558.25	775.29	615.18	817.89	1232.00

### **Railways**

Railways is the principal mode of transportation in the country. Railways bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the industrial and agricultural development of the nation. Well laid rail network is definitely the sign of industrial growth. A well advanced rail network makes the supply of raw material, labour and other requirements like marketing of the products possible and smooth. One of the reasons of J&K lagging behind is the slow pace of development in this sector as well. Railways have not developed much in any hilly State as compared with other States because of the difficult terrain. Our State Government has recognised the crucial role of railways in the process of economic development and in response to that, the Govt. of India has extended full cooperation in all respects by providing technical and financial support for developing railways links in the State at a very fast speed now.

Jammu is the Rail-Head for the State J&K. For spreading the railway network in the State various projects have been undertaken. Out of these projects, one Jammu-Udhampur railway project which was sanctioned in March, 1981 has been completed and commissioned for traffic in April 2004 by the Honble Prime Minister of India.

The other new very important railway project is that of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla. This project has been approved in March, 1995. Taking into consideration its importance, this project has not been financed out of the railway budget. This special project

has been declared as National Project and funds for this project have been generated out of National Budget, i.e. from Planning Commission of India. Further, this Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Project has been subdivided into three sections for its completion a) Udhampur-Katra Section b) Katra-Qazigund Section c) Qazigund-Baramulla Section. The latest physical status of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla project is as under:

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on October 11, 2008 inaugurated the Qazigund-Baramulla Section of the Railway Project envisaged to connect Kashmir Valley with rest of the country. With the inauguration of Qazigund-Baramulla section a long cherished dream of the people of the valley has been realised. It is worthwhile to mention that the 53 km first section of the rail project between Jammu & Udhampur was completed in 2005 at a cost of Rs. 552.00 crore. The second section of the project between Udhampur to Baramulla comprises of 25 kms Udhampur-Katra rail link, 148 kms Katra-Qazigund link and 119 kms Qazigund-Baramulla sectors. The Udhampur-Katra-Qazigund section offers a lot of difficulties and engineering challenges. The Udhampur-Katra section involves about 10.98 kms of tunnelling, nine major and nine minor bridges and 10 ROB and an approximate cost of about Rs. 680.00 crore. The tallest bridge in this section will be 90 meters high and the longest tunnel 3.15 kms long. The Katra-Qazigund 148 kms long leg is the toughest section, which will be full of tunnels and bridges. On this section, a bridge is being constructed across river Chenab which will have an arch span of 465 meters

and a total length of 1.3 kms. The bridge will be about 359 meters above the bed level of the river and the highest in the world. The Qazigund end of this stretch will have 10.96 kms longest tunnel piercing the Pir Panchal range below the snow line. The total cost on the project has been estimated at Rs. 11270.00 crore, of which Qazigund-Baramulla section involves Rs. 2275.00 crore. The expenditure registered on the project is of the order of Rs. 4980.00 crore, of which Rs. 2501.00 crore have been spent on Qazigund-Baramulla section.

33 km Railway section of Rajvansher-Baramulla renamed as Mazhama-Baramulla was inaugurated on Feb., 14th, 2009 for normal train traffic as against the previous service which was available for Anantnag-Rajvansher section inaugurated on 11th October 2008. The rail link from Anantnag to Qazigund has also been completed and made operational and similarly the link between Qazigund and Banihal is expected to be completed by 2011-12. The work on the project is under execution and presently going on at full swing.

Udhampur-Qazigund project is being given top priority by the Govt. of India as this will certainly prove boon to the tourist industry in the valley. This would generate the scope for more job opportunities and will have great impact on the business and other income generating opportunities to the local population.

The Government of India, Ministry of Railways have agreed to provide a special dispensation of Rs. 177.00 crore for the construction of approach roads to 15 railway stations in Qazigund-Baramulla section. Northern Railways, has released Rs. 120.00 crore for this purpose.

## Civil Aviation

Being the fastest and comfortable mode of transportation with accessibility to cut off areas, Airways connect all the three regions of the State. Out of the three Airports of the State, Srinagar Airport has been upgraded as International Airport named as Sheikh-ul-Alam Airport, where as the facilities at Jammu and Leh Airports are also being upgraded. One more Airport at Kargil Headquarters is connected with Decota service. In difficult terrains like high mountainous areas of Leh and Kargil when road connectivity is disrupted during winter

months due to heavy snowfall, when the Airways are the only source of access to such places. However, some areas have been covered by helipads but the difficult terrain and scattered population calls for more Airports and better connectivity. Authorities have shown interest in exploring the Airtaxi connectivity between Katra-Bhaderwah for promotion of tourism in the State.

UPA Chairperson, Smt Sonia Gandhi has inaugurated on Feb., 14th, 2009 Srinagar International Airport, the first flight for which was from Srinagar to Dubai.

## Water Transport

Water Transport is the cheapest means of transport. States which possess coastal areas are largely benefited by this transport system. But our State having no coastal area, is meagrely benefited through this transport system. Earlier the rivers were crossed through boat, where and when bridges were not built. On the river Jehlum and Dal lake, boats still carry passengers and luggage. Though this transport is very meagre in J&K State, but this fact cannot be denied that it is a centre of attraction for tourists and also helps to provide source of livelihood to a number of shikara and houseboat holders and fishermen.

During the year 1965-66, the total commercial boats numbered about 2774(excluding the residential boats) and the number of person engaged was 7496. In 1985-86 the number of boats was 4202 and the number of persons engaged was 9996. In 2000-01 the number of commercial boats was 4755 and there were 8630 persons engaged in that occupation. An amount of Rs. 1.44 lacs was realised as boat tax during 2005-06. During 2006-07 and 2007-08, the number of commercial boats was 3970 and 3870 engaging 9230 persons each respectively.

# Communication

# 19

## CHAPTER

### Telecommunication

The telecommunication has shown tremendous growth in the past few years particularly with the launching of cellular services in the state in August 2003. Though Jammu and Kashmir was a late entrant into this telecom segment, but it has caught up with the rest of the country. The cellular density (Mobiles per 100 persons) of the state as on December, 2009 stood at 34.75 which is marginally above the national figure of 32.51. It can be concluded that roughly every third individual in India is using a cell phone.

In the mobile segment there has been a boom in the state, as in the rest of the country. The subscriber figure which was only 40100 in March, 2004 has reached 4347781 in less than 6 years in December 2009. The subscriber base of the mobile service providers . Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was 970542, Bharti Televentures (Airtel) was 1724263, Dishnet Wireless (Aircel) was 1484090, Vodafone Essar was 157202 and that of IDEA was 11684. The following table clearly depicts the success story of cellular services in the state.

Year	BSNL	Airtel	Aircel	Vodafone Essar	IDEA	Total
March 2004	40100	-	-	-	-	40100
March 2005	150740	109573	-	-	-	260313
March 2006	504483	261214	25714	-	-	791411
March 2007	794073	533590	94457	-	-	1422120
March 2008	817916	1000154	279016	-	-	2097086
March 2009	832050	1633719	832281	1391	-	3299441
December 2009	970542	1724263	1484090	157202	11684	4347781

Source: Cellular Operators Association of India

S.No.	Name of SSA	Total no of Landline Connections	Total no of WLL Connections	Total
1	SSA Srinagar	89391	56713	146104
2	SSA Jammu	90686	26486	117172
3	SSA Udhampur	23348	7852	31200
4	SSA Rajouri	10392	7039	17431
5	SSA Leh	15458	944	16402
	<b>G. Total</b>	<b>229275</b>	<b>99034</b>	<b>328309</b>

Source: BSNL

The total number of landline connections of BSNL in J&K is 229275 and that of WLL is 99034 which adds up to 328309 subscribers, besides 970542 number of BSNL cellular subscribers in J&K ending December, 2009.

### Postal Communication

In terms of area covered and population served, the Indian Postal network is amongst the largest networks in the world. There were

155516 post offices as on March 31, 2007 in the country, with one post office serving, on an average, 6615 people and an area of 21.10 sq kms. These post offices provide a number of services, broadly classified into four categories viz Communication services (Letters, Post Cards, etc.), Transportation services (Parcel, Logistics Post), Financial services (Savings Bank, Money Order, International Money Transfer Service, Public Private Partnerships for extending financial service outreach through the

post office network, Postal Life Insurance) and Premium Value Added Services (like Speed Post, Business Post, Retail Post). The Post Office Saving Bank is the largest Bank in India in terms of network, accounts and annual deposits.

As on November 30, 2009, J&K State was served with 1692 post offices. These post offices are categorized as Head Post Offices, MDG, SO, EDSO & EDBO. During this period 09

Head Post Offices, one each in Anantnag, Baramulla, Kathua, Leh, Srinagar, Udhampur and Rajouri and two Post Offices in Jammu district were functioning. Also, 11 MDG, 218 SO, 22 EDSO and 1432 EDBO post-offices were existing in the length and breadth of the state. The district-wise distribution of post and telegraph offices is given here under:-

S.No	District	Head Post Office	MDG	SO	EDSO	EDBO	Total
1.	Anantnag	01	-	17	01	103	122
2.	Budgam	-	-	05	-	54	59
3.	Ganderbal	-	-	04	-	24	28
4.	Kulgam	-	-	03	-	46	49
5.	Pulwama	-	01	04	-	65	70
6.	Shopian	-	-	01	-	15	16
7.	Srinagar	01	-	38	04	30	73
8.	Baramulla	01	-	12	-	135	148
9.	Kupwara	-	01	04	-	72	77
10.	Bandipora	-	-	02	02	48	52
11.	Doda	-	01	03	-	38	42
12.	Kishtwar	-	-	04	-	36	40
13.	Ramban	-	-	05	-	48	53
14.	Reasi	-	-	07	-	57	64
15.	Udhampur	01	01	12	01	86	101
16.	Leh	01	-	07	-	46	54
17.	Kargil	-	-	07	-	47	54
18.	Jammu	02	06	47	04	146	205
19.	Samba	-	-	05	05	32	42
20.	Kathua	01	-	19	03	123	146
21.	Rajouri	01	-	11	01	121	134
22.	Poonch	-	01	01	01	60	63
<b>Total</b>		<b>09</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1432</b>	<b>1692</b>

Source: Chief Postmaster General, J&K Circle

In J&K, on an average one post office (all categories put together) had to serve an area of 60 sq. km with 7021 persons, as on March 31, 2008. However, there are 1692 post offices as on November 30, 2009 in J&K, with one post office serving, on an average, 7394 people covering an area of 60 sq. km.

# LoC Trade

# 20

## CHAPTER

Historically, trade has been an important and mainspring of growth for countries at different stages of development. The growth rates of individual developing countries since 1950 correlate better with their export performance than with almost any other single economic indicator. Foreign trade has worked as an engine of growth in the past (witness great Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and Japan in the 20<sup>th</sup>, besides others) and even in more recent times the outward oriented growth strategy adopted by the Newly Industrializing Economics of Asia, viz, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea, had enabled them to overcome the constraints of small resource-poor under-developed economies.

The gains from trade can be divided into static and dynamic gains. Static gains are those which accrue from international specialization according to the doctrine of comparative advantage. Dynamic gains are those which result from the impact of trade on production possibilities at large. Economics of scale, international investment, and the transmission of technical knowledge are examples of dynamic gains. Other important dynamic effects of trade consist of the stimulus to competition, competitive pressure from imports and pressure of competing for export markets, new ideas, change in attitudes and institutions and impact on reducing factor and product prices and better allocation of resources.

Another important potential gain from trade is provision of a vent for surplus commodities, which would otherwise go unsold and, therefore, represent a wastage of resources, and as such trade brings otherwise unemployed resources into employment. It also enables countries to purchase goods from abroad for which there are no domestic substitutes or are more productive than domestic resources.

Imports and exports often reduce the violent fluctuations of prices of those commodities which are scarce or in surplus. Another important function of foreign trade is to explore means of procuring imports of Capital goods without which no process of development can start. An outward looking trade policy is always helpful in promoting growth and development.

Trade is bound to occur or develop between people of two neighboring countries or borders. Owing to proximity and socio-cultural and ethnic relations, the economic linkage and dependability develop automatically for the mutual benefit of the people of borders. Such trading activities have been traditionally going on in most of the border areas of the neighboring countries of the world. Various physical, political and environmental conditions of the neighboring countries or borders, however, govern or decide the intensity, volume and nature of the cross-country or cross-border trade.

India's trade links with its neighboring countries are centuries old. The history of trade with China and Central Asia could be traced back from the ancient Silk Road route since the Roman times. Trade through Nathulla Pass accounted for 80% of total cross border Trade between China and India in early 1900s. And trade with the East Asian nations through the sea route in the east has a glorious history.

Since the partition of India creating two countries, India and Pakistan, the two countries had a continuously adversary relationship. They have gone through four full scale wars and another so called proxy war in J&K state. The events and policy trends are known which have led to distances between India and Pakistan. Nevertheless in terms of history, culture, language and religions, both countries have much in common. Geography has made us neighbors. No amount of political manicuring can wish away the geographic proximity of India and Pakistan. The entire processes of putting Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in place began since the country is independent and thereafter, lot of such measures have taken place to initiate peace process that could help resolve the political conflict between India and Pakistan and normalize bilateral relations and economic cooperation between the two nations for the betterment and welfare of their masses.

The partition of the Sub-Continent has left the state in an economic disadvantageous situation. The state being at the terminal end of the country and poor connectivity has disturbed the entire economic fiber of the state. Opening of borders and to bring about economic integration within various regions of the state was the dire need.

Being equally seized of the situation, India and Pakistan have developed CBM-like structures and agreements from the days of their independence. Since then, most of the CBMs now in place were prompted by the wars in 1947-48, 1965 and 1971 and by the periods of high tension associated with military exercises conducted since 1989. A look at the history of relations over the years shows that India and Pakistan have in fact moved forward on CBMs even as state-to-state relations remained poor.

The present LOC trade is also the result of a series of a CBMs taken in the past .The Srinagar . Muzafarabad (April -2005) and Rowalkote-Poonch (June -2006) bus services and ultimately the cross border trade was in fact realization of the dreams and aspirations of the people of the divided Jammu and Kashmir .All this was made possible only because of rigorous and sincere efforts by the state political leadership and magnanimity of the Central Government.

The decision to initiate trade across the LoC was the outcome of a meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in April, 2005. Further discussions were held on the subject during the Technical-level talks between the two countries at New Delhi on May 2. 3, 2006 as a part of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs). At this meeting, it was agreed that the Cross LoC trade would be by way of truck services; the list of items for trade would be identified; and the exchange of delegations between the Chambers of Commerce on both sides would be facilitated.

Meanwhile, the process of holding Round Table Conferences on Kashmir was initiated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in 2006. One of the five Working Groups constituted during the second Round Table Conference was the Working Group on strengthening of relations across LoC. This Working Group recommended increasing Cross LoC movement and interaction among people on both sides, including commencement of Cross LoC Trade.

An Oversight and Monitoring Committee (OMC) was set up under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to study the recommendations made by the various Working Groups for its implementation in respect of Cross-LOC Trade. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) pursued the main recommendations with the Government of Pakistan, whereas the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) pursued the issue of creation of the requisite infrastructure at the crossing points in Jammu and Kashmir.

In the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee and the State Administration held at Srinagar on June 16 2008, it was decided to develop Land Customs Stations (now Trade Facilitation Centres) for Uri-Muzaffarabad Trade Route at Salamabad & for Poonch-Rawalkote Trade Route at Chakkan-da-Bagh. The State Govt. was asked to identify suitable land for the purpose after getting the specifications and requirements of the Customs and other Central Agencies. Accordingly, land was identified and acquired by the State Government at both the places. Temporary infrastructure was put in place at Salamabad and the bare minimum permanent infrastructure was put in place at Chakkan-da-Bagh out of the resources of the State government after consultation with the Central Government.

The Trade Facilitation Centers are now being funded by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the ASIDE Scheme and the first installment of Rs.2.00 crore has been received by the State Govt.

The modalities of the Cross-LoC Trade were drawn up and the list of items to be traded across the LoC was finalized in the meeting of the Joint Working Group held in New Delhi on 22.9.2008 and the necessary infrastructure for launching the Cross-LoC Trade was put in place both at Salamabad & Chakkan-da-Bagh.

Ultimately the Cross LoC trade started on 21.10.2008 with 13 vehicles carrying goods from Salamabad to Chakoti and 14 vehicles coming in from Chakoti to Salamabad carrying goods from across the LoC. Similarly, 03 vehicles carrying goods from Chakkan-d-Bagh crossed the LoC to Rawlakote on 21.10.2008 and 04 vehicles carrying goods from across the LoC came to Chakkan-da-Bagh. At present, the duty free Cross-LoC trade is being carried on Tuesdays & Wednesdays on both routes in 1-1.5 ton capacity trucks.

## **Goods imported and exported since inception of Cross LoC Trade through TFC Chakkan-da-Bagh Poonch:**

Since inception of the LoC trade on 21.10.2008 up to 31.12.2009, forty three items in total have been exported through Chakkan-da-Bagh-Poonch route valuing Rs. 52.69 crore. Agriculture / Horticulture Products valuing Rs. 50.10 crore, Dry Fruits of Rs. 0.36 crore, Herbs amounting to Rs. 1.38 crore and Miscellaneous items for Rs. 0.82 crore were the most prominent items. During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 93.82 crore.

(Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route .The most important items were Agriculture/Horticulture products (Rs 76.33 crore), Dry Fruits (Rs. 13.73 crore) and Herbs (Rs. 2.43 crore) and Miscellaneous items [Rs

1.32 crore]. Freight and Labour charges for import and export of goods through LoC trade was Rs. 0.00504 crore and Rs. 0.0201818 crore respectively.



Table 20: 1 Item-wise Detail of Goods Imported from PoK since inception of Cross LoC Trade w.e.f. 21-10-2008 to Jan. 2010		
Goods Imported through TFC Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch		
S.No.	Item	Value (in Pak Currency) Rs
I.	Agriculture / Horticulture Products	
1.	Rice	20178314.00
2.	Moongi	684239655.00
3.	Zeera	4260714.00
4.	Ajwain	1373000.00
5.	Onion	2622311.00
6.	Potato	2125793.00
7.	Garlic	25704794.00
8.	Kinu	2999484.00
9.	Amrood	370.00
10.	Anar	16400.00
11.	Frouter (Citrus Fruit)	37000.00
12.	Malta Orange	7700.00
13.	Apple	106338.00
14.	Grapes	4600.00
15.	Peas	17200.00
16.	Ginger	17836581.00
17.	Muskmelon	61000.00
18.	Watermelon	36000.00
19.	Apricot	132043.00
20.	Pears	29568.00
21.	Tomato	977775.00
22.	Fruit / Vegetables	609360.00
	Sub-Total	763376000.00
II.	Dry Fruits	
23.	Dry Dates	2014290.00
24.	Kaju	13000.00
25.	Anjir	249650.00
26.	Dry Fruit	3992006.00
27.	Almond	130981625.00
28.	Dry Grapes	12000.00
29.	Kishmish	41000.00
	Sub-Total	137303571.00
III.	Herbs	
30.	Herbs	22620023.00
31.	Darwakh (Herb)	84400.00
32.	Mushakbala (Herb)	891592.00
33.	Jamora (Herb)	36448.00
34.	Arwal (Herb)	19000.00
35.	Gulab Pini (Herb)	58600.00
36.	Raman Chini (Herb)	26600.00
37.	Gulnar (Herb)	207800.00
38.	Phool Gulab (Herb)	6585.00
39.	Saranjan (Herb)	368400.00
	Sub-Total	24319448.00
IV.	Miscellaneous	
40.	Chapal	7193098.00
41.	Carpet	173330.00
42.	Shawls	1619840.00
43.	Jinamaz	3346073.00
44.	Linon	9200.00
45.	Suit Cloth	3500.00
46.	Foot Mat / Rugs	863145.00
	Sub-Total	13208186.00
V.	Freight and Labour	50400.00
	Grand Total	938257605.00

Source: TFC Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch

Table 20.2: Item-wise Detail of Goods Exported to PoK since inception of Cross LoC Trade w.e.f. 21-10-2008 to Dec. 2009		
Goods Exported to POK from TFC Chaakan-Da-Bagh Poonch		
S.No.	Item	Value Rs.
I.	Agriculture / Horticulture Products	
1.	Onion	22408584.00
2.	Carrot	16976.00
3.	Cabbage	2236.00
4.	Tomato	1307581.00
5.	Potato	3121435.00
6.	Peas	3402.00
7.	Cauliflower	3755.00
8.	Imli	1033841.00
9.	Ladyfinger	37107.00
10.	Green Chillies	173524.00
11.	Dhania	24189438.00
12.	Karela	3060.00
13.	Banana	4094261.00
14.	Apple	589870.00
15.	Rajmash	1561110.00
16.	Honey	73552.00
17.	Coconut	317982322.00
18.	Narial	8814406.00
19.	Grapes	315307.00
20.	Pine Apple	1655201.00
21.	Mango	650107.00
22.	Papita	27008.00
23.	Big Cardamom	101736806.00
24.	Sounf	97206.00
25.	Lemon	4972634.00
26.	Anar	500546.00
27.	Safron	600.00
28.	Haldi	343530.00
29.	Masumee	48750.00
30.	Fresh Fruits / Vegetables	145628.00
31.	Plum	5610.00
32.	Garlic	1206550.00
33.	Dry Chillies	3965917.00
	Sub-Total	501087860.00
II.	Dry Fruits	
34.	Ground Nut	1032966.00
35.	Wall Nut	1966560.00
36.	Almond	16940.00
37.	Kaju	168192.00
38.	Phool Makhana	417409.00
	Sub-Total	3602067.00
III.	Herbs	
39.	Halion	3144401.00
40.	Herbs	10682088.00
	Sub-Total	13826489.00
IV.	Miscellaneous	
41.	Shawls	8101437.00
42.	Rugs and Pillows	106336.00
	Sub-Total	8207773.00
V.	Freight and Labour	201818.00
	Grand Total	526926007.00

Source:--TFC-Chakkan--Da- Bagh--Poonch

S.No.	No. of Vehicles Crossed LOC . TFC Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch	
	Import (upto Jan. 2010)	Export (upto Dec. 2009)
1.	1412	1147

Source: TFC Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch

Since the start of the LoC Trade started on 21-10-2008 to ending January 2010, 1412 vehicles carrying goods coming from POK crossed the LOC and 1147 vehicles carrying goods from Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch crossed the LOC to Rawalakote till ending December 2009 as depicted in the table. Goods imported and exported since Inception of Cross LOC Trade through TFC Salamabad Uri are detailed hereunder:

S. No.	Goods Imported		Goods Exported	
	Period	Value	Period	Value
1.	17-05-2009 to 31-12-2009	54.6047*	21-10-2008 to 31-12-2009	43.8045
2.	During Jan. 2010	10.0672	During Jan. 2010	8.9173
Total		64.6719	52.7218	

Source: TFC . Salamabad Uri  
 Note: 1. \* Value of Imported Goods before 17-05-2009 have not been projected by Importers.  
 2. The mode of currency is in Pakistani.

Since inception of the LoC trade on 21.10.2008 up to 31.12.2009, twenty nine items in total have been exported through Salamabad Uri route valuing Rs. 52.7218 crore. Fresh fruits and vegetables, dry fruits, Rajmash, mixed spices, Shawls and Stoles, Paper Machie and Kangdi were the most prominent goods. During the period 21-10-2008 to 31-01-2010, imports worth Rs. 64.6719 crore. (Pakistani currency) were traded through the same route. The most important items were fresh fruits and vegetables, Maize, Dates Fresh, Honey, Jaya Namaz, and Shawls / Scarfs / Dupata.

S.No.	No. of Vehicles Crossed LOC . TFC Salamabad Uri to POK	
	Import (upto Jan. 2010)	Export (upto Jan. 2010)
1.	2330	1574

Source: TFC . Salamabad Uri

From the date of start of LoC Trade on 21-10-2008 to ending January 2010, 2330 vehicles carrying goods coming from POK crossed the LOC and 1574 vehicles; carrying

goods from TFC Salamabad Uri, crossed the LoC to Chakoti by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

S.No.	No. of Consignments . TFC Salamabad Uri to POK	
	Import (upto Jan. 2010)	Export (upto Jan. 2010)
1.	86	85

Source: TFC . Salamabad Uri

The basket of goods traded consists of only agricultural products including some handicraft and handloom products also. No manufactured items have been traded so far. However the volume of trade by the end of Jan. 2010 remained quite impressive and encouraging. And so far the balance of trade is concerned it has gone in the favour of the other side of the LoC. The significant part of it is that the static and dynamic benefits of trade are so enormous and so diversified that both the trading partners involved are benefited, over and above the fulfillment of the peoples aspirations. The LoC trade will open new markets for the export of more items which will go a long way in the development process of the state. Besides the trade route will provide an alternative of Srinagar Jammu highway, which remains closed off and on during winters, for the supply of essential commodities.

A 19 member delegation of the Chamber of Commerce from POK visited J&K from November, 9 to 16, 2008 and interacted with the representatives of the trade unions, industries & horticulture and the State administration. The delegation stayed in the Valley from Nov 9 to 11 & from Nov 12 to 14 in Jammu. A Joint meeting of the POK delegation and local trade delegates was held at Srinagar on Nov, 15, 2008.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee visited J&K on Nov 14-15, 2008. They visited Chakkan-da-Bagh alongwith senior officers of the state administration.

The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee were held by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Delhi on 1.12.2008 and 8.5.2009 to consider the various issues related to facilitation of the Cross LoC trade and development of infrastructures. Another meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Union Cabinet Secretary on 26.06.2009 at New Delhi. In spite of the lack of banking/transaction facilities, infrastructure and other facilities, the trade is picking up. Both the State and the Central Government are keen to facilitate the Cross LoC trade to the maximum possible extent.

During the current financial year (2009-10) an amount of Rs. 310.00 lacs has been released for land acquisition and setting up of the Trade Facilitation Centre at Chakan-da-Bagh. Rs. 34.32 lacs stand authorized and placed at the disposal of Power Development Department for purchase and installation of 25KVA DG set at the Trade Facilitation Centre, Salamabad, Uri. In addition to this, the proposals for construction of a Truck Terminal at Salamabad (Uri) and construction of Land Custom Station at Chakan-da-Bagh (Poonch) are under consideration of the government, the funds for the purpose will be sought from Government of India under ASIDE scheme.

The trade involves two sovereign countries Governments of India and Pakistan and since the Cross LOC Trade is not an international trade, there are certain issues which need to be sorted out by mutual agreement of both the sides and such matters are being vigorously persuaded at the State level with the Government of India. The state government has constituted a high level committee for regularly attending to the issues which are coming in the way of LoC trade for making it more purposeful and successful. The LoC Trade will go a long way in improving the relationship between the two neighboring countries and will definitely pave way for the success of SAFTA.

# Poverty Analysis

## 22 CHAPTER

Poverty is a complex socio-economic state and is regarded both a condition of economic inefficiency and condition of social and political exclusion. It is a barrier between entitlement and access to income, employment and basic necessities of life, behind this barrier the poor and weaker sections of the society are vulnerable to exploitation of various kinds including social discrimination. It is, one of the serious problems of the present generations.

It is man's most powerful and massive affliction which leads to hunger and malnutrition, disease and decay, squalor and misery and even to civil war and conflict. The poor are excluded from many market and social groups and are vulnerable to natural disasters and predation by organized crimes. Poverty limits awareness of their rights and their ability to access legal institutions to protect those rights. They are often trapped in this situation for most of their lives, with little hope for themselves and their children.

Poverty alleviation is an International/National objective and the entire process of planned development has been directed towards attainment of this objective. Poverty in a wider sense reflects the collective and cumulative effect of economic patterns and forces, politics, sociology, geography and history of a society and is the root cause of the social strife, backwardness and political instability. For the developing countries, poverty alleviation, and eventually its elimination, is the most important goal.

The identification of the poor is important for purposes of planning in order to locate the most deserving of the beneficiaries of the various anti - poverty programmes, being implemented over the years.

In order to ascertain the actual number of BPL families and for percolating the benefits down to the genuine BPL families under different schemes/programmes, the Government vide

order no. 821-GAD of 2009 dated 25-06-2009 had ordered for re-verification of BPL lists maintained by the various departments in the state. The Deputy Commissioners and the Tehsildars were designated as the Nodal authorities for carrying out the re-verification within their respective jurisdictions. The report was to be submitted to the Planning and Development Department within three months from the date of the issue of the order i.e. 25-06-2009.

### I. International Poverty Scenario

As per internationally accepted norms of poverty, a person is considered to be poor and falling below the poverty line, if he cannot just have one kilogram of rice per day. This concept is based on the calories requirement and minimum need for subsistence. Consumption expenditure of \$1 and \$2 per person per day is also used to estimate the quantum of people living Below Poverty Line world over.

Poverty is one of the core problems of every economy world over. Approximately 1.2 billion people - about one fifth of the World population - fell below the extreme poverty line of \$1 a day in the late 1990s. If we use the \$2 line, this number rises to 2.8 billion, more than half of the world's population. Though these consumption measures represent material standards of living- food, clothing, shelter, transportation, fuel, education and so on - they also correlate closely with wider notions of capabilities and well-being.

Beyond the world average, the regional picture is much different. The global poverty is mostly concentrated in South-Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa. Of the 1.2 billion world poor (year 2000) about 800 million accounting for around 70% of the world poor were located in these two regions.

Region	Pop (in millions)	Absolute poor	Poverty Ratio (In %)
Africa	630	420	66
South Asia	1430	330	23
East Asia	1880	480	20
Latin America	520	40	8
East Europe	410	10	2

OECD	1130	0	0
World	6.1 (Billion)	1.2 (Billion)	19

Poverty is also most concentrated in South Asia and Africa where more than 40% of population is living on less than 1\$ /day. Of course one, therefore, has to focus on Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa while thinking of the problem of global poverty.

The question now is: what has been happening to the international distribution of income over time in increasing or decreasing poverty.

**Table 22.2: World population and poverty distribution over the years based on \$ one poverty line**

Year	Total population (in billion)	Absolute poor population (in billions)	Poverty Ration (%)
1970	3.7	1.4	38
1990	5.3	1.4	26
2000	6.1	1.2	19
2015	7.2	0.7	10

- As is revealed by the table that in the year 2000 more than 1 billion people, 19% lived on less than \$ 1 a day.
- In 1970, 38% lived below the poverty line, in a world with lower incomes and less people.
- By 1990 the poverty rate has fallen to 26% but due to population growth the number of poor was the same.
- The UN goal is to halve this proportion by 2015 and the world is on track to meet the goal. The simulation of the future indicates that the poverty reduction goal can be met on a global level.

- But on current trends Africa and Latin America will not meet the goal and the trend shows that people in Asia will move out of poverty to a great extent.

*Source: (World Development Report 2000)*

Other dimension of basic needs points to the same general pattern. The 2004 Human Development Report shows that out of 831 million people who were undernourished in the year 2000, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and South Asia, respectively, accounted for 185 million, 212 million, and 312 million. Of the 104 million primary school - age children not in school, they included 44, 14, and 32 million, respectively. Of the 11 million children under the age of five dying in each year, 5, 1, and 4 million of them were in these three regions. They also had 273 million, 453 million and 225 million people without access to improved water sources, out of a global total of 1.2 billion. The crude method of using a sample consumption threshold of \$1 or \$2 thus appears to capture many other relevant dimensions of poverty as well.

However, beyond world average, the regional picture is much different.

- Over the years, Africa and Latin America see little growth while income increases in Asia and OECD and decreases in Eastern Europe.
- In 1970 most poor lived in South Asia and East Asia.
- The last 30 years changed the face of the global poverty. Now Africa is the home of a third of all poor.
- In 2015 Africa will account for the majority of world poverty.
- The global goal of halving poverty by 2015 to that of 1990 levels will be met because of fast progress in Asia.

### UNDP's Estimates for India, 1992

The study made by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the incidence of poverty in some selected countries revealed that in 1992, total number of people lying below the poverty line in India was around 350 millions and thus 40 percent of India's population was lying below the poverty line as compared to that of 9 percent in China, 28 percent in Pakistan, 25 percent in Indonesia, 47 percent in Brazil and 78 percent in Bangladesh. India's progress in fighting poverty has been modest when compared with some of its Asian

neighbours. Between 1970 and 1993, for example, the proportion of Indonesia's population living in poverty dropped from 58 to 25 percent, an annual decline of nearly 5 percent. While as a recent World Bank study on policies to reduce poverty in India, acclaims the fact that poverty, during the last two decades, has declined at the rate of 2 percent per annum (World Bank 2000).

## UNDP Goals

The Millennium Development Goals, adopted by a United Nations summit of representatives of 189 countries in September 2000, consist of eight objectives to be achieved by 2015, covering Poverty, Hunger, Primary Education, Gender Equality, Child Mortality, and Access to Water and Sanitation. The measure of extreme poverty (proportion below \$1 a day) is sought to be reduced by half of the 1990 levels by the year 2015.

## II. National Poverty Scenario

In Indian context, the poverty emphasizes more on minimum level of living rather than on reasonable level of living. Accordingly, it is broadly agreed that poverty can be termed as a situation where a section of the population fails to reach a certain minimum consumption standard. Poverty line in India is defined with reference to consumer expenditure surveys by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The poverty line is officially linked with a nutritional base line measured in calories (food-energy method). Consumer expenditure is a monitoring mechanism of consumers behaviour where as nutritional baseline is normative requirement of minimum needs and effective consumption demand.

Planning Commission is the Nodal Agency for estimation of poverty at National level which is being used for various purposes. The Planning Commission estimates the proportion and number of poor separately for rural and urban India at the National and State levels on the basis of recommendation of the Task Force on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demands 1979'. Since March 1977, it has been using the Task Force methodology till 1997-98. However, after the acceptance of the poverty ratios given by Expert Group headed by Prof. D. T. Lakadwala, it was decided that the poverty ratios of Expert Group should form the poverty estimates hereafter.

*'The Planning Commission (Task Force) in 1979 defined the Poverty Line (BPL) as 'per*

*capita consumption level, which meets the average per capita daily calorie requirement of 2,400 K Calorie in Rural areas and 2,100 K Calorie in Urban areas along with a minimum of non-food expenditure'.*

The Indian Government has accorded great importance to poverty reduction. Which, since independence has been a major goal of all Five Year Plans. To measure its success in achieving this goal, the Government commissioned a series of household surveys on poverty, beginning in 1951. These surveys provide an unparalleled record of country's development efforts to reduce poverty.

Poverty imposes an oppressive weight on India. Poverty in India is predominantly rural where almost three out of four Indians i.e. 77 percent of the Indian poor live. Although poverty has been reduced during the past four decades, it remains painfully high in the country. Because of India's rapid population growth, even the advances made for its reduction, have not been sufficient to reduce the absolute number of poor, which increased from around 200 million in the 1950s to 320 million in 1993-94. This leaves India with the largest concentration of poor people in the world, particularly in the villages with population fewer than 5000 people-where 60 percent of all Indians live. Staggering, overall numbers remain-240 million rural poor and 72 million urban poor.

Study of researchers reveal that most of the people living below poverty line belong to landless agricultural labour households, agricultural labour households with small holdings, landless non agricultural rural labour householders and small land operators with less than one hectare land holdings. The study further revealed that 'the urban poor are only an overflow of the rural poor into the urban area. Fundamentally, they belong to the same class as the rural poor. However, as they live long enough in urban poverty, they acquire characteristics of their own. Little is known of their life and labour in the growing cities+

Social indicators of well being for instance, record a history of progress that has, like the decline of poverty itself, been steady but slow. This is illustrated by the three points beside other indicators. First, Infant Mortality Rates, as one example, fell from 146 deaths per thousand births in the 1950s to 80 at the start of this decade. Secondly, Life Expectancy at Birth is now twice the 30 years that was the Indian average in 1947. Thirdly, Adult Literacy rates for Indian males (64 percent) and for females (39 percent) in 1991.

The ratio and number of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at National Level, as estimated by the Planning Commission, based

on Consumer Expenditure Surveys from time to time, are summarized in the Table below;

**Table 21.3: Estimates of Poverty at All India level**

Year	Poverty Line (Rs)\$		Poverty Ratio (Per cent)\$			Population BPL (In millions)\$		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-74	49.63	56.76	56.44	49.01	54.88	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	56.84	70.33	53.07	45.24	51.32	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	89.50	115.65	45.65	40.79	44.48	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	115.20	162.16	39.09	38.20	38.86	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	205.84	281.35	37.27	32.36	35.97	244.0	76.3	320.3
1999-00	327.56	454.11	27.09	23.62	26.10	193.2	67.0	260.2
2004-05	356.30	458.00	28.30	25.70	27.50	220.9	80.8	301.7

\$ In terms of Rupee per capita per month.

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India

\$\$ Ratio of people Below Poverty Line to population (in percent).

\$\$\$ Absolute number of people Below Poverty Line in millions

It is widely agreed that the magnitude of decline in poverty of the two decades (1970-1990) is significant but not dramatic. The decline of poverty since the early 1970s has been sizable (from an incidence of 56 percent to 35 percent in 1993-94). From 1990, urban and rural poverty rates had nearly converged exhibiting an unusual pattern as compared to other South Asian countries. Around 1990 these estimates have generated some disagreement while as these estimates of NSSO have been accepted unquestioningly by the World Bank experts as well as individual researchers.

The Poverty Indicator has undulated between 1993-94 to 2004-05 with the head count ratio of 35.97 per cent to 27.50 per cent during the period with the corresponding total BPL Population standing at 301.70 million persons as on 2004-05.

The Head Count Poverty Ratio at All India Level (Poverty figures thrown out by Planning Commission) has decreased by 49.89 percent (27.38 percentage points) i.e. 54.88 percent to 27.50 percent from base year 1973-74 to 2004-05.

Both Rural and Urban Poverty Ratios at the National level have almost halved during last 32 years from 1973-74 to 2004-05. The Rural Poverty Ratios have declined from 56.44 percent to 28.30 percent while as Urban Poverty Ratios have declined from 49.01 to 25.70 percent. This decline in Rural and Urban Poverty Ratios has resulted into corresponding decline in the Combined (Rural + Urban) Ratio to exactly the half of the original ratio of 1973-78. At combined level, the Poverty Ratio has

decreased from 54.88 percent to 27.50 percent during the period under reference.

However, Absolute number of poor at Combined (Rural + Urban) level, have decreased by 19.6 million (321.3 to 301.7 million) i.e. 6.10 percent during the period 1973-74 to 2004-05. Rural Absolute Poverty has decreased by 40.4 million (261.3 to 220.9 million) i.e. 15.46 percent while as Urban Absolute number of poor have increased by 20.8 million (60.0 to 80.8 million) i.e. 34.67 percent during the period under reference.

The behaviour of indicators relating to Absolute number of poor indicates that Urban Absolute Poverty has shown phenomenal increase while as Rural Absolute Poverty has been contained to some extent. However, the Rural Poverty Ratios are still more than Urban Poverty Ratios though they have started converging.

## Inter State Variations

Poverty, however, is not equitably distributed through out the country.



**Table 22.4: State level data on poverty ratios during 2004-05**

State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	%	No lakhs)	%	No	%	No
J & K	4.6	3.7	7.9	2.2	5.4	5.9
Punjab	9.1	15.1	7.1	6.5	8.4	21.6
H.P	10.7	6.1	3.4	0.2	10.0	6.4
Goa	5.4	0.4	21.3	1.6	13.8	2.0
Haryana	13.6	21.5	15.1	10.6	14.0	32.1
Delhi	6.9	0.6	15.2	22.3	14.7	22.9
Kerala	13.2	32.4	20.2	17.2	15.0	49.6
A.P	11.2	64.7	28.0	61.4	15.8	126.1
Gujrat	19.1	63.5	13.0	27.2	16.8	90.7
Assam	22.3	54.5	3.3	1.3	19.7	55.8
Rajasthan	18.7	84.4	32.9	47.5	22.1	134.9
Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.5	22.2	69.1	22.5	145.6
W. Bengal	28.6	173.2	14.8	35.1	24.7	208.3
Karnataka	20.8	75.0	32.6	63.8	25.0	138.9
All India	28.3	2209.2	25.7	808.0	27.5	3017.2
Maharashtra	29.6	171.1	32.2	146.3	30.7	317.4
U.P	33.4	473.2	30.6	117.0	32.8	590.0
M.P	36.9	175.7	42.1	74.0	38.3	249.7
Uthrakhand	40.8	27.1	36.5	8.9	39.6	36.0
Jharkhand	46.3	103.2	20.2	13.2	40.3	116.4
Chattisgarh	40.8	71.5	41.2	19.5	40.9	91.0
Bihar	42.1	336.7	34.6	32.4	41.4	369.2
Orissa	46.8	151.8	44.3	26.2	46.4	178.5

Some states have been particularly successful in reducing the poverty ratios in the total population. States with poverty ratio of less than 15% or so were J & K (5.4%), Punjab (8.4%), Himachal Pradesh (10.00%) Haryana (14%) Delhi (14.7%) Kerala (15%) and Andhra Pradesh (15.8%) at the other end of the spectrum are the states with poverty ratio above 30% were Maharashtra (30.7%), Uttar Pradesh (32.8%), Bihar (41.4%), Madhya Pradesh (38.3%) and Orissa (46.4%) --- which also happen to be among the most populous states of India. The states that were formed recently (Uttarakhand 39.6%, Chhattisgarh 40.9%, Jharkhand 40.3%) also have among them the highest poverty ratio. Five states, namely, UP, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa accounted for 166 million poor (about 55% of the total poor estimated at 302 million). This shows the high concentration of poor in these five states.

In some states, the absolute number of the poor in the population has actually increased over the last three decades: in Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal) from 535.7 lakhs in 1973 to 626 lakhs in 2004-05; in Rajasthan from 128.5 lakhs to 134.9 lakhs; in Maharashtra from 287.4 lakhs to 317.4 lakhs and in Nagaland from 2.9 lakhs to 4.0 lakhs. The total number of poor has also increased in Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh) taken together from 276 lakhs to 341 lakhs and in Bihar (including Jharkhand) from 370 lakhs to 485.5 lakhs over the same

period. There are many states where the number of poor overall has remained roughly constant over the last two decades: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, and Mizoram. However, there are also states that have succeeded in reducing the absolute number of the poor in rural areas over the three decades from 1973 to 2004-05: Andhra Pradesh from 178.2 lakhs to 64.7 lakhs, Karnataka from 128.4 lakhs to 75 lakhs, Kerala from 111.4 lakhs to 32.4 lakhs, Tamil Nadu from 172.6 lakhs to 76.5 lakhs, and West Bengal from 257.9 lakhs to 173.2 lakhs, and Assam and Gujrat to a much smaller extent. These are the relative success stories in reducing the number of the poor in India.

### III. Poverty Scenario of J&K State

As per the estimates of Planning Commission, BPL figures for J&K for Rural and Urban areas stand at 3.97 percent and 1.98 percent respectively while as for Rural/ Urban (Combined), it stands at 3.48 percent for the year 1999-00. The corresponding figures have declined from 30.34 percent, 9.18 percent and 25.17 percent respectively for Rural, Urban and Combined (R+U) from the year 1993-94. The estimates have shown a phenomenal decrease during the period under reference. The incidence of poverty of J&K State has shown a decline of 21.69 (R+U) percentage points while as the incidence of poverty at All India level has

shown a decline of only 9.87 (R+U) percentage points during the period under reference.

The estimates thrown out by the Planning Commission in the year 2004-05 have shown an upward trend and ironically the urban poverty ratios are higher than the rural poverty. The Head Count Ratio figures for the State stand at 4.60, 7.90 and 5.40 percent for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively for the year 2004-05. This phenomenal decrease and subsequent increase in poverty estimates is beyond any sound reasoning where both Head Count Ratio and Absolute poverty have been shown very low.

The Poverty figures thrown out by the Planning Commission on the basis of data collected by the NSSO through its socio-

**Table 21.5: Estimates of Poverty of J&K**

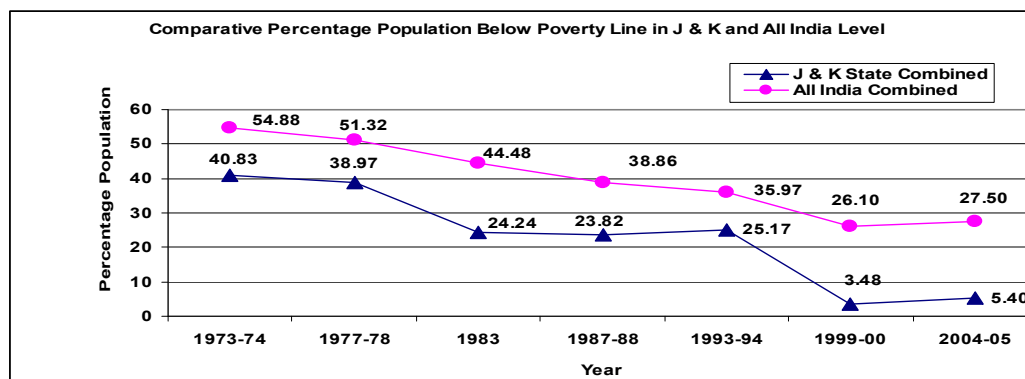
Year	Poverty Line(Rs)\$		Poverty Ratio (Per cent)\$§			Population BPL(In millions)\$§§§		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-74	46.60	N.A	45.51	21.32	40.83	N.A	N.A	N.A
1977-78	N.A	N.A	42.86	23.71	38.97	N.A	N.A	N.A
1983	91.80	99.62	26.04	17.76	24.24	1.311	0.249	1.560
1987-88	N.A	N.A	25.70	17.47	23.82	N.A	N.A	N.A
1993-94	213.83	253.61	30.34	9.18	25.17	1.905	0.186	2.092
1999-00	367.45	420.20	3.97	1.98	3.48	0.297	0.0049	0.346
2004-05	391.26	475.71	4.60	7.90	5.40	0.366	0.219	0.585

\$ In terms of Rupee per capita per month.  
of India

Source: Planning Commission, Govt.

§§ Ratio of people Below Poverty Line to population (in percent)

§§§ Absolute number of people Below Poverty Line in millions



## State Specific Poverty Line

Poverty Line (BPL) is defined as minimum expenditure needed at Per Capita consumption level, which meets the average Per Capita daily calorie requirement of 2,400 K Calorie in Rural areas and 2,100 K Calorie in Urban areas along with a minimum of non-food expenditure.

A multiple criteria for classification of BPL families was used which included both

economic surveys in respect of Jammu and Kashmir State have been a matter of debate and controversy in the State. The estimates have shown a phenomenal decrease during the period from 1993-94 to 1999-00. With this ethos underneath, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, carried an exercise to arrive at the reasonably accurate estimates on BPL Population indicators prevalent in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The maiden survey was designed to lay-open the actual status of ground realities in connection with poor and deprived population. This report encompasses information on BPL population, BPL Household, their Sex-Ratio, Household size, Literacy Rate, Religious breakup and Social status.

qualitative and quantitative parameters. For the purposes of this study, an expendable sum of Rs. 600 Per Capita Per Month for Urban areas (Rs. 36,000 per annum for family of five members) and Rs. 500 Per Capita Per Month for Rural areas, (Rs. 30,000 per annum for family of five members) has been fixed as the Poverty cut off point in order to measure the incidence of poverty in the study area. Besides, qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, asset position (land operated/owned,

consumer durables owned etc.) were also given due weightage.

## Poverty Status of J&K State

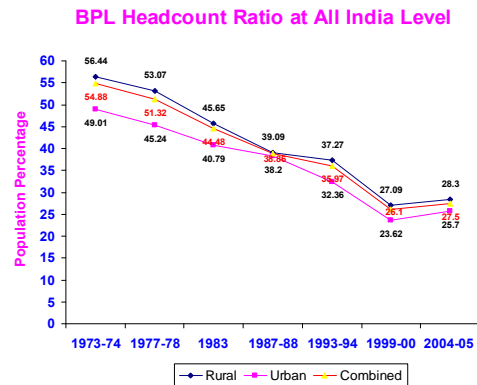
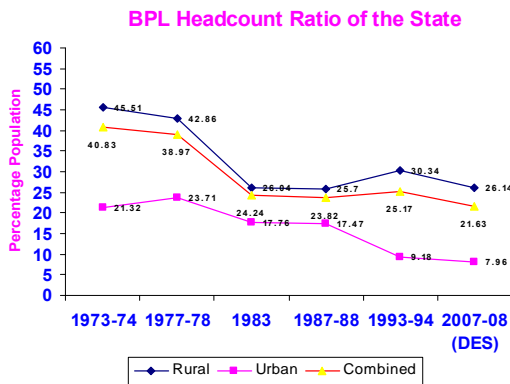
As per the survey results, the total BPL Estimated Population Ratio of J&K State has been arrived at 21.63 percent (24.21 lakh persons) of which 26.14 percent (22.00 lakh persons) are from Rural areas and 7.96 percent (2.21 lakh persons) are living in Urban areas. This shows that about one fifth of the State's population falls below the poverty. Out of every five persons, one falls Below Poverty Line. The Relative Sampling Error of the estimates of the BPL Population has been estimated at 2.24 percent at State level.

## BPL Head Count Trend at State Level

The Poverty figures thrown out by the BPL Survey 2007-08 conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics are reasonably realistic and in tandem with the trend of poverty decrease during the years under reference vis-à-vis the scenario of Poverty at National Level. The Head Count Poverty Ratio has shown a

declining trend but a slow and gradual one. The ratios of poverty have decreased from 30.34, 9.18 and 25.17 percent respectively for Rural, Urban and Combined (R+U) during the year 1993-94 to 26.14, 7.96 and 21.63 percent during the year 2007-08. The poverty ratio of J&K State during these years has decreased by 14.06 percent (3.54 percentage points) from the base year 1993-94. The absolute poverty has shown an increase from 19.05, 1.86 and 20.92 lakh persons for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively during 1993-94 to 22.00, 2.21 and 24.21 lakh persons for the year 2007-08.

As per the figures thrown out by fresh BPL survey conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the poverty ratio of the J&K State has decreased by 47.02 percent (19.20 percentage points) i.e 40.83 percent to 21.63 percent from the base year 1973-74 to 2007-08 which shows the same trend as observed at All India level (49.89 percent) during the period 1973-74 to 2004-05. The Poverty figures as per the BPL Survey 2007-08 in respect of the J&K State seem reasonably consistent and in tandem with the trend of poverty decrease during the years under reference at the National Level.



The poverty has gradually decreased at All India Level from 54.88 percent in 1973-74 to 35.97 percent in 1993-94 to 27.50 percent in 2004-05 as per the estimates thrown out by Planning Commission of India. Similar trend can be observed in the poverty estimates of Jammu and Kashmir when BPL survey results of Jammu and Kashmir are taken into consideration for the year 2007-08 with the earlier estimates thrown out by the Planning commission in favour of Jammu and Kashmir State. The estimates of Jammu and Kashmir stand as 40.83 percent for the year 1973-74, 25.17 percent for the year 1993-94 and 21.63 percent for the year 2007-08. From the period 1973-74 to 1993-94, the poverty

has declined by 34.46 percent at All India Level while as at Jammu and Kashmir level, it has decreased by 38.35 percent from the base year 1973-74. Again from 1993-94 to 2004-05, the poverty has shown a decline of 23.55 percent at All India Level while as in case of Jammu and Kashmir it has declined by 14.06 percent upto 2007-08 from the base year 1993-94.

**Table 22.6: Below Poverty Line Head Count Ratio and Absolute Poverty in J&K**

S. No.	Year	Poverty Ratio of J&K State (BPL Head Count Ratio)			BPL Population of J&K State (Absolute Poverty in lakh No.)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1973-74	45.51	21.32	40.83	N.A	N.A	N.A
2.	1977-78	42.86	23.71	38.97	N.A	N.A	N.A
3.	1983	26.04	17.76	24.24	13.11	02.49	15.60
4.	1987-88	25.70	17.47	23.82	N.A	N.A	N.A
5.	1993-94	30.34	9.18	25.17	19.05	01.86	20.92
6.	1999-00*	3.97	1.98	3.48	02.97	00.049	03.46
7.	2004-05*	4.60	7.90	5.40	03.66	02.19	05.85
8	2007-08 (DES)	26.14	7.96	21.63	22.00	02.21	24.21

\* The figures are matter of debate and controversy and are non acceptable to the State Govt.

Source: 1. Planning Commission, G O I, Estimates

2. BPL Survey of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K

## BPL Survey Results 2008 at a Glance (J&K)

### BPL Head Count Ratio

#### I. At State Level

- As per the survey results, the total BPL Estimated Population Ratio of J&K State has arrived at 21.63 Percent (24.21 lakh persons) with a dispersion of 26.14 Percent (22.00 lakh persons) from Rural areas and 7.96 Percent (2.21 lakh persons) living in Urban areas. The Relative Sampling Error of the estimate of the BPL Population has been estimated at 2.24 percent at State level.

#### II. At Regional Level

- In Kashmir Region, the total BPL Estimated Population Ratio has been worked out as 21.37 percent (12.91 lakh persons) with a dispersion of 26.34 percent (11.63 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 7.87 percent (1.28 lakh persons) in Urban areas.
- In Ladakh Region ( Leh and Kargil Districts), Estimated BPL Population percentage was worked out as 27.03 percent (0.71 lakh persons) with 31.29 percent (0.68 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 5.63 percent (0.03 lakh persons) in Urban areas.
- As regards Kashmir Division (Kashmir region and Ladakh region), the total BPL Estimated population Ratio has been worked out as 21.60 percent ( 13.62 lakh persons) with a dispersion of 26.58 percent (12.31 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 7.81 percent (1.31 lakh persons) in Urban areas.
- At Rural level, the Kashmir Division (26.58 percent) has more BPL

population percentage as compared to Jammu Division (25.61 percent) while as Jammu Division (8.19 percent) has more Urban poverty percentage as compared to that of Kashmir Division (7.81 percent)

- In Jammu Division/ Region, the total Estimated BPL Population percentage had arrived at 21.67 percent (10.59 lakh persons) with a dispersion of 25.61 percent (9.69 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 8.19 percent (0.90 lakh persons) in Urban areas.

#### III. At District Level

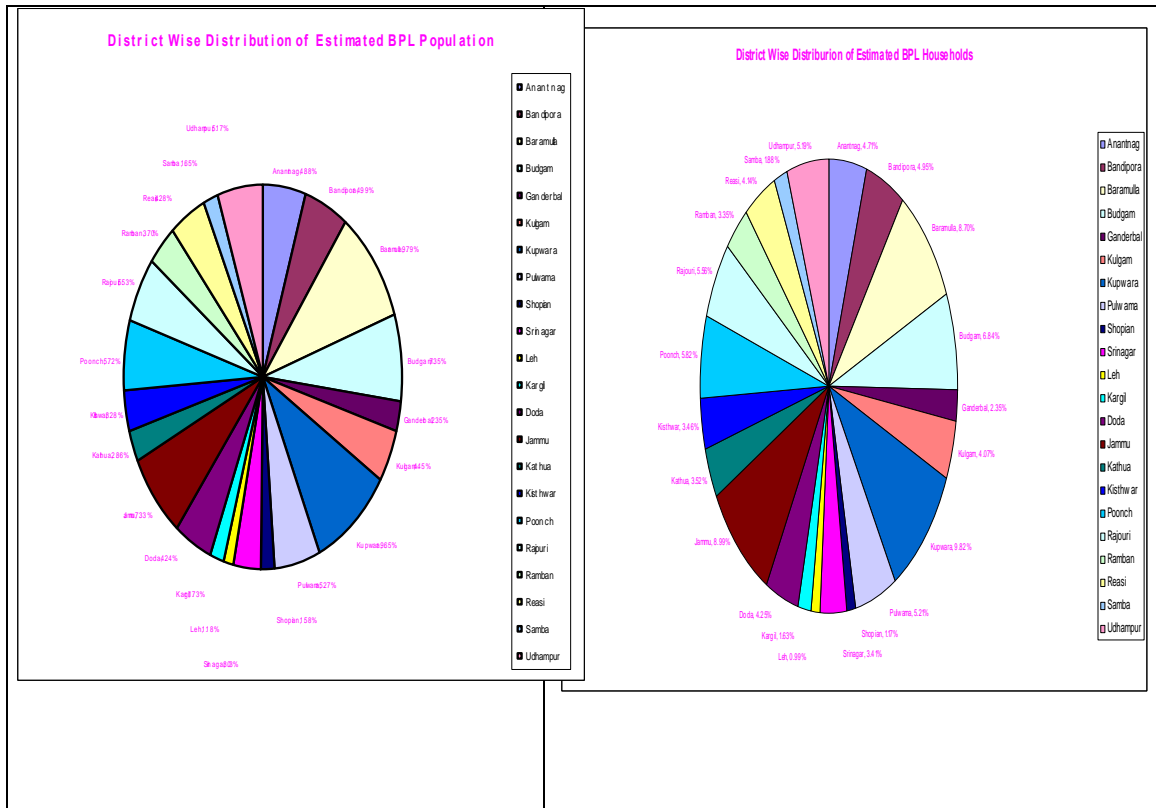
- The study has revealed that generally the newly carved out districts out of the old ones have shown higher BPL population percentage than the already existing districts. This is mainly due to their remoteness from their erstwhile district headquarters resulting in slow development and are hence still rural in character/nature. The highest incidence of poverty is exhibited in remotely and distantly located districts. Poverty is the basic reason for the creation of new districts. Since their creation is very recent and they continue to be poor, their improvement shall surface when extra dose of development shall be pumped in under various economic activities.
- It has also been established that the degree of poverty becomes more visible and pronounced, the farther we move away from the urban business centres and district headquarters. The analysis further reveals that out of newly created eight districts, three districts Reasi, Ramban and Kishtwar rank 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively, registering more than 30 percent incidence of poverty,

thereby, exhibiting the worst position of the districts.

- As per the survey results, the District wise analysis of the incidence of poverty distribution shows that, out of the total 22 districts of the State, 7 (31.82 percent) districts recorded 30-40 percent poverty, 9(40.91 percent) districts recorded 20-30 percent poverty,5 (22.72 percent) districts recorded 10-20 percent poverty and One district recorded 4.55 percent poverty.
- On the basis of BPL Household Count Ratio the seven poorest districts in the State are Kishtwar, Kupwara, Bandipora, Reasi, Poonch, Ramban and Kargil which have more than 35 percent estimated BPL Households ranging in between 42.73 to 35.87 percent.
- On the basis of BPL Head Count Ratio, the seven poorest districts in the State are Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar, Poonch, Kupwara, Kargil, and Bandipora which have more than 30 percent estimated BPL population ranging in between 37.93 to 31.09 percent.
- On the basis of Absolute BPL Population, the seven poorest districts in the State are Baramulla, Kupwara, Budgam, Jammu, Poonch, Rajouri and Pulwama which have more than 1.27 lakh estimated BPL population ranging in between 2.37 to 1.27 lakh Estimated BPL Population.
- On the basis of Absolute BPL Household the seven poorest districts in the State are Kupwara, Jammu, Baramulla, Budgam, Poonch, Rajouri and Pulwama. The Absolute BPL households of these districts ranging in between 41 thousand to 22 thousand.
- The highest estimated BPL population percentage in the State has been recorded in newly carved out district Reasi, with the indicator standing at 37.93 percent (1.04 lakh persons) with the corresponding dispersion of 40.15 percent (1.01 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 13.08 percent (0.03 lakh persons) in Urban areas. District Ramban stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with 37.73 percent estimated BPL Population (0.89 lakh persons) with dispersion of 39.30 percent (0.88 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 8.47 percent (0.01 lakh persons) in Urban Areas. District Kishtwar stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with 37.72 percent estimated BPL Population (0.80 lakh persons) with dispersion of 40.10 percent (0.78 lakh persons) in rural areas and 9.61 percent (0.02 lakh persons) in Urban Areas. The highest 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> rank was held by district Poonch and district Kupwara having BPL estimated population percentage of 33.67 and 32.55 respectively. District Srinagar stood at bottom level when BPL estimated population percentage was compared with other districts, with the indicator standing at 6.51 percent (0.73 lakh persons) with the corresponding dispersion of 8.16 percent estimated BPL population (0.07 lakh persons) in Rural areas and 6.38 percent (0.67 lakh persons) in Urban areas.
- In Jammu division, districts Reasi, Ramban, Kishtwar and Poonch have registered highest incidence of poverty whileas in Kashmir division Kupwara, Bandipora, Kargil and Budgam have been observed to be the poorest districts.

### Districtwise Percentage Distribution of Estimated BPL Population





#### IV. At Block/Town Level

- In Rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir State, out of the total 143 Blocks of the State, 12 (8.40 percent) blocks have recorded above 50 percent BPL Population which includes 5 (3.50 percent) blocks having above 70 percent incidence of poverty. 38 (26.57 percent) blocks have recorded 30-50 percent BPL Population, 81 (56.64 percent) blocks recorded poverty between 10-30 percent while as 12 (8.39 percent) blocks recorded upto 10 percent poverty level.
- In Urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir State, out of the total 79 Towns of the State, only one (1.27 percent) town has recorded 50-60 percent BPL Population, one (1.27 percent) town has recorded 30-40 percent BPL Population, 40 (50.62 percent) towns recorded poverty between 10-30 percent which includes 6 (7.58 percent) towns having 20-30 percent incidence of poverty, while as 37 (46.84 percent) towns recorded upto 10 percent poverty level.

#### VI. At Village/Ward Level

- The Survey results show that, in Rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir State, out of the total of 387 Sample Villages, 8% of the villages have been recorded in the poverty slab of 50 percent and above+ BPL population which include 3.36 percent villages having above 70 percent incidence of poverty, 24.55 percent of the villages have been recorded in 30-50 percent band, 55.56 percent have been recorded in 10-30 percent band while only 11.89 percent fall in the 0-10 percent poverty group.
- The data analysis has revealed that, the incidence of poverty is more significant in rural areas than urban areas of the State which highlights the observed reality that as we move away from the district headquarters and towns which are the main centres of commercial activities, the abjectness of poverty is on rise. This ground reality is totally contrary to the Planning Commission, Government of India Poverty figures which have ironically shown the urban poverty ratio (7.90 percent) of the State higher than the rural poverty ratio 4.60 percent for the year 2004-05. The figures of Planning Commission have shown phenomenal decrease from 25.17 percent to 3.48



percent during 1993-94 to 1999-00 and later subsequent increase from 3.48 percent to 5.40 percent during 1999-00 to 2004-05 in poverty estimates with urban poverty ratio more than the rural poverty ratio, which is beyond any sound reason where Head Count Ratio and Absolute Poverty have been shown very low.

- 8 percent of the sample villages have recorded more than 50 percent of Below Poverty Line Population which includes 3.36 percent villages having above 70 percent incidence of poverty. About 505 villages have more than 50 percent poverty which includes 212 villages having poverty above 70 percent, as per the estimates worked out on the basis of the BPL survey of the State. 17 Wards (19 percent) have recorded more than 15 percent below poverty population. The remote and far-flung areas of the State have registered very high incidence of poverty as they are the worst sufferers and lack access to basic amenities of life including proper shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation, Health facilities, education, healthy environment besides employment and avenues for future development. The road connectivity is one of the major factors responsible for the widespread and large degree of poverty observed in the remotely located areas of the State. This has largely contributed in keeping the remotely located areas, trapped in the vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness.
- The Survey results further show that, in Urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir State, out of the total of 90 sample wards, 1.11 percent (one Ward) was registered in 50-60 percent Below Poverty Line population decile, 47.78 percent of the wards of urban area (43 Wards) have recorded 10-30 percent BPL population which includes 8.89 percent (8 Wards) above 20-30 percent BPL population, 51.11 percent of the wards (46 Wards) have been recorded in the poverty slab of 0-10 percent BPL population. This shows that there are still some pockets of poverty in urban areas mostly in the remotely located districts, which are still deprived of the basic civic amenities and are facing hardships of life.

## VII. Absolute Poverty (Population) at State Level

- The total BPL Estimated Population (Absolute Poverty) of J&K State has

arrived at 24.21 lakh persons of the total population with a dispersion of 22.00 lakh persons from Rural areas and 2.21 lakh persons living in Urban areas. The Relative Sampling Error of the estimates of the BPL Population has been estimated at 2.24 percent at State level.

- The highest estimated BPL population (Absolute Poverty) in the State has been recorded in district Baramulla, with the indicator standing at 2.37 lakh persons. District Kupwara stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with estimated BPL Population 2.34 lakh persons while as District Budgam stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with estimated BPL Population 1.78 lakh persons. The lowest estimated BPL Population was recorded in district Leh with the indicator standing at 0.29 lakh persons followed by district Shopian with 0.38 lakh BPL Population.

## Absolute Poverty with Rural/Urban breakup at State Level

- At Rural level, in the State the highest BPL population percentage has been observed in District Reasi (40.15 percent) followed by District Kishtwar with (40.10 percent) while as Srinagar District (8.16 percent) recorded lowest BPL population percentage followed by District Kathua (12.66 percent).
- At Urban level, in the State the highest BPL population percentage has been observed in District Kulgam (15.83 percent) followed by District Pulwama with (14.00 percent) while as Shopian District (5.33 percent) recorded lowest BPL population percentage followed by District Leh (5.37 percent).

## IX. Absolute Poverty with Rural/Urban breakup at Regional Level

- In Rural Kashmir Region, District Kupwara (2.30 lakh persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Baramulla (2.23 lakh persons), Budgam (1.70 lakh persons), Pulwama (1.19 lakh persons) and Bandipora (1.14 lakh persons). In Rural Jammu Division, District Poonch (1.35 lakh persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Rajouri (1.30 lakh persons), Jammu (1.20 lakh persons), Udhampur (1.18 lakh persons) and Doda (1.01 lakh persons).



- In Urban Kashmir Region, District Srinagar (0.67 lakh persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Anantnag (0.15 lakh persons), Baramulla (0.14 lakh persons), Pulwama (0.09 lakh persons) and Budgam (0.08 lakh persons). In Urban Jammu Division, District Jammu (0.58 lakh persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Udhampur (0.07 lakh persons), Kathua (0.05 lakh persons), Samba (0.05 lakh persons) and Rajouri (0.04 lakh persons).

(1.92 lakh Households) with a dispersion of 26.73 percent (1.72 lakh) Households in Rural areas and 9.45 percent (0.20 lakh) Households in Urban areas.

## Absolute Household Poverty at State Level

- The total BPL Estimated Households of J&K State has arrived at 4.17 lakh Households with a dispersion of 3.72 lakh Households from Rural areas and 0.45 lakh Households living in Urban areas.
- The highest estimated BPL Household (Absolute Poverty) in the State has been recorded in district Kupwara, with the indicator standing at 0.409 lakh estimated BPL Households. District Jammu stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with estimated BPL Households 0.375 lakh Households. District Baramulla stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with 0.362 lakh estimated BPL Households while as District Samba recorded lowest number (0.078 lakh) estimated BPL Households.

## BPL Household Ratio

- As per the Survey results, the total number of Estimated BPL Households of J&K State has arrived at 24.02 percent (4.17 Lakh Households) with a dispersion of 28.84 percent ( 3.71 Lakh Households) in Rural areas and 10.15 percent (0.45 Lakh Households) in Urban areas. The Relative Sampling Error of the estimates of the BPL Households has been estimated at 2.63 percent at State level.
- In Kashmir Region, the total number of Estimated BPL Households has been calculated to 25.67 percent (2.13 Lakh Households) with a dispersion of 31.12 percent (1.89 Lakh Households) in Rural areas and 10.88 percent (0.24 Lakh Households) in Urban Areas.
- In Ladakh Region (Leh and Kargil Districts), Estimated BPL Households percentage was calculated as 23.95 (0.11 lakh Households) with a dispersion of 28.07 percent (0.10 lakh households) in Rural areas and 8.36 percent (0.01 lakh Households) in Urban areas.
- As regards Kashmir Division, the total number of Estimated BPL Households has been calculated as 25.58 percent (2.24 Lakh Households) with a dispersion of 30.95 percent (1.99 Lakh Households) in Rural areas and 10.78 percent (0.25 Lakh Households) in Urban Areas.
- In Jammu Division, the total estimated BPL Households percentage was arrived at 22.43

## BPL Sex Ratio

- At State level (both rural and urban), the sex ratio of BPL Population of Jammu and Kashmir was 934 females per thousand males. The Sex ratio of Kashmir division was 920 (923 for Kashmir Region and 869 for Ladakh Region) while that of Jammu Division it was 948 females per thousand males. The Sex ratio of BPL Population of Kashmir division was more adverse than that of Jammu division.
- In Rural areas of the State, the Sex ratio of BPL Population was 932 females per thousand males which is well below the national average. The indicator in respect of Rural Jammu region was slightly better with Sex Ratio of 946 whileas Rural Kashmir Division recorded 918 females per thousand males. In Urban areas, the sex ratio of Jammu and Kashmir State stood at 960 which is slightly better than the ratio at other levels. Urban areas of Kashmir division had Sex ratio of 943 females (945 for Kashmir Region and 837 for Ladakh Region) against the indicator in respect of Jammu division having 984 females to thousand males.

## BPL Household Size

- At State level (both Rural and Urban aggregated), the average household size of the BPL population of the State was 5.83 persons per household with a composition of 3.02 males and 2.81 females exhibiting a sex ratio of 934 females per thousand males. Kashmir Division had an average BPL household size of 6.06 persons per household and a Sex ratio of 920 females per thousand males whereas Jammu Division had an average household size of 5.63 persons per household with corresponding sex ratio of 948 females per thousand males.
- As per the Survey, the average household size in respect of BPL Population living in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir was worked out as 5.91 persons per household with a composition of 3.06 males and 2.85 females with corresponding Sex Ratio of 932 females per thousand males. The average BPL household size of the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir State consisted of 5.11 persons with a scatter of 2.61 males and 2.50 females and corresponding Sex ratio of 960 females per thousand males.
- The literacy rate of the Jammu and Kashmir State (both Rural and Urban) was 64.18 percent showing a dispersion of 72.32 percent in case of males and 55.35 percent for females.
- The literacy rate of the State (both Rural and Urban) for BPL Population was 42.15 percent showing a dispersion of 48.55 percent for males and 35.30 for females. In Rural areas of the J&K State, as per the Survey, the literacy rate of BPL stood at 41.28 percent with the dispersion of 47.81 percent for males and 34.27 percent for females whileas in Urban areas of the J&K State, the literacy rate stood at 52.30 percent with the dispersion of 57.32 percent for males and 47.08 percent for females.
- The indicator stood at 39.76 for Kashmir Region with a dispersion of 45.95 percent in favour of males and 33.05 percent for females. In Leh and Kargil districts, the literacy rate stood at 46.94 percent with a dispersion of 52.52 percent for males and 40.50 percent for females. In case of Kashmir division, the BPL literacy rate stood at 40.10 percent with a dispersion of 46.27 percent for males and 33.39 percent for females. In case of Jammu division, the BPL literacy rate stood at 44.15 percent with a dispersion of 50.80 percent for males and 37.13 percent for females.

### BPL by Social Groups

- The Social-group distribution of BPL Population indicates the dispersion of 42.05 percent in case of Scheduled Tribes, 38.07 percent in case of Other Backward Classes (including Paharis), 22.77 percent in case of Scheduled Caste whileas others categories show only 16.85 percent of population under Below Poverty Line when compared with the respective population of a particular category. This shows that highest incidence of poverty is among Scheduled Tribe population followed by OBC Category inclusive of Pahari speaking population.
- It is quite evident from the analysis of the data that there is much more illiteracy among women in both the divisions of the State. The gap is almost uniform in Jammu region as well as (13 percent each) in Kashmir division. It is also explicit from the analysis of data that the population Below Poverty Line has more illiterates than the general population of the State and the reasons thereof could be multidimensional. The study has revealed that there is direct relationship between illiteracy and incidence of poverty.

### BPL by Religion

- The Religion-wise distribution of BPL Population exhibited the dispersion of faith with 24.51 percent for Islam, 18.14 percent for Hinduism, 24.50 percent for Buddhism, 7.51 percent for Sikhism and only 3.12 percent for Christianity when compared with the corresponding religion-wise population. This shows that highest incidence of poverty is among the Muslims and lowest is among the Christians.

### BPL Literacy Rate

The highest combined literacy among the BPL Population was observed in district Samba with 64.00 percent (male 66.53 percent and female 59.64 percent) followed by district Jammu with 56.19 percent (male 60.30 percent and female 51.90 percent) in the State. As against this, the least combined literacy was observed in the district Ramban with 28.93 percent (male 38.73 percent and female 18.45 percent) followed by district Kulgam with 31.19 percent (male 38.31 percent and Female 23.22 percent).

**Table 22.7: Absolute BPL Population and BPL Population Percentage of J&K State  
(District-Wise Scenario)**

S. No	District	Estimated Mid Year Population (2007-08)			Estimated BPL Population			BPL Population Percentage (2007-08)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Comb.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Kashmir Division</b>										
<b>(A) Kashmir Region</b>										
1	Anantnag	645563	171271	816834	102927	15198	118125	15.94	8.87	14.46
2	Bandipora	337415	51220	388635	114294	6552	120846	33.87	12.79	31.09
3	Baramulla	729530	165391	894921	222688	14380	237068	30.52	8.69	26.49
4	Budgam	604494	63758	668252	170151	7882	178033	28.15	12.36	26.64
5	Ganderbal	219612	15139	234751	54773	2100	56873	24.94	13.87	24.23
6	Kulgam	462272	14494	476766	105392	2295	107687	22.80	15.83	22.59
7	Kupwara	689482	28129	717611	229813	3756	233569	33.33	13.35	32.55
8	Pulwama	424804	62076	486880	118789	8693	127482	27.96	14.00	26.18
9	Shopian	219661	13512	233173	37557	720	38277	17.10	5.33	16.42
10	Srinagar	82239	1042936	1125175	6713	66549	73262	8.16	6.38	6.51
<b>Sub Total (A)</b>		<b>4415072</b>	<b>1627926</b>	<b>6042998</b>	<b>1163097</b>	<b>128125</b>	<b>1291222</b>	<b>26.34</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>21.37</b>
<b>(B) Ladakh Region</b>										
11	Leh	97748	31599	129347	26850	1698	28548	27.47	5.37	22.07
12	Kargil	119877	11758	131635	41249	744	41993	34.41	6.33	31.90
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>		<b>217625</b>	<b>43357</b>	<b>260982</b>	<b>68099</b>	<b>2442</b>	<b>70541</b>	<b>31.29</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>27.03</b>
<b>Total Kmr Div.(A+B)</b>		<b>4632697</b>	<b>1671283</b>	<b>6303980</b>	<b>1231196</b>	<b>130567</b>	<b>1361763</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>21.60</b>
<b>Jammu Division</b>										
13	Doda	329261	24093	353354	100988	1724	102712	30.67	7.16	29.07
14	Jammu	781060	701567	1482627	119635	57764	177399	15.32	8.23	11.97
15	Kathua	503407	86864	590271	63735	5424	69159	12.66	6.24	11.72
16	Kisthwar	194087	16480	210567	77833	1584	79417	40.10	9.61	37.72
17	Poonch	384664	26456	411120	135035	3369	138404	35.10	12.73	33.67
18	Rajouri	496095	37133	533228	129671	4172	133843	26.14	11.24	25.10
19	Ramban	225106	12052	237158	88461	1021	89482	39.30	8.47	37.73
20	Reasi	250944	22348	273292	100746	2924	103670	40.15	13.08	37.93
21	Samba	214881	72118	286999	34583	5264	39847	16.09	7.30	13.88
22	Udhampur	403085	106332	509417	117889	7241	125130	29.25	6.81	24.56
<b>Jammu Division</b>		<b>3782590</b>	<b>1105443</b>	<b>4888033</b>	<b>968576</b>	<b>90487</b>	<b>1059063</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>21.67</b>
<b>J &amp; K State</b>		<b>8415287</b>	<b>2776726</b>	<b>11192013</b>	<b>2199772</b>	<b>221054</b>	<b>2420826</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>21.63</b>

\* Population figures for the State : As per estimates of Central Statistical Organization

## Government Intervention for Poverty Alleviation

### I. Poverty Alleviation Programmes . Current Status

The J&K Govt. has initiated a number of poverty alleviation schemes to mitigate rural as well as urban poverty, which are being implemented in the State with full financial and technical support of the Centre Government. These Schemes serve the dual purpose of Poverty alleviation as well as employment generation. These schemes are briefly discussed below:-

#### A). Rural Poverty

##### i). Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY is one of the Centrally Sponsored Programme aimed at to bring the poor families above poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Govt. subsidy.

During 2007-08, financial outlay under SGSY was Rs 13.53 crore, out of which Rs.9.31 crore (69%) has been spent by providing employment to 9448 persons. While in 2008-09, financial outlay under SGSY was Rs.16.27 crore, out of which Rs.10.42 crores (64%) has been spent by providing employment to 10278 persons. 4123 Self Help Groups have been formed during the year. During 2009-10, financial outlay under SGSY was Rs.22.33 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.5.19 crore (25%) has been spent by the end of November by providing employment to 5264 persons. 1712 self help groups have been formed during the period.

**Table 22.8: Progress under Swaran Jayanty Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)**

Year	No. of SHGs assisted for economic activity	No. of individuals assisted for economic activity	Total	Credit disbursed	Subsidy disbursed	Availability of funds (Rs. in crores)	Expdt. (Rs. in crores)	Expdt. %age
2003-04	2666	4299	6965	19.57	4.67	8.42	6.18	73
2004-05	2590	5449	8039	23.39	5.96	9.10	7.80	86
2005-06	2281	4904	7185	20.49	5.33	9.07	7.03	77
2006-07	3808	4411	8219	22.47	5.83	10.68	8.65	80
2007-08	4205	5243	9448	24.72	6.55	13.53	9.31	69
2008-09	4123	6155	10278	30.98	7.23	16.27	10.42	64
2009-10 ending Nov.	1712	3552	5264	14.24	3.80	20.33	5.19	25

## ii). National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

This flagship scheme has been launched in J&K from February, 2006 initially in three districts namely Doda, Poonch and Kupwara. The scheme has been further extended to two more districts viz Jammu and Anantnag from April, 2007. At present, this scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it. The financial outlay during 2006-07 was Rs. 41.54 crore (87%), out of which Rs.36.70 crore had been spent. 179133 numbers of household were issued job cards and 32.89 lakh persondays were generated.

During 2007-08 an outlay of Rs. 92.79 crore under the NREGS was allocated, out of which Rs. 65.26 crore (71%) had been spent. 281842 numbers of households were issued job cards thereby generating 55.37 lakh persondays. The financial outlay during 2008-09 was Rs. 146.52 crore, out of which Rs. 86.89 crore (59%) had been spent. 498022 numbers of house hold were issued job cards and 79.25 lakh mandays were generated. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs.140.92 crore under the NREGS was allocated, out of which Rs. 68.36 crore (49%) had been spent by the end of November. 579222 numbers of household were issued job cards thereby generating 61.18 lakh persondays employment.

**Table 22.9: Progress under National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme. (NREGS)**

Year	Employment Generated	No. of house hold issued job cards	Total Availability of funds (Rs. in crores)	Total Expdt. (Rs. in crores)	Expdt. %age
2005-06	2.33 lacs	25000	9.02	1.69	19
2006-07	32.89 lacs	179133	41.54	36.70	87
2007-08	55.37 lacs	281842	92.79	65.26	71
2008-09	79.25 lacs	498022	146.52	86.89	59
2009-10 ending Nov.	61.18 lacs	579222	140.92	68.36	49

being allocated by the Centre and State Govt. respectively. The target groups for housing under IAY are households below poverty line living in rural areas, particularly those belonging to SC/ST and freed bonded labourers. The shelter less families are provided assistance under IAY/Rural Housing Scheme (RHS) for construction of affordable houses with basic

## iii). Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

IAY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where-under funds in the ratio of 75:25 are

amenities. The new package with effect from 2008-09 comprises of;

- 1) Construction of new houses @ Rs. 35500/- per unit in plain areas and Rs. 38000/- per unit in hilly and difficult areas.
- 2) Conversion of unserviceable Kucha houses to semi-pucca houses @ Rs. 15000/- per unit. Conversion will necessarily include a provision of sanitary latrines and smokeless Chullas.

During 2007-08, 15322 houses were constructed with the financial expenditure of Rs. 34.33 crore whileas during 2008-09, 19010 houses were constructed with the financial expenditure of Rs. 53.54 crore. During the year 2009-10, 7858 houses have been constructed/completed by the end of November with the financial expenditure of Rs. 35.30 crore.

**Table No 22.10: Achievements made under IAY and RHS**

Year	Houses taken-up			Houses Completed			Percentage Achievement	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crores)
	New constructions	Up-gradation	Total	New constructions	Up-gradation	Total		
2002-03	7997	1743	9740	5347	1259	6606	67.82	11.74
2003-04	7367	1930	9297	6535	1877	8412	90.48	12.54
2004-05	5780	24.20	8200	5036	2216	7252	88.44	14.05
2005-06	9137	2931	12068	5812	2258	8070	66.87	18.26
2006-07	12665	3558	16223	7773	2166	9939	61.26	23.81
2007-08	17359	6193	23552	11093	4229	15322	65.06	34.33
2008-09	19794	7010	26804	13700	5310	19010	70.92	53.54
2009-10 ending Nov.	21254	6769	28023	5844	2014	7858	28.00	35.30

#### iv). Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

It is in operation in erstwhile districts of Doda and 8 Blocks of Udhampur. This programme is aimed at to tackle the special problems faced by the areas constantly affected

by severe drought conditions. There are 560 projects under implementation in these two districts at an estimated cost of Rs.168.00 crore for an area of 280 lakh hectares. During he year 2009-10 against the total availability of Rs.17.90 crore, an amount of Rs.4.95 crore has been spent by the end of November.

**Table 22.11: Achievement under DPAP Programme**

S. No	Year	Availability of funds		Expenditure		%age expenditure	
		Udhampur	Doda	Udhampur	Doda	Udhampur	Doda
1	2002-03	4.15	7.25	0.27	1.54	6	21
2	2003-04	8.01	8.35	1.92	2.94	24	35
3	2004-05	9.46	8.57	0.75	0.61	8	7
4	2005-06	11.88	8.32	6.16	2.22	54	25
5	2006-07	7.14	8.49	0.89	0.96	14	12
6	2007-08	7.70	7.68	3.15	3.62	31	47
7	2008-09	7.27	12.27	1.07	6.40	15	52
8	2009-10 ending Nov.	8.79	9.11	2.57	2.38	29	26

#### v). Desert Development Programme (DDP)

DDP was launched in 1977-78 to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification. The basis of implementation of the programme has been shifted from sectoral to watershed basis from April 1995. It was launched to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification. This programme is in operation in Leh and Kargil districts, where-under 729 projects have

been sanctioned for treating an area of 3.64 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 218.70 crore.

#### B). Urban Poverty

Various poverty alleviation schemes which have proved useful in reducing poverty to a considerable extent in urban areas are briefly discussed below;

## i. Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

SJSRY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under implementation in the State from 1997-98. The scheme is funded by the Govt. of India and state Government on 75:25 and has now been revised to 90:10 sharing basis from 2009-10 as per revised guidelines of SJSRY. This programme is focused for urban poverty alleviation. It also aims at providing gainful employment to unemployed and under employed urban youth living below poverty line. The scheme has following components:

- Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
  - Development of skill through training
  - Setting up of micro enterprises
- Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
  - Physical assets in slum pockets
- Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DW&CUA)

Whereas the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) seeks to provide wage employment to the Urban poor by utilizing their labour for creation of durable assets, under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), assistance is provided to the Urban poor for establishing income generating units by providing them subsidy @ 15 percent of the project cost.

The implementing agencies for SJSRY are Urban Development Agency, Kashmir (UDAK) in Kashmir Division, Jammu Urban Development Agency (JUDA) for Jammu District and District Urban Development Agencies (DUDA) for other districts of Jammu Division.

Under this scheme Rs. 8.49 crore have been received from the Government of India till 31 March, 2009 against which an amount of Rs. 8.25 crore has been spent. However during 2008-09 no funds have been received from Government of India and the scheme is being run out of state plan funds only.

## ii. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)/ Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

In order to facilitate construction and upgradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (**VAMBAY**) has been launched for Urban Slum dwellers in December 2001. This scheme provides a healthy environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyanq a component of the scheme. A subsidy of 50 percent is provided under the scheme by the Central Government with the balance cost provided by the State Govts./UTs.

Three colonies in Srinagar at Noorbagh, Bemina, Samerbug and two colonies one at Rajinder Nager and the other at Nagrota have been established in Jammu city for economically weaker sections.

VAMBAY has been subsumed as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme launched alongwith JNNURM on December 3, 2005. Under **IHSDP**, ten projects in Phase 1st have been sanctioned at Anantnag, Banihal, Batote, Basholi, Khour, Nowshera, Parole, Poonch, Ramgarh and Thanamandi. Besides, these 10 projects, fifteen more projects in Phase II<sup>nd</sup> at Ramnagar, Reasi, Baramulla, Budgam, Sopore, Bandipora, Mattan, Kulgam, Shopian, Ganderbal, Sumbal, Hajin, Kupwara, Handwara and Magam have also been sanctioned. The sanctioned cost of 25 projects is to the tune of Rs. 85.20 crore out of which Central Share of Rs. 29.91 crore has been received. 5176 dwelling units are to be created under this project. An expenditure of Rs.9.11 crore have been expended till November, 2009.

All the above mentioned schemes have introduced a new chapter in the endeavour of integrated development of cities and towns to cater to the present and future needs of the urban areas. All the towns of the J & K State shall be brought under the ambit of the JNNURM within a time frame of 7 years.

## iii. Basic Services to Urban Poor Projects (BUSP)

For slum dwellers five projects have been sanctioned under BUSP, 3 for Jammu, 2 for Srinagar city for construction of 6677 number of housing units with allied infrastructure. Central share of Rs 33.61 crore has been received against which an expenditure of Rs 4.01 crore has been booked. The project-wise details are as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned cost	No. of dwelling units	Funds released by Gol
1	Rehabilitation and Resettlement	90.93	4600	18.37

	of Slum dwellers of Dal Lake Srinagar			
2	Rajiv Nagar Slum Dwellers	14.24	608	2.88
3	In-situ Rehabilitation at Waganpora, Sumerbugh etc	22.38	622	4.92
4	Bagwati Nagar Slum Dwellers	1.43	36	0.31
5	Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers at various locations of Jammu city	33.41	811	7.16
	Total	162.39	6677	33.61

#### iv. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The Government of India launched on 3rd of December, 2005 a 7 year urban reforms linked infrastructure development & housing programme in a mission mode as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). This has provided an opportunity for integrated development of the cities & towns of the State to cater to the present & future needs of the urban areas for growth & better living. The mission has following four components:-

1. Dev. of Urban Infrastructure & Governance(DUIG)- for Srinagar & Jammu selected as mission cities;
2. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)- for Srinagar & Jammu selected as mission cities;
3. Urban Infrastructure Dev. Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)- for all towns excluding the mission cities; &
4. Integrated Housing & Slum Dev. Programme (IHSDP)- for all towns excluding the mission cities;
5. Integrated Housing and Slum Dev. Programme (IHSDP) for all towns excluding the mission cities,

The thrust areas of the mission are:

Sewerage, Drainage, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Housing for Urban Poor, Urban Road Network, Slum Development Programme, Decongestion of the congested areas and Preservation of Heritage/Water Bodies.

Implementation of the mission in the State was to start with preparation of City Dev. Plans (CDPs) as vision documents for the two capital cities & signing of MOA in tripartite between Gol, State Govt & the Urban Local Bodies on implementation of urban reforms agenda linked to funding of the mission. These documents were prepared, technically cleared by NUIA and approved by MoUD/MoHUPA,

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol besides signing the MOA on reforms. The process is followed by preparation of a number of detailed project reports (DPRs) of the identified projects in the towns & mission cities.

# Unemployment- Employment Situation

# 22

CHAPTER

## Overview of Employment Scenario in J&K

Unemployment is a social issue of serious concern in the present times, both at National as well as State level. The state of Jammu and Kashmir like most of the states of the country has been facing the problem of unemployment since long. The population of the state increased from 59.87 lakhs in 1981 to 101.44 lakhs in 2001. The number of workers also registered an increase of 39% during the same period. According to 2001 census, the number of total workers stands at 37.54 lakhs of which the main workers constitute 26.09 lakhs (69.49%) and the number of marginal workers constitutes 11.45 lakhs (30.51%). The share of main and marginal workers in the total work force has remained nearly constant during the last two censuses (1981 and 2001). Further classification of workers during 2001, shows that 42.4% of the total workers are cultivators, 6.56% are agricultural labourers and the remaining 51.04% are workers engaged in other activities including household industries. Female workers constituted 28.61% of the total work force.

Work opportunities, however, have not kept pace with the increasing population. The problem of unemployment gains more importance because of higher incidence of unemployment among the educated section of

youth in the State. Almost 70% of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and allied activities which continue to be a subsistence sector. However, it may be mentioned that near about 70% of the said marginal workers are associated with the Agricultural sector contributing very marginally to the total production thus giving rise to the disguised unemployment in Agriculture. To avoid this situation, out of the said 11.45 lakh of marginal workers, half of this working force suffers from disguised unemployment who can contribute positively on being shifted to the other sectors of economy without affecting the total agricultural production and yield productivity in the State. In the absence of desirable industrial growth and limited scope for absorption in the private sector, many have been rendered unemployed and have joined the ranks of job seekers. The District Employment Exchanges renamed recently as District Employment & Counselling Centres spread all over the state maintain qualification-wise data on job seekers including unemployed persons who register themselves with these exchanges and they also make efforts for their possible placements. As on the last day of 2006, 2007 and 2008, (Calendar years) the following position of unemployed persons was noted on the live registers of the District Employment exchanges of the state:-

**Table: 22.1 Registered Job Seekers**

S. No	Category	Registered Job Seekers (Unit in NOs)								Growth in Registration during 2009
		2006		2007		2008		2009		
		Number	%age to Total	Number	%age to Total	Number	%age to Total	Number	%age to Total	
<b>A. Illiterate Unemployed</b>										
i.	Illiterate	9369	8.5	4030	3.61	3141	2.96	4033	0.9	-56.95
<b>B. Literate Unemployed Below Matric</b>										
i.	Below Matric	25384	23.20	24916	22.33	22460	21.16	67100	17.05	164.33
<b>C. Educated Unemployed Matric and above</b>										
i.	Matric & Above	36487	33.35	40729	36.50	38275	36.06	244540	54.63	570.21
ii.	Graduates	14763	13.49	15637	14.01	15472	14.58	76322	17.05	416.98
iii.	Post Graduates	7500	6.85	5479	4.91	5133	4.84	18768	4.19	150.24
iv.	Degree Engineers	3833	3.50	3079	2.75	3112	2.93	6343	1.42	65.48
v.	Diploma engineers	6031	5.51	6279	5.62	6129	5.78	14311	3.2	137.29



vi.	ITI Trained	2897	2.64	9106	8.16	9620	9.06	12158	2.72	319.67
vii.	Skilled (Other than ITI / others)	3119	2.85	2310*	2.07	2788	2.63	3987	0.89	27.82
Total ( C )		74630	68.22	82619	74.05	80529	75.88	376520	84.11	404.51
<b>Grand Total</b>		109383	<b>100.00</b>	<b>111564</b>	<b>100.00</b>	106130	100	447653	100	309.25
* includes Draftsman Source: Digest of Statistics . 2006-07, 2007-08, DES, J&K 2009-Employment Policy										

It becomes amply clear from the position indicated in the above table that at the state level the number of registered job seekers had increased from 109383 in 2006 to 447653 in 2009 thereby registering an increase of 309.25%. However the number of job seekers witnessed decline of 4.87% in 2008 in comparison to the registration figures of 2007. The ground level position was not so because the Statistics of employment exchanges, does not provide accurate picture of unemployment in the State. The data suffers mainly from two defects. On the one hand, all the unemployed persons do not register themselves with these Employment Exchanges and on the other hand, some of the registered persons may not be actually unemployed but only in search of better jobs. However, in the past, the process of placements which was made through employment exchanges has vanished altogether as a result of which there has been decrease in the registration level at these employment exchanges. In anticipation to the announcement of Employment Policy in the State and the invitation of the Govt to the unemployed persons to register themselves in the Employment Exchanges, the whole scenario changed. The registration level increased tremendously. The registration of illiterate persons has decreased but that of educated unemployed persons has increased by 404.51%

The training institutions like ITIs and other skill training centres have no doubt been meeting a significant part of the requirements of the skilled man-power of organised industry. It,

however, seems necessary that the process of restructuring and reorientation of their

courses is required to be more expeditious with a view to quickly respond to the labour market so that the growth rate of unemployment shows a substantial decrease. This would result in a positive signal towards growth of skilled employment creation and consequent absorption of educated unemployed. At the same time, efforts have to be made at all required levels that this skilled trait does not pile up which will distort the overall employment scenario. Rapid expansion of education, particularly of Higher education, has also contributed to mismatch of demand and supply in labour market. High private rates of return on Higher Education, resulting from low private cost, is an important reason for the rush for Higher education despite high incidence of educated unemployment. Self employment and casual labour continue to play a pivotal role in rehabilitation of the unemployed.

The 5th Economic Census, conducted in 2005, indicates that there are 3.24 lakh establishments in the State which are engaged in different economic activities. The total number of persons working in these establishments was recorded to be 7.52 lakhs, more or less equally distributed in rural and urban areas, i.e. 51.53% in urban areas and remaining 48.47% in rural areas. Activity-wise profile of establishments and employment therein is given in the following table:-

S.No.	Major Activity group	Establishments		Employment	
		Total		Total	
1	2	4		5	
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture establishments</b>				
i.	Farming of animals	1704	<b>0.53</b>	3658	<b>0.49</b>
ii.	Agricultural services	584	<b>0.18</b>	2810	<b>0.37</b>
iii.	Fishing etc.	297	<b>0.09</b>	379	<b>0.05</b>
	<b>All Agricultural activities</b>	2585	<b>0.80</b>	<b>6847</b>	<b>0.91</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Non -agricultural establishments</b>				
i.	Mining and Quarrying	919	<b>0.28</b>	3195	<b>0.42</b>
ii.	Manufacturing	67328	<b>20.72</b>	154192	<b>20.52</b>
iii.	Elect. Gas and Water	699	<b>0.22</b>	5997	<b>0.80</b>
iv.	Construction	3322	<b>1.02</b>	4859	<b>0.65</b>

v.	Sale, maint repair, M/V and M/C	4763	<b>1.47</b>	11873	<b>1.58</b>
vi	Wholesale trade	3412	<b>1.05</b>	6551	<b>0.87</b>
vii.	Retail trade	153270	<b>47.17</b>	203160	<b>27.03</b>
viii.	Restaurants and Hotels	12891	<b>3.97</b>	27456	<b>3.65</b>
ix.	Transport and Storage	7800	<b>2.40</b>	12399	<b>1.65</b>
x.	Posts and telecommunication	6436	<b>1.98</b>	10830	<b>1.44</b>
xi.	Financial intermediation	1207	<b>0.37</b>	10734	<b>1.43</b>
xii	Real estates, banking and services	7347	<b>2.26</b>	11881	<b>1.58</b>
xiii.	Public adm. Defence social security	7541	<b>2.32</b>	99921	<b>13.30</b>
xiv.	Education	20304	<b>6.25</b>	126244	<b>16.80</b>
xv.	Health and Social Work	8996	<b>2.77</b>	30896	<b>4.11</b>
xvi.	Other Community personal service	16088	<b>4.95</b>	24497	<b>3.26</b>
xii.	Others activities	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Non-agricultural activities</b>	<b>322323</b>	<b>99.20</b>	<b>744685</b>	<b>99.09</b>
	<b>All Establishments</b>	<b>324908</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>751532</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census Report of J&K

Bold figures indicates percentage share

A careful analysis of the data indicates that activity known as %retail trade+ with a share of 47.17% occupies rank 1st in establishments followed by %manufacturing+ activity with 20.72% share. On employment side it is again retail trade activity providing employment to 27.03% workers out of 7.52 lakh persons closely followed by manufacturing activity wherein 20.52% of total workers were working.

The average annual growth rate in employment in the said establishments during 1998 to 2005 was 6.82%. With this annual average growth rate in employment in such establishments, J&K topped all the States. However, this momentum needs to be kept going. Some of the prerequisites for ensuring that the present rate of growth in small and

medium economic establishments continues during the 11th Five Year Plan, include provision of quality power supply, especially to small and household industrial units including handlooms, Provision of connectivity to all villages to improve trade avenues in rural areas.

As mentioned earlier, almost 70% of the population in the State is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and its allied sectors, which continues to be a subsistence sector. In addition to Agriculture and allied sectors, the sectors which have been employing large chunk of the population include small scale industries, handicrafts, and handlooms. The number of persons employed is indicated in the following table:-

S.No	Sector	Number of Workers	
		2006-07	2007-08
1	Handicrafts	350000	350000
2	Handloom		
	i. Units	2378	2334
	ii. Organised Sector ( Co-operative Societies)	15280	15301
	iii. Unorganised Sector	22000	22000
3	Small Scale Industries	225963	232915
4	Village and Khadi Industries	69468	43850*
5	Shops and Establishment	229999	249225
	i. Shops and Establishment	177814	187068
	ii. Employee	52185	62157
6	Horticulture/Agriculture	2500000	2500000

\* including partially employed persons

Source: i) Directorate of Handicrafts, J&K, ii) Directorate of Handlooms, J&K, iii) Directorate of Industries and Commerce, J&K, i v) Secretary, J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board, J&K,, v) Labour Commissioner J&K

As per analysis of available data, the number of workers employed in Handicraft and Horticulture/ Agriculture sector has remained constant in year 2006-07 and 2007-08 as there

has been no additional absorption of the labour force in these sectors. Handloom sector has shown decline in employment over the years. Substantial employment growth was observed in

small enterprises which help to tackle the task of unemployment to some extent by expanding employment base. As regards Khadi and Village Industries, the employment scenario has drastically reduced from 69468 to 43850, thereby registering a negative growth of 37.13 percent.

The quinquennial survey on employment . unemployment carried out by NSSO provides estimates on various characteristics pertaining to employment and unemployment at the National as well as State level. The data on Unemployment-employment scenario across the state has also become a regular feature of all the NSSO Survey rounds on some selected parameters.

The term used for measuring unemployment is the unemployment rate defined by NSSO as the number of persons

unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and the unemployed). For calculation of unemployment rate, person-days as per the Current Daily Status (CDS) approach is followed. This, in effect, gives the unutilized position of labour force. Thus, it is a more refined indicator of employment situation in a population than the proportion unemployed which is merely the number of unemployed per thousand persons in the population as a whole.

The latest NSS Survey- 62nd round conducted during July, 2005 . June, 2006 throughout the country constitutes an important source of information on unemployment. The unemployment rates revealed by 62nd round of NSS for J&K State in comparison to all India figures are given in the following table:-

S.No	Area	J&K(%)			All India (%)		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
<b>1.</b>	<b>Rural</b>						
	UPS	5.1	0.6	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.4
	CWS	6.5	0.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.0
	CDS	7.9	0.5	6.7	8.3	7.5	8.1
<b>2.</b>	<b>Urban</b>						
	UPS	6.7	11.7	7.3	4.8	7.9	5.4
	CWS	7.0	8.1	7.1	5.8	7.7	6.1
	CDS	7.6	8.7	7.7	7.9	10.1	8.3
<b>3.</b>	<b>Combined (Rural+Urban)</b>						
	UPS	5.4	3.5	5.2	3.1	3.0	3.1
	CWS	6.6	1.2	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.5
	CDS	7.9	1.8	6.9	8.2	7.9	8.1

UPS: Usual Principal Status; CWS: Current Weekly Status; CDS: Current Daily Status

\* : Unemployment rate per 100 persons

The unemployment indicators have been worked on the following three basic principles;

- a) Usual Principal status (UPS)- Indicator of chronically unemployed.
- b) Current Weekly Status (CWS)- Indicator of chronic and seasonal unemployment.
- c) Current Daily Status (CDS)- Indicator of unemployment on a day of the conduct of Survey,

The analysis of data reveals that the Unemployment Rate for Rural+Urban (Combined) under UPS and CWS were almost equal while-as the indicator for CDS was higher (6.9). As against this the All India level indicator was lower than that of State level under UPS as well as CWS status. However, under CDS the

unemployment rate for All India level was higher when compared to the State figures.

At State ((Rural+Urban), combined) level, the unemployment status (persons) as per UPS status is 5.2 which is less than the indicator for Urban areas (7.3) and higher than Rural area (4.7). Similarly the indicator as per CWS is 5.4 which is more than Rural areas (5.0) and less than Urban areas (7.1). The indicator as per CDS status is 6.9 which is higher than the indicator for Rural areas (6.7) and in Urban areas (7.7) as well.

While analysing the indicators at State level, the chronic unemployed situation exists in Urban areas with the indicator standing at 7.3 percent as per UPS.

NSS Rounds	Male			Female			Combined( Male+ Female)		
	UPS	CWS	CDS	UPS	CWS	CDS	UPS	CWS	CDS
<b>61st</b>									

Rural	2.1	4.7	5.8	6.3	2.9	4.7	2.6	4.2	5.6
Urban	3.8	4.0	4.6	15.6	12.2	15.2	5.3	5.3	6.0
<b>62nd</b>									
Rural	5.1	6.5	7.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	4.7	5.0	6.7
Urban	6.7	7.0	7.6	11.7	8.1	8.7	7.3	7.1	7.7
<b>Combined</b>	5.4	6.6	7.9	3.5	1.2	1.8	5.2	5.4	6.9

From analysis of the above table, it is evident that unemployment rate under UPS has increased from 61st NSS round to 62nd round for males. The analysis as per other parameters i.e. CWS and CDS also corroborate the findings under UPS for males.

There has been improvement in the indicator under UPS from 61st round to 62nd round of NSS and the trend has been observed positive in CWS and CDS for females as well.

The strides made in female employment at State level have been nullified by the downfall of indicators in respect of males, thereby resulting into overall deterioration of the indicator at the State level as per all the three measures of unemployment, exhibiting that the employment situation is becoming dismal with the passage of time in the state.

**Table: 22.6 Unemployment Rate as per Usual Principal Status in J&K State in comparison with the neighbouring States/North Eastern States/All India as per 62<sup>nd</sup> Round of NSS**

State	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
J&K	5.1	0.6	4.7	6.7	11.7	7.3	5.4	3.5	5.2
H.P	3.8	2.2	3.1	3.3	8.2	4.4	3.7	2.4	3.5
Punjab	4.5	13.0	5.4	4.4	13.2	5.6	4.5	13.1	5.4
Haryana	4.6	0.1	3.9	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.4	1.5	3.9
Delhi	1.5	0.0	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.4
N/Est.States	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.9	16.6	9.0	4.3	5.9	4.8
All India	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.8	7.9	5.4	3.1	3.0	3.1

As per the findings of 62nd round of NSS (July 2005- June 2006) Report, Unemployment rate in respect of J&K State, has been worked out to be 5.2 percent (5.4 percent for males and 3.5 percent for females) which is on higher side when compared to All India figures of 3.1 percent (3.1 percent for males and 3.0 percent for females) and the neighbouring States viz Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, and North Eastern States which are having lower unemployment rate of 3.5 percent, 3.9

Unemployment rate in Urban areas is higher than Rural areas, not only in J&K State but also in its neighbouring States/North Eastern States and at All India level. Unemployment rate of 7.3 percent in Urban areas of J&K State is on the higher side when compared to its neighbouring States. Male unemployment rate (6.7) percent in Urban areas of J&K State is on higher side when kept in juxtaposition to the figures of its neighbouring States. Further, Punjab is the only neighbouring State with highest

**Main findings of 62nd NSSO round**

The rate of unemployment measured by applying UPS indicator is more pronounced and visible in:-

1. J&K i.e., 5.2% than in India (3.1%).
  2. Among males 5.4% than females 3.5%.
  3. In Urban areas (7.3%) than rural areas (4.7%)
- Male 5.4% Rural 4.7% J&K 5.2%  
Female 3.5% Urban 7.3% India 3.1%

percent, 2.4 percent and 4.8 percent respectively. However, Punjab is the only State which has higher unemployment rate, with the indicator standing at 5.4 percent as per UPS pattern. The female unemployment rate in respect of Punjab is 13.1 percent which is quite higher than J&K State (3.5 percent) and all other neighbouring States as well as All India level. Male unemployment rate of J&K State is on the higher side than its neighbouring States, North Eastern States and All India level.

female unemployment rate of 13.2 percent followed by J&K State (11.7 percent). In all other neighbouring States and All India level, the female unemployment rate is on the lower side in Urban areas.

In Rural areas, Punjab is the only neighbouring State with higher unemployment rate of 5.4 percent followed by J&K State (4.7 percent) as compared to adjoining States/All India level. Punjab is the only neighbouring State with female unemployment rate of 13

percent which is quite higher than J&K State (0.6 percent), all other neighbouring States and at All India level. Male unemployment rate of J&K State in rural areas is 5.1 percent which is on the higher side than its neighbouring States and All India level.

As per Census 2001, the literacy rate of the State stands at 55.5%, which has increased further to 65.67 percent as per Survey results of literacy rate 2008 conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The estimated mid year population (7 years and above) of State is 93.872 lakh persons out of which 61.647 lakh persons are literate.

With the annual average growth rate of 1.81 percent in population, the literacy is growing at an annual average growth rate of 2.126 percent, which results in addition to the educated youth year after year. This situation requires creation of ample opportunities in terms of employment avenues in the State or otherwise increase in literacy rate and number of literates will culminate into higher unemployment ratios. With an increase in population and number of educated persons in the State, the avenues of employment generation have not increased proportionately. High incidence of unemployment among the youth particularly among the educated has emerged as an area of concern in the State.

## Need for Employment Policy

The State of J&K has certain inherent strengths that can be utilized to improve the income of its people and to provide gainful employment opportunities on sustainable basis, which are:

- i. Strong base of traditional skills not found elsewhere;
- ii. Untapped natural resource;
- iii. A natural environment which has been very profitably utilized by other countries for high income- environment friendly tourism industry.

In order to sustain growth and employment in its economy, the State Government should articulate an Employment Policy focusing on:

- i. Improving the productivity of, and thereby income of those engaged in industries based on traditional skills,
- ii. Shifting the agricultural work force to high value-added/ high-income agriculture/horticulture;
- iii. Transforming the service industry in the State, driven by tourism, from informal and low income to modern by setting up

a world class tourism infrastructure, largely on the basis of private investment and entrepreneurship; and

- iv. Creating a vibrant self-employed-professional workforce, which does not depend on government jobs, or for off-take of its services by government alone.

The policy would need to incorporate the following objectives:

1. To exploit the full growth potential of the sectors and sub-sectors which are important to the state's economy.
2. To create necessary infrastructure and extension services for diversification of agriculture and setting up new enterprises in manufacturing or services sector.
3. To rehabilitate people who have suffered loss in employment due to the slow-down in the economy.
4. To assist the self-employed workers to upgrade themselves through provision of credit, marketing, technological and training facilities.
5. To utilise the government consumption expenditure to promote off take of commodities produced in J&K.
6. To improve prospects of long term growth by creating physical infrastructure such as transport and communication services.
7. To improve the efficiency of utilisation of resources already invested in electricity, irrigation and transport sectors.
8. To carry out reforms in delivery of education, health, civic and other community services.

Government of J&K would also need regularly to update the Employment Policy statement. Manpower Planning would be an important element of this Employment Policy of the state, the Planning Department of the state government if required could seek assistance of the Planning Commission, Gol in this task.

## Approach towards Employment Generation

The economy of Jammu & Kashmir has suffered from disturbed conditions prevailing in the State for almost two decades. It would, therefore, be necessary to put the economy back on the rails to enable the average person to get employment opportunities. This would require giving fillip to the economic activities that

have traditionally been the mainstay of the State's economy and continue to hold significant potential for growth and employment. Such activities include Agriculture (including Horticulture), Food Processing, Handicrafts and Handlooms, Tourism etc. It would be equally necessary to ensure diversification of the State economy, especially expanding the industrial base by promoting private capital inflows into the State through various incentives and concessions in the initial stage. The special industrial package announced for Jammu and Kashmir has been a step in the right direction.

The government is taking all possible steps and making all possible efforts in providing gainful employment to the unemployed youth of the state, but it may not be possible for the government to provide government jobs to the educated unemployed the graph of which is increasing at a very faster pace. Under these circumstances possibilities have to be explored for absorbing the youth by way of creating work opportunities in the private sector as well. In this direction the following 8 sectors of economy have been identified for generation of gainful employment opportunities in the state on sustainable basis:-

- Agriculture (including Horticulture, Floriculture, Food Processing and Animal Husbandry),
- Handlooms and Handicrafts,
- Industries (including Small Scale industries and Rural industries)
- Tourism & travels,
- Education & health,
- Large infrastructure projects (Roads & Railways),
- Information Technology & Telecommunication,
- Construction Sector.

While as tourism- both domestic as well as international . may provide possibilities for employment generation in the hotel, catering, entertainment and travel sectors as well as a market for handlooms and handicrafts, there are equal chances of gainful self employment in the other above defined sectors as well.

## Potential and Scope for Employment Generation in the State

While preparing any plan for sustainable employment generation, it has to be kept in view that the prospects of any large scale expansion in the public sector jobs are not very bright. Even if steps are taken to fill all the gaps in manpower required to deliver public services in

crucial areas such as Health and education, the contribution of government jobs at the margin would not be more than 17% as per the calculations worked out by the Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs Govt (Department of J&K Affairs) in the year 2003 for creating one lakh employment and self employment opportunities in the state of J&K. Taken together with the jobs in other formal establishments, the share of regular salaried jobs in the employment generation programme is not expected to be substantial. Therefore, other avenues would have to be explored for providing sustainable employment to the people of the State particularly through the following two routes:-

- ✓ Accelerating the rate of economic growth of the state.
- ✓ More effective implementation of employment-oriented schemes and programmes.

Extending support to entrepreneurs to set up small and medium enterprises for self employment would appear to be the most effective and durable way of doing this. A large number of workers in J&K have traditionally been self-employed in activities such as Handlooms and Handicrafts, Tourism, Horticulture, Food Processing etc. The disturbed conditions prevailing in the State have affected them adversely to varying degree. While some of the workers have suffered loss of employment, majority are working at very low levels of income and productivity. Also, in many of the identical areas, especially horticulture and food processing, a large potential for growth lies untapped waiting to be exploited.

Different sectors and sub-sectors of the State's economy would require different kinds of interventions for revival/growth depending upon the nature of the activity, the impediments to growth and the institutions that are in place to encourage or promote growth. Specific interventions through Government schemes and the special employment programmes like PMRY, REGP, SGSY, NREGS and JK Self Employment Scheme would be important for giving better employment orientation to growth of the state economy.

The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) for the state of J&K of the order of Rs 25834.00 crore among other things is focussed to boost, in particular, labour intensive manufacturing sectors like food processing, leather products, footwear and textiles, and service sectors such as tourism and construction. Construction sector would generate substantial additional employment. The Task Force constituted by the

Central Government on creation of employment and self employment opportunities in the state of J&K during the year 2003 has identified/projected employment opportunities in the following three categories to the extent of percentage as indicated against each:-

Self employment	38.17%
Wage employment	45.18%
Regular salaried employment	16.65%

It has been projected that within the plan investment during the 11th Plan period five lakh jobs would be created. Taking into consideration the percentage of Regular salaried employment of 16.65 %, around 85,000 jobs would get created under this category. However the regular salaried jobs do not include the jobs only in State government Departments/Organisations but also in the private sector with a small percentage. Further on the basis of the analysis of figures available for the last seven years, it has been estimated that on an average 4733 employees retire from service every year in the state. The likely number of retirees during the years 2009 and 2010 has been put to 9000, thus constituting an average of 4500 retirees per annum approximately. During the last ten years of 9th and 10th plan periods it has been analysed and assessed that 11000 jobs were created annually within the plan investment under regular salaried employment category in the entire state. Based on this average and taking into account the average retirement of the employees of about 4500 yearly, the total number of around 77500 job opportunities under the category would be provided during the 11th plan period in the government sector. The remaining nearly 7500 jobs shall have to be created in the private sector out of the total number of 85,000. The left over employment opportunities of around 4.15 lakhs shall have to be created under self employment and wage employment categories to the extent of 1.90 lakhs and 2.25 lakhs respectively, based on the calculations worked out by the Central Task Force constituted for J&K state.

The government has been duly engaged in the process of drawing of the best available talent for public services through the PSC and Service Selection Board. During the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (ending October) 3610 vacancies and 20866 vacancies have been referred to the Public Service Commission and Service Selection Board respectively against which 2659 recruitments have been made through Public Service Commission whileas 16679 posts of different categories have been filled up through Service Selection Board during period under report.

In addition to this 6871 Class IV posts are presently vacant in various government departments out of which 2213 posts have been referred to the Divisional Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners for recruitment. 1845 Class IV posts were allotted to the Deputy Commissioners for settlement of pending militancy related SRO 43 cases against which 1471 vacancies have been filled by the end of October 2009. Further 7035 posts have also been referred to the Police Recruitment Board for absorption in the Police Department. The available vacancies of the different categories of posts are being filled up by the government expeditiously.

## Sher-e-Kashmir Employment & Welfare Programme for the Youth (SKEWPY)

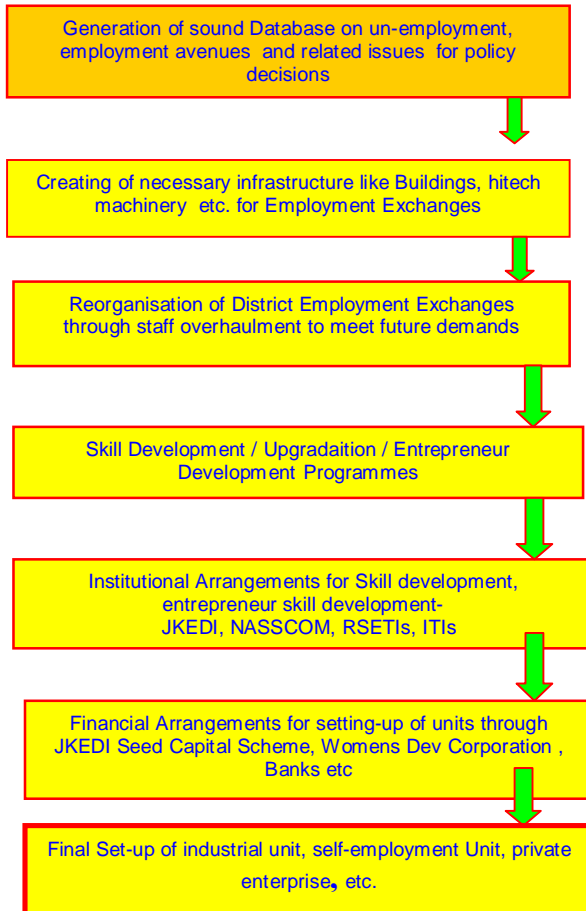
The Government of Jammu and Kashmir, conscious of the unemployment situation, especially unemployment among educated youth in the state, announced the launch of Sher-e-Kashmir Employment & Welfare Programme for the Youth(SKEWPY). SKEWPY is the state policy on Employment aiming at addressing all the issues relating to unemployment. The policy was launched on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, 2009, which marks the 105<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Sher-e-Kashmir, Jenab Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and hence named as Sher-e-Kashmir Employment & Welfare Programme for the Youth (SKEWPY)+

Under SKEWPY, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has planned to create some 5 lakh job opportunities in the state in the next coming five years. The employment opportunities would be available in next five years in the following sectors:-

S.No	Sector where employment opportunities would be available in the next five years	Number of job Opportunities
1	2	3
1)	Government Sector	1,00,000
2)	Handicrafts, Handlooms, Food Processing, Leather, Silk, Wool etc(2000 Industrial Units)	20,000
3)	Women Development Corporation(5000 Units)	50,000
4)	J &K Entrepreneur Development Institute Seed Capital	50,000

	Scheme(5000 Units)	
5)	Overseas Employment	7000
6)	Skill Upgradation, retraining, Skill Development programmes through NASSCOM(IT)	5000
7)	Skill Development through JKEDI, RSETIs, these are Handicraft and Handloom training Centres	2,00,000
8)	PM $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ Initiative(8000 ITI Trainees annually)	40,000
9)	Poultry Sector	10,000
10)	Sheep and Dairy Sector	5000
11)	Tourism Sector	5000
12)	State Volunteers Core	8000
	Total	5,00,000

For creating 5 lac job opportunities, sound institutional arrangements and effective operational strategies are to be put in place by the Government. The plan/arrangements made by the government are presented in the form of flow-chart shown below:-



The focus of the new policy is not only self employment in the private sector but on creation of job opportunities in other sectors including Govt sector and creation of other employment avenues as well. The policy no doubt lays focus on self employment but welfare aspect has not been forgotten at all. Unemployment allowance- a helping hand, has been offered to all those who are matriculates and above and have not got absorption anywhere, neither in Govt job nor in any self employment pursuit, will be paid an unemployment allowance till they attain the age of 37.

Under Government Sector, one lac unemployed boys and girls would be absorbed in Government Services in the next five years. Vacancies available in various Govt Departments as on March, 2010 will be filled on fast track basis over a period of twelve months. As regards filling up of vacancies arising in future, statutory Rules have been notified vide SRO 166 under which it has been made mandatory for all the Departments to refer all direct quota vacancies to the Recruiting Agencies by 15<sup>th</sup> of January every year. The J&K Public Service Commission and J&K Service Selection Board have been strengthened with a view to complete the selection processes on fast track basis within a definite time frame.

The other avenues identified include establishment of Overseas Employment Corporation+for overseas job placement. Under this initiative, the Corporation shall keep liaison with the placement agencies, foreign embassies, Ministry of Labour and Department of Overseas Employment etc. The proposed Corporation shall also create a knowledge bank for aspirers of overseas employment, particularly on matters of legal requirements for migration, work environment in foreign lands, mandatory formalities and formats prescribed by employer countries and organisations etc. The Corporation shall also handle matters of employment opportunities with other countries as well. The role of this Corporation is expected to grow after subsiding of global recession.

Wage employment schemes catering to seasonal unemployment particularly in the countryside will be strengthened. A target of creating 125 lac persondays annually under wage employment schemes in the state has been set by the Govt. For this purpose, State Employment Guarantee Council+has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, for extending the scope of the schemes by



incorporating relevant activities in the list of already available permissible works.

The state Government shall provide, by way of financial support, a monthly Voluntary Service Allowance (VSA) - un-employment Allowance to all unemployed educated youth having:-

- 1) qualification of Matriculation and above for the next three years commencing from financial year 2010-11;
- 2) attained the age of 28 years as on Jan 1, 2010; and
- 3) registered with the District Employment and Counselling Centres as on Dec 05, 2009 besides being a member of and dependent upon a family having annual income from all sources not exceeding Rs.50000/- and having not more than 10 kanals of irrigated agriculture land/20 kanals un-irrigated land.

The VSA will be paid, on monthly basis, through the concerned District Employment and Counselling Centres, on a non-cash basis (through bank accounts) w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 as per following detail:-

- a) Rs. 500/- per month in favour of each eligible person who has passed the matriculation examination but not 10+2 examination;
- b) Rs.550/- per month in favour of each eligible person who has passed 10+2 examination;
- c) Rs.600/- per month in respect of eligible persons who have passed 10+2 examination and possess additional skill based qualifications such as ITI/and other equivalent qualification;
- d) Rs.750/- per month in case of eligible persons having passed 10+2 examination and who have additional professional qualification equivalent to a three year diploma from a recognised polytechnic;
- e) Rs.900/- per month in favour of eligible graduates and below the post graduation level; and
- f) Rs.1100/- per month in respect of post-graduates and engineering and medical graduates and equivalent levels in the fields of science, technology and education.

An additional financial element of Rs.50/- per month shall be admissible in favour of

women across all the five categories mentioned above.

The Voluntary Service Allowance will be paid for a maximum period of three years or till the person gets employed or till the person attains the age of 37 years, whichever is earlier.

For socio-economic upliftment of women, a special scheme has been devised for their economic development. Under this scheme, 100 women entrepreneurs shall be selected from each district taking the total to 2,200 in the first phase. They will be granted direct loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh at a very low rate of interest 6.5% through State Women Development Corporation. The State Women Development shall be advised to ensure the techno economic viability and profitability of the enterprise and develop scientific monitoring mechanism for timely interventions to ensure success of the assisted units. The fields identified for the purpose include health care and pharmaceuticals, restaurants, computer and information technology, agro based industries, floriculture, cosmetics, perfumery and parlours, hosiery, ceramics, tailoring, leather and food products etc.

The Employment Policy announced by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is well conceived and designed. Creation of 5 lac job opportunities in next five years is very much possible. The target can well be achieved if the things written in the policy document are actually implemented on the ground. As per the calculations of Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India in the year 2003, 5 lac job opportunities in the state can be created within 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. The Jobs created in Govt sector will be around 85000, self-employment 1.90 lacs and wage employment 2.25 lacs. The break-up of jobs targeted to be created in different sectors in the Employment Policy document announced on 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2009 is more or less the same. However, self employment sector has been given more emphasis than wage employment. Preferring self employment sector to wage employment sector is a good step. To conclude it is to state that the Employment Policy announced by the Govt of J&K is a step towards right direction which will go a long way in providing employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of the state of J&K.

**Honble Prime Minister's Package for Return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants to Kashmir Valley**

Government has accorded sanction to the scheme for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants to Kashmir Valley under Honble Prime Minister's Package vide Government Order No. Rev/MR/141 of 2009 dated 26-10-2009. One of its main components is employment which is meant to provide employment opportunities to 15000 unemployed migrant youth. Out of which 6000 youth will be accommodated in the State Government jobs. To assist the state government in providing such employment opportunities the Central Government will bear the cost towards salary for 3000 youth till they are absorbed against regular posts in the state government, within the specified time frame. The remaining 9000 unemployed youth would be facilitated to get financial assistance to come up with the self employment/business ventures. For this purpose one time assistance of Rs 5.00 lac in each case will be provided out of which 50% will be grant and 50% as loan.

Besides, Vide Government Order No. Rev/MR/147 of 2009 dated 28-10-2009 under the same package sanction has been accorded to the creation of supernumerary staff for various departments with the following breakup:-

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>No. of Posts</b>
1	Education Department	1760
2	Social welfare Department	234
3	Relief Organisation	190
4	Engineering Department	500
5	Finance Department	151
6	Tourism Department	15
7	Health Department	60
8	Revenue Department	90
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3000</b>

# Prices

## 23<sub>(a)</sub> CHAPTER

Prices affect all sections of the society and as such price statistics has assumed an important place in any economic analysis at macro level. Prices fluctuate frequently and these fluctuations in prices not only affect the standard of living but also have a significant bearing on project formulation, investment decision etc. Upward movement in the general prices of goods and services measured in terms of percentage rate of change in a price index over the reference period of time is termed as inflation. At macro level inflation can be traced to imbalances in aggregate demand and supply. Excess monetary growth or low interest rates can also result in excess demand relative to supply leading to inflation. Similarly fall in aggregate supply either due to a crop failure or restricted imports lead to inflation if the demand remains unchanged. Inflation is the most closely monitorable economic variable as it has considerable impact on the average consumer. High inflation affects adversely individual household budget and hurts the poor with their incomes not indexed to prices. It also upsets the developmental workers in the economy and by putting pressure on interest rates adversely affects both saving and investments. A mild rate of inflation ranging between 2 to 5 percent on the other hand is regarded as leverage to economic growth.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which is available on a weekly basis continues to be the most popular measure of headline inflation in the country. However, Consumer Price Index is also used to track inflation. CPI measures the increase in price a consumer will have to pay for the designated commodity basket (which may be revised every four - five years to factor in changes in consumption pattern). Price Index is a statistical device to measure the relative change in the price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. Price Index is also considered as a barometer of economic activity.

Study of changes in consumer prices are of great concern before the government as they are likely to affect a large section of vulnerable population. Consumer Price Index is of great relevance for this purpose as Consumer Price Indices are consumer specific and

measure the changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services consumed by the group with the commodity basket being based on consumer expenditure surveys and the weights proportionate to the expenditure. In India sectional CPI for the country and for the states/UTs are computed by the designated agencies. The sections for which CPIs are computed are Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME).

### Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI . IW)

The consumer price index for industrial workers are being compiled and maintained by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, and Government of India since its inception in 1946. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) at all India is compiled on the data collected from 78 constituent centres including Srinagar centre of J&K. Similarly the consumer price index in J&K is collected from Srinagar centre comprising of four markets namely Habba Kadal, Zaina Kadal, Maharaja Bazaar and Pampore. The Labour Bureau Shimla has been compiling and publishing Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers on monthly basis with base 1982=100. The current series of the index numbers has been introduced with effect from January 2006 index replacing the series on base 1982=100. The index number measure the extent to which the over all levels of retail prices of goods and services consumed by industrial workers has changed when compared with the base period viz 2001=100. The main use of these indices is the regulation of dearness allowance of the working class at the state as well as national level. The central and state government employees wage compensation is done twice a year based on the movement of this index.

Table 23(a).1 exhibits the General Index Numbers of Industrial Workers at all India viz-a-viz J&K state. The table reveals that the general index of industrial workers during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) has registered the fluctuating trend. General Index of Industrial Workers at all India during the year 2008-09 was

up by 12 points than the index for 2007-08 measuring an increase of 9.02% for the year as compared to 6.40% and 6.83% rate of inflation observed during 2007-08 and 2006-07 respectively over previous year. This indicates that rate of inflation on this indices in India was highest 9.02% (2008-09) over the previous

years. In J&K General Index of Industrial Workers moved from 126 points in 2007-08 to 137 points in 2008-09 i.e. it was up by 11 points recording inflation rate of 8.73% over previous year. The corresponding rate of inflation on General Index of Industrial Workers for 2007-08 was 5.00% and for 2006-07 it was 6.12%.

**Table 23(a).1: Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI – IW) at all India vis-à-vis J&K State**

Year	General Index for Industrial Workers Base 2001=100			
	All India		J&K (Srinagar centre)	
	General Index	Inflation rate %	General Index	Inflation rate %
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	125	6.83	120	6.12
2007-08	133	6.40	126	5.00
2008-09	145	9.02	137	8.73

Looking to the quarterly inflation rate in CPI-IW, inflation in General Index of Industrial Workers for Srinagar centre was 2.16% during April . June quarter 2009-10 over the IV quarter of previous year and 3.52% during 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter over 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009-10. At all India this rate of inflation was recorded at 2.03% during 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2009-10 over last quarter of 2008-09. While looking at the monthly rate of inflation in CPI . IW no inflation rate was recorded in General Index of CPI-IW in J&K during the June

and September months of 2009 over respective previous months i.e. May and August 2009. During the remaining months (April . September 2009) decelerating trend in the CPI-IW was noticed in July, 2009 with less than 1% (0.7%) rate of inflation. At all India, the rate of inflation in CPI . IW during April to August 2009, ranged between 0.67% lowest in May 2009 and 4.58% highest (July 2009). Table 23(a).1.1 presents the data in figures.

**Table 23(a).1.1: Month-wise inflation rate CPI- IW**

Month	All India		J&K (Srinagar Centre)	
	General Index	Inflation rate %	General Index	Inflation rate %
1	2	3	4	5
April 2009	150	1.35	140	1.45
May 2009	151	0.67	143	2.14
June 2009	153	1.32	143	-
April to June 2009	151	2.03 (Pre Qtr)	142	2.16 (Pre Qtr)
July 2009	160	4.58	144	0.70
August 2009	162	1.25	148	2.78
September, 2009			148	-
II Quarter			147	3.52

## CPI . IW Groups-wise Inflation . Srinagar Centre (J&K)

The inflation trends by broad commodity groups for the year 2008-09 and average of 6 months (April . September 2009) over the year 2007-08 and (April . September 2008) are given in table No. 23(a).2. Inflation in 2008-09 regarding J&K was highest in case of fuel & lighting i.e. 18.25% followed by 12.15% in housing and lowest rate of only 1.89% was recorded in the group termed as Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants. Similarly 6 months average of 2009-10 year (April to September 2009) over the average of similar six months for the year 2008 show that inflation was above 5% regarding food group (7.19%), fuel & lighting (8.45%), housing (10.34%), clothing, bedding &

footwear (12.70%) and miscellaneous group (5.11%). Lowest rate of 1.23% inflation was recorded again regarding Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants Group.

## All India

At all India level against General Index of Industrial Workers which inflated by 9.02% during 2008-09, highest rate of 12.50% inflation has been observed in food group, followed by 8.27% in case of fuel & light, lowest rate of 3.39% was recorded regarding group called as clothing, footwear & bedding and the next lower inflation group was housing with 4.58%. Again at all India 9.15% rate of inflation during 2009-10 (average of 5 months, April to August 2009) was observed in General Index over the average of previous year's respective months.

**Table 23(a).2: Group-wise consumer price index numbers for Industrial Workers of J&K (Srinagar Centre)/All India (Base 2001=100)**

Group	Index in points, Rate of inflation in Percent									
	2007-08		2008-09				2009-10( *)			
	Index		J&K		All India		J&K		All India	
	J&K	All India	Index	Rate of Inflation	Index	Rate of Inflation	Index	Rate of Inflation	Index	Rate of Inflation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i. Food Group	131	136	141	7.63	153	12.50	149	7.19		
ii. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	159	128	162	1.89	138	7.81	164	1.23		
iii. Fuel & Light	126	133	149	18.25	144	8.27	154	8.45		
iv. Housing	107	131	120	12.15	137	4.58	128	10.34		
v. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	119	118	128	7.56	122	3.39	142	12.70		
vi. Miscellaneous	131	131	138	5.34	141	7.63	144	5.11		
vi. General Index	126	133	137	8.73	145	9.02	144	7.46	155	9.15

(\*) : Information for 6 months regarding Srinagar centre w.e.f April to September 2009

ii : Information for 5 months regarding all India for the months of April to August 2009

iii: Inflation rate over the respective average of 6 months of 2008-09 year

### Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)

Labour Bureau, Shimla, releases consumer price index for agricultural labourers as a monthly series for the country and for each state. CPI-AL is basically used for revising minimum wages for agricultural labourers in different states. The present base of CPI-AL is 1986-87=100 effective from November 1995. In this series two separate indices are compiled for Rural Labourers and its sub-set agricultural labourers. As in case of other Consumer Price Indices, the consumption pattern of agricultural labourers has changed over the years, therefore, the NSSO is conducting a family expenditure survey for agricultural labourers to

get the present consumption pattern and to shift the present base of CPI-AL to a more recent year.

### Rate of inflation

Inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) worked out to be 41 points up during 2008-09 measuring the highest increase of 10.05% for J&K state. For the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 rate of inflation on this indices has been 6.39% and 6.53% respectively for J&K. The all India CPI for Agricultural Labourers increased by 10.02% in 2008-09 as compared to 7.63% for 2007-08 and 6.15% for 2006-07.

**Table 23(a).3: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (base 1986-87 = 100) w.e.f. November 1995**

Year	Jammu and Kashmir		All India	
	General Index	%age Change	General Index	%age Change
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	326	00	304	00
2001-02	331	1.53	311	2.30
2002-03	344	3.93	323	3.86
2003-04	345	0.30	332	2.79
2004-05	348	0.87	342	3.01
2005-06	360	3.45	358	4.68

2006-07	383	6.39	380	6.15
2007-08	408	6.53	409	7.63
2008-09	449	10.05	450	10.02

Yearly trends in inflation do not provide an in-sight into the price fluctuations which can be gained by studying the month wise trends in the price indices. The monthly trends reveal that in J&K state the rate of inflation measured by CPI-AL was -0.21% in June 2009 over May 2009. However, in July 2009 the percentage change was 2.53% over June 2009. At all India the monthly rate of inflation was highest 3.10%

in July 2009, whileas in case of remaining months the inflation rate was < 2%. Five months average (April to August 2009) measures 12.74% and 11.44% rate of inflation respectively for J&K and all India over the corresponding average of previous year. Table No. 23(a).4 hereunder depicts month wise trends in CPI . AL in J&K and all India for 2009-10:-

Month	J&K		All India	
	Index	Rate of inflation	Index	Rate of inflation
1	2	3	4	5
April 2009	468	1.08	468	1.08
May 2009	475	1.50	475	1.50
June 2009	474	-0.21	484	1.86
July 2009	486	2.53	499	3.10
August 2009	489	0.62	508	1.89
April to August 2009	478		487	-
April to August 2008	424	12.74	437	11.44

## Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI . RL)

Labour Bureau, Shimla releases a measure of inflation in terms of Consumer price Index for Rural Labourers for the Country and for each State. The present base of CPI-RL is 1986-87= 100 effective from November, 1995. This index covers the households of rural labourers (including agricultural labourers).

## Rate of Inflation

The all India general index of CPI for rural labourers increased by 27 points in 2006-07 compared with its index level in 2005-06 revealing 7.61 % rate of inflation. In 2007-08 it increased again by 27 points registering a net

increase of 7.07% over the previous year. Whereas in the year 2008-09, the Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers was up by 41 points experiencing the highest inflation rate of 10.02% during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Rate of inflation in the year 2006-07 for J&K State, by these indices has been worked out at 8.76 percent i.e. it increased by 31 points over the previous year 2005-06 which was higher as compared to CPI-RL for all India (7.61%). During the year 2007-08 the rate of inflation in the general index of rural labourers was 6.23%, whereas in the year 2008-09 the rate of inflation has been recorded at 7.33% by registering an increase of 30 points over the previous year index. Table No 23(a).5 presents the position in figures.

**Table 23(a).5: Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) Base 1986-87=100 w.e.f November 1995**

Year	Jammu and Kashmir		All India	
	General Index	%age increase	General Index	%age increase
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	342	00	344	00
2005-06	354	3.51	355	3.20
2006-07	385	8.76	382	7.61
2007 -08	409	6.23	409	7.07
2008-09	439	7.33	450	10.02

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI . UNME)

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees on base 1984-85 are compiled by Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi on monthly basis. The data on retail prices of goods and services in the consumption

basket used for compilation of CPI-UNME are collected from 59 urban cities in the country including Srinagar and Jammu cities from J&K. Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees for Srinagar and Jammu cities and all India level are available upto 2007-08 (ending March 2008). Price Index numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees regarding Srinagar/Jammu cities and at all India together

with rate of inflation over the years is presented in table no. 23(a).6.

For the year 2007-08 the CPI-UNME for Srinagar city increased by 38 points, regarding Jammu it was up by 31 points and at all India

the index was more by 29 points measuring an increase of 8.00%, 6.46% and 5.97% over 2006-07 respectively. The inflation rate at all India on this series was less than both the cities of Srinagar Jammu for 2007-08.

Year	Srinagar		Jammu		All India	
	Index points	% change	Index points	% change	Index points	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	364	-	352	-	352	-
2000-01	391	7.42	373	5.97	371	5.40
2001-02	403	3.07	389	4.29	390	5.12
2002-03	403	-	406	4.37	401	2.82
2003-04	419	3.97	425	4.38	412	2.74
2004-05	431	2.86	430	1.18	436	5.83
2005-06	449	4.18	453	5.35	456	4.59
2006-07	475	5.79	480	5.96	486	6.58
2007-08	513	8.00	511	6.46	515	5.97

CPI-UNME has limited uses. Basically CPI-UNME are used for determining dearness allowance of employees of some foreign companies working in India in service sector such as Airlines, communications, banking, insurance and other financial services. The CSO also used this index for deflating selected services sector contribution to GDP at factor cost at current prices to arrive at the corresponding figure at constant prices.

The price collection for CPI-UNME was dis-continued with effect from April 2008. It is pertinent to mention here that Central Statistical Organisation, GoI has taken an initiative to compile CPI (urban) and CPI (rural) for all

states/UTs and all India covering all sections of the population. While regular price collection for CPI (urban) has been started by CSO, the modalities for collection of CPI (rural) are being worked out.

### Summing up

To sum up inflation rate as per price index for Industrial Workers was 8.73% and on CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) it was 10.05% ending March 2009. These inflation rates at all India for this reference period were 9.02% (CPI-IW) and 10.02% (CPI-AL). The average inflation on CPI-RL for the year 2008-09 was 7.33% for J&K and 10.02% at all India. Abstract of inflation rates on sectional CPIs both for J&K and all India is shown hereunder:

S.No.	Consumer Price Index	Year	Rate of Inflation (%)	
			J&K	All India
1	2	3	4	5
1	CPI-IW	2008-09	8.73	9.02
2	CPI- IW	2009-10*	7.46	9.15
3	CPI-AL	2008-09	10.05	10.02
4	CPI- AL	2009-10**	12.74	11.44
5	CPI- RL	2008-09	7.33	10.02
6	CPI-UNME	2007-08	Sgr; 8.00 Jmu. 6.46	5.97

\* : Indicates average inflation of 5 months (April to August 2009) over average of respective months of 2008

\*\* : Indicates average inflation of 6 months regarding J&K and 5 months regarding all India for 2009-10 over average of respective months for 2008-09.

### State Average Daily Retail of Essential Commodities

Table No. 23(a).8 gives rate of inflation based on State Average Daily Retail Prices in respect of 14 essential commodities during the

period April . December 2009 over the corresponding period of last year. In the current year (2009-10) commodity-wise analysis of inflation based on Average Daily Retail Prices reveal that in the cereals and pulses group 51.28% rate of inflation has occurred in sugar

loose per kg. followed by Arharhar dal per kg with 45.20% change. In the group vegetables, potato and onion per kg recorded percentage increase of 56.52% and 51.85% respectively. Tea Brook Bond (250 gms) witnessed on increase of 34.54%.

However, the non-food articles, vanaspati per litre, and groundnut oil Ginni have shown declining trend during the period April . December 2009 when compared to the corresponding period of last year.

**Table 23(a).8: State Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities**

S.No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Average prices (April to Dec 2008)	Average prices (April to Dec 2009)	Percentage increase/decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice IR-8	1 Kg	16.27	18.60	14.32
2	Wheat loose	1 Kg	12.10	14.22	17.52
3	Atta loose	1 Kg	14.15	16.10	13.78
4	Gram Dal loose	1 Kg	41.25	43.80	6.18
5	Arhar Dal loose	1 Kg	42.15	61.20	45.20
6	Sugar loose	1 Kg	21.55	32.60	51.28
7	Groundnut oil Ginni	1 Litre	95.00	92.00	-3.16
8	Mustard oil P-Mark	1 Litre	87.00	90.00	3.45
9	Vanaspati Rath	1 Litre	75.00	65.00	-13.33
10	Tea Brook Bond	250 gms	49.80	67.00	34.54
11	Milk poly pack	1 Kg	19.00	21.00	10.53
12	Potato	1 Kg	11.50	18.00	56.52
13	Onion	1 Kg	13.50	20.50	51.85
14	Salt	1 Kg	10.00	11.25	12.50

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics (J&K)



# Food Management

## 23<sup>(b)</sup> CHAPTER

One of the basic objectives of food management is the distribution of foodgrains among the consumers particularly the vulnerable sections of the society at affordable prices. The integrated national food policy provides for building up of buffer stocks by purchasing available supplies in surplus areas and in good years for utilization of the same to counter the factors such as local or seasonal variations in demand and supply and the anti social activities of hoarders and profiteers which lead to violent fluctuations in prices of the foodgrains and through them in general price level. It aims at not only tackling the problem of food shortage or higher prices but also at ensuring equitable distribution of the available supplies on reasonable prices so that the lower income groups and the people in backward areas are able to purchase atleast the minimum quantities required by them. The system is implemented in order to maintain regional parity and periodic stability of prices.

In J&K, the Public Distribution System has almost all along helped to ensure availability of uninterrupted supply of foodgrains on equitable basis at reasonable prices, not only giving direct relief to the common masses but also exercising stabilizing influence upon the prices of these goods and through them upon the overall price level in the open market. Extensive coverage of consumers has been made through various schemes from time to time especially of the weaker sections such as the floating population of Gujjars and Bakerwals and other weaker sections, inhabiting the Muffasils, the Kandhi, the Pahari and the Border areas.

The state government is strengthening the Public Distribution System which is focused on distribution of foodgrains at subsidized rates to BPL families covering all the households at

the risk of hunger under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), establishing grain banks in chronically food scarce areas.

Food management in the state is done by the Department of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution System (CA&PDS). The department besides ensuring food security, is also responsible to address all consumer related problems. For effective and efficient distribution of the essential commodities the Department of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution System has a network of 6200 authorized sale centres and fair price shops as on 31-3-2009 spread in the nook and corner of the State. These fair price shops cater to the needs of the consumers at the door steps. For the convenience of the consumers the distribution process is being made more easy by increasing the number of sale outlets day by day. On an average one fair price shop/sale centre is available per 2018 people which is by and large equal to the national norm of 2000 soul per such shop.

### Import of foodgrains

J&K is not self sufficient state to produce foodgrains to meet the ever increasing demand. The deficit in foodgrains is made good by procurement from Food Corporation of India for meeting commitments under TPDS, other food based welfare schemes and emergency relief measures. Import of foodgrains helps in augmenting domestic availability to maintain food security, improvement in buffer stock and price stability. The import of foodgrains has been increasing in the last couple of years and has gone up from 503 thousand metric tones in 2002-03 to 784.4 thousand metric tones in 2008-09 showing an increase of about 56 percent during this period as for the details spelt out hereunder:-

**Table 23(b).1: Import of foodgrains**

Year	Import of foodgrains (000 metric tones)			
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Annual Growth (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	346.0	157.0	503.0	
2003-04	383.0	184.0	567.0	12.72
2004-05	403.0	231.0	634.0	11.82
2005-06	431.0	217.0	648.0	2.21
2006-07	445.0	228.0	673.0	3.85

2007-08	501.0	258.0	759.0	12.78
2008-09	550.2	234.2	784.4	3.35

Source : Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department

## Off take of foodgrains

The off take of foodgrains is based on the Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare Schemes being implemented by the Government of India. Off take of foodgrains under TPDS and other welfare schemes, has been increasing in the last couple of years. Off take of foodgrains for the year 2007-08 has been of the order of 7.05 lakh tons of which 4.71 lakh tones were Rice. Off take of foodgrains has

posted increase of above 30 percent during 2007-08 over previous year (2006-07). Total off take of rice and wheat taken together showed an annual increase of above 5 percent during the years 2003-04 and 2005-06. During the year 2008-09, off-take figures were 656.6 thousand metric tones registering a decrease of 6.87% over 2007-08 level. The trend in off-take of foodgrains for the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 is given below.

**Table 23(b).2: Off take of foodgrains**

Year	Off take of Wheat and Rice (000 tones)			
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Annual Growth (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	362.0	140.0	502.0	
2003-04	361.0	168.0	529.0	5.38
2004-05	384.0	205.0	589.0	11.34
2005-06	415.0	209.0	624.0	5.94
2006-07	422.0	118.0	540.0	-13.46
2007-08	471.0	234.0	705.0	30.56
2008-09	555.7	100.9	656.6	-6.87

Source : Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department

## Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

The state government views supply of foodgrains through TPDS as of paramount importance. Targeted Public Distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation, ensuring food security to the people. The government makes all out efforts to implement the TPDS to the best advantage of the beneficiaries with utmost transparency and efficiency. One of instruments of food management is the food rationing as it serves to achieve multiple objectives. Food rationing has helped to control the price of the essential commodities in the open market and also to make essential commodities available to the consumers at affordable prices. Food rationing is done in line with the guidelines laid by Government of India. The distribution of foodgrains is made against the ration tickets possessed by the consumers at subsidized rates. The Above Poverty Line and Below Poverty Line population are the two important components of TPDS.

In Jammu & Kashmir 12.23 lakh APL, 4.80 lakh BPL and 2.56 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards totaling 19.59 lakh ration cards are in circulation as on 31-3-2009. In addition 10220 Anna Purna cards are also in operation.

## Food subsidy

The two basic objectives of food security are provision of minimum nutritional support to the poor and ensuring price stability. To fulfill these objectives, the Government incurs huge subsidies on foodgrains. Food subsidy is an important constituent for poverty eradication ensuring food security to the population living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The foodgrains are provided on subsidized rates as per the scales prescribed by the government as detailed below:-

### Above Poverty Line (APL)

12.23 lakh APL families are provided 35 Kgs of foodgrains (rice and wheat) per month on subsidized rates. Scale rates for APL group per kg of Atta (lose) are Rs. 7.65, for wheat Rs. 7.10, for rice it is Rs. 9.60 per kg.

### Below Poverty Line (BPL)

This is an important component of the TPDS. Under this welfare scheme, 4.80 lakh families are covered and provided 35 kgs of foodgrains per month. The sale price for this welfare scheme is Rs. 6.25 per kg for rice, Rs. 4.75 per kg for wheat and Rs. 5.25 per kg of Atta (lose).

### Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

To make the TPDS more and more focused and target oriented towards the poor,

Government of India launched a welfare scheme known as Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). This scheme contemplates benefit to the poorest of the poor. Under this sub-scheme of BPL 2.56 families are provided foodgrains on higher subsidy rates. Each AAY family is provided 35 kgs of foodgrains per month. The rates governing AAY rationing are Rs. 3.00 per kg for rice and Rs. 2.00 per kg for wheat and atta (lose). However, the BPL and AAY rationees are charged APL rates for the additional quantity of foodgrains other than the prescribed quantity, if required.

## Anna Purna (ANP)

This welfare scheme contemplates to cover senior disabled citizens aged 65 years and above having no source of income and not covered under National Old Age Pension, at the risk of hunger under Anna purna and provided 10 kg of foodgrains per month free of cost. As per the available records 10220 persons are covered in the state under Anna purna scheme.

Abstract of sale rates for various items of foodgrains under different rationed categories is detailed as under:-

S.No.	Item	Rate per kg (Rs.) by ration category		
		APL	BPL	AAY
1	2	3	4	5
i.	Rice	9.60	6.25	3.00
ii.	Wheat	7.10	4.75	2.00
iii.	Atta (lose)	7.65	5.25	2.00
iv.	Sugar	13.50	13.50	13.50
v.	Atta 10 kg (pack)	81.00		

Category-wise and district-wise profile of the rationed families is given in Table No.23(b).4 in the Statistical Supplement which indicates that 16.80% ration tickets of all categories taken together are claimed by Jammu district followed by Srinagar with 9.15% which in turn is followed by Baramulla (7.74%), Anantnag (6.58%) and Kathua (6.22%). All the other districts have a joint share of 53.51%.

In addition to foodgrains, each ration ticket holder is provided sugar and SKO as per following scale.

1 Sugar 700 grams per head @ Rs. 13.50 per kg

2 SKO Per ration card during summer and winter seasons is provided 5 litres and 7 litres @ Rs. 9.75 per litre

Under TPDS the allocation of foodgrains to J&K state is made on a scale of 35 kg per family, per month, each in respect of APL, BPL and AAY and 10 kgs per soul categorized as Anna purna.

District	Number of ration cards by category			Total
	APL	BPL	AAY	
Anantnag	74624	34940	19420	128984
Kulgam	33176	16329	10526	60031
Pulwama	40000	21148	14585	75733
Shopian	20000	11542	6542	38084
Srinagar	159347	12206	7685	179238
Ganderbal	36035	10286	6221	52542
Budgam	59329	30092	18190	107611
Baramulla	90132	34235	27199	151566
Bandipora	28811	17155	8986	54952
Kupwara	25200	44486	27015	96701
Leh	10914	8259	4795	23968
Kargil	8353	7522	4336	20211
Kashmir Division	585921	248200	155500	989621
Jammu	269515	42232	17313	329060
Samba	40829	10154	4686	55669
Udhampur	62444	18709	8154	89307
Reasi	20687	20030	9618	50335
Doda	43076	24849	10658	78583

Ramban	19395	19551	8694	47640
Kishtwar	14399	12494	5267	32160
Kathua	87665	23944	10217	121826
Rajouri	48649	32761	13649	95059
Poonch	30598	27376	11944	69918
Jammu Division	637257	232100	100200	969561
J&K	1223178	480300	255700	1958879

# Statistical Supplement

# 24<sub>(a)</sub> CHAPTER

**Selected socio-economic indicators of J&K in comparison with All India**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	J & K		All India	
			Ref. Year	Magnitude	Ref. Year	Magnitude
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Density	Persons Per Sq.Km	2001	100	2001	325
2	Urban Population	%age	2001	24.81	2001	27.81
3	Decadal Population Growth	%age	1991-2001	29.43	1991-2001	21.11
4	BPL Population #	%age	2004-05 2007-08	5.4 21.63(@)	2004-05	27.5
5	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 of males	2001 2004 2006 2008	892 923(S <sup>1</sup> ) 925(S <sup>11</sup> ) 924(S <sup>111</sup> )	2001	933
6	Average house hold size	Nos	2001	6.5	2001	5.4
7	Households having safe drinking water facility	%age	2001	65.2	2001	77.9
8	Birth rate	No per milli	2008	18.8	2008	22.8
9	Death rate	No per milli	2008	5.8	2008	7.4
10	Natural Growth Rate	Per milli	2008	13.1	2008	15.4
11	Infant mortality rate	No per 1000 Live Births	2008	49	2008	53
12	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Years	2006-10	65.0	2006-10	65.8
13	Life expectancy at birth (Female)	Years	2006-10	67.0	2006-10	68.1
14	Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population	No.	2007-08	6.39	2007-08	2.97
15	Hospitals and Dispensaries per 100 sq km of area	No.	2007-08	0.77	2007-08	1.07
16	Literacy rate	%age	2001 2008	55.52 65.67(L)	2001	64.84
17	Male literacy rate	%age	2001	66.60	2001	75.26
18	Female literacy rate	%age	2001 2008	43.00 57.11(L)	2001	53.67
19	Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary)	No per Teacher	2007-08	31	2004-05	46
20	Pupil Teacher Ratio (upper Primary)	No per Teacher	2007-08	20	2004-05	35
21	Gross enrolment ratio in classes (I-VIII) 6-14 years	%age	2006-07	87.76	2006-07	96.92
22	Un-employment rate\$	%age	2005-06	5.2	2005-06	3.1
23	Workers as %age of total Population	%age	2001	37.01	2001	39.10
24	Average holding size	Hectares	2000-01 Agri.census	0.67	2000-01 (Agri.census)	1.33
25	Gross area irrigated as %age of gross area sown	%age	2008-09	41.45	2005-06	42.86

26	Net area irrigated as %age of net area sown	%age	2008-09	42.47	2005-06	42.42
27	Live Stock per 100 of human beings	Nos	2003	93	2003	46
28	Average Livestock per household	Nos	2003	6.38	2003	2.53
29	Availability of milk per capita	Grams/day	2007-08	341	2007-08	252
30	Forest area as %age of geographical area	%age	2001	19.95	2001	24.47
31	Road length per 100 sq. Km of area	Kms.	2008-09	39.99	2006-07	105.48
32	Registered Motor Vehicles per lakh of population	No	March,2009	5343	March 2006	7766
33	Registered Motor Vehicles per 100 Sq. Km of area	No	March,2009	659	March 2006	27213
34	Teledensity(people per phone)	No	2008-09	4	2007-08	3
35	Post offices per lakh of population	No	2008-09	14	2007-08	14
36	Bank branches per 100 Sq. Km of area	No	September 2009	104.74	September 2009	39.05
37	Average population per bank branches	(000) Nos	September 2009	13	September 2009	14
38	Credit Deposit Ratio	%age	September 2009	49.19	September 2009	70.26
39	Establishments	Nos	2005 E C	324908	2005E C	41826989
40	Workers in Establishments	Nos	2005 E C	751532	2005 E C	100904121
41	Annual Average Growth in Establishments	%age	2005 Over 1998 EC	6.03	2005 Over 1998 EC	4.69
42	Annual Average Growth rate in employment	%age	2005 Over1998EC	6.82	2005 Over1998 EC	2.78
43	Per capita GDP at Constant 1999-00 prices	Rs	2009-10 (Pre)	22730	2009-10	38060(A)
44	Plan Outlay per capita	Rs.	2009-10	4282	2008-09	3254 (BE)

Note:

i) All indicators linked with area indicate position on the area of this side of control line.

ii) Decadal population growth regarding J & K is on 1991 estimated population.

# = Estimates of Planning Commission, G O I, @ : BPL rate as per the survey conducted by DES, J&K

(S<sup>1</sup>)= Indicates sex ratio as per socio-economic survey conducted under 60<sup>th</sup> N.S.S round

(January 2004 to June 2004)

(S<sup>11</sup>)= Indicates sex ratio as per the sex ratio survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics(J&K) in 2006

(S<sup>111</sup>) = Indicates sex ratio as per the Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (J&K) in 2008.

L = Indicates Literacy rate as per the Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (J&K)

in 2008.

\$ = estimated on the basis of 62<sup>nd</sup> NSS round (July 2005- to June 2006)

EC = Economic Census, Pre = Preliminary estimates, A = Indicates per capita GDP as per advance estimates at constant (2004-05) prices.

BE = Budget estimates

# Statistical Supplement

# 24<sup>(b)</sup> CHAPTER

## Annexure B (Contd.)

### Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts

S. No.	District	Population 2001 (P)	Urban population Census 2001 (P)	Percentage of Urban population to total population 2001 (P)	Sex ratio 2008* (No. of females per 000 of males)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anantnag	783419	149451	19.08	944
2	Pulwama	441275	56261	12.75	933
3	Srinagar	989685	932445	94.22	940
4	Budgam	629309	70588	11.22	930
5	Baramulla	853344	170527	19.98	939
6	Kupwara	650393	25495	3.92	930
7	Kulgam	389015	18912	4.86	908
8	Shopian	211332	12246	5.79	948
9	Ganderbal	212762	13721	6.45	948
10	Bandipora	316436	25795	8.15	948
11	Leh	117232	28639	24.43	939
12	Kargil	119307	10657	8.93	916
13	Jammu	1357027	635855	46.86	889
14	Udhampur	495815	96372	19.44	880
15	Doda	286142	21836	7.63	933
16	Kathua	511455	78728	15.39	913
17	Rajouri	483284	33655	6.96	895
18	Poonch	372613	23978	6.44	920
19	Samba	270374	65363	24.18	896
20	Reasi	247694	20255	8.18	899
21	Kishtwar	190843	14936	7.83	931
22	Ramban	214944	10923	5.08	973
	Total State	10143700	2516638	24.81	924

P : Provisional, \* : As per survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K

**Annexure B (Contd.)**  
**Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts**

S. No.	District	Projected population 2010	Density (Persons) per sq. km of area 2010 (P)	Reported area 2008-09 (hectare)	Cultivable area 2008-09 (hectare)	Cultivable area as %age of reported area (2008-09)
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Anantnag	991953	340	72149	47737	66.16
2	Pulwama	558736	514	60772	38247	62.94
3	Srinagar	1253124	1059	11703	5312	45.39
4	Budgam	796822	581	77829	51924	66.72
5	Baramulla	1080491	258	109470	71002	64.86
6	Kupwara	823518	346	66594	48118	72.26
7	Kulgam	492565	462	47642	30812	64.67
8	Shopian	267585	858	36834	23147	62.84
9	Ganderbal	269396	258	39304	21466	54.62
10	Bandipora	400666	1007	34280	22226	64.84
11	Leh	148437	3	45167	10249	22.69
12	Kargil	151065	11	19459	10093	51.87
13	Jammu	1718247	736	237024	86556	36.52
14	Udhampur	627793	235	279310	53708	19.23
15	Doda	362309	136	187797	30733	16.37
16	Kathua	647597	259	264729	70624	26.68
17	Rajouri	611927	233	253340	54039	21.33
18	Poonch	471797	282	114381	27918	24.41
19	Samba	342343	379	83095	28803	34.66
20	Reasi	313626	184	151701	28721	18.93
21	Kishtwar	241643	31	109434	17944	16.40
22	Ramban	272159	202	113787	24087	21.17
	Total State	12843799	127	2415801	803466	33.26

P : Provisional



**Annexure B (Contd.)****Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts**

S. No.	District	Total cropped area 2008-09 (hectare)	Area sown under commercial crops as %age of gross area sown (2007-08)	Area under fruit and vegetables as %age of gross area sown (2008-09)	Net area sown 2008-09 (hectare)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1	Anantnag	73896	30.47	11.69	47619
2	Pulwama	57389	43.65	18.87	32381
3	Srinagar	6785	32.36	40.13	4767
4	Budgam	52015	22.83	14.88	40838
5	Baramulla	67148	27.84	27.38	64853
6	Kupwara	45651	8.48	10.31	45651
7	Kulgam	37732	27.08	17.89	30683
8	Shopian	25185	85.16	73.54	19542
9	Ganderbal	18121	17.58	12.52	14109
10	Bandipora	21780	14.99	14.76	20563
11	Leh	10516	1.61	4.17	10103
12	Kargil	10732	0.16	3.35	9864
13	Jammu	176364	1.37	0.44	86514
14	Udhampur	78053	3.63	0.68	46484
15	Doda	39535	4.31	1.77	30328
16	Kathua	127245	4.84	0.25	64829
17	Rajouri	97252	1.66	0.24	53580
18	Poonch	46193	2.19	0.12	27666
19	Samba	59799	4.22	0.15	27955
20	Reasi	37428	1.75	0.04	24678
21	Kishtwar	23010	0.45	0.39	17399
22	Ramban	24901	3.22	0.06	18210
	Total State	1136730	12.52	7.69	738616

**Annexure B (Contd.)**  
**Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts**

S. No.	District	Area sown more than once as %age of net sown area 2008-09	Cropping intensity 2008-09	Gross area irrigated 2008-09 (ha)	Gross area irrigated as %age of gross area sown 2008-09
1	2	16	17	18	19
1	Anantnag	55.18	155.18	52862	71.54
2	Pulwama	77.23	177.23	38858	67.71
3	Srinagar	42.33	142.33	5547	81.75
4	Budgam	27.37	127.37	35383	68.02
5	Baramulla	3.54	103.54	31160	46.4
6	Kupwara	-	100	25405	55.65
7	Kulgam	22.97	122.97	26296	69.69
8	Shopian	28.88	128.88	18392	73.03
9	Ganderbal	28.44	128.44	13877	76.58
10	Bandipora	5.92	105.92	11890	54.59
11	Leh	4.09	104.09	10516	100
12	Kargil	8.8	108.8	10732	100
13	Jammu	103.86	203.86	102021	57.84
14	Udhampur	67.91	167.91	3982	5.1
15	Doda	30.36	130.36	3889	9.84
16	Kathua	96.28	196.28	41493	32.6
17	Rajouri	81.51	181.51	8276	8.51
18	Poonch	66.97	166.97	6691	14.48
19	Samba	113.91	213.91	16130	26.97
20	Reasi	51.67	151.67	2915	7.79
21	Kishtwar	32.25	132.25	3380	14.79
22	Ramban	36.74	136.74	1439	5.78
	Total State	53.9	153.9	471134	41.45

**Annexure B (Contd.)**  
**Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts**

S. No.	District	Net area irrigated 2008-09 ( hectare)	Net area irrigated as %age of Net area sown 2008-09	Literacy rate 2009 (estimated)	Bank branches September 2009
1	2	20	21	22	23
1	Anantnag	30704	64.48	69.74	60
2	Pulwama	21619	66.76	64.48	33
3	Srinagar	4116	86.34	77.14	150
4	Budgam	27454	67.23	53.00	30
5	Baramulla	29409	45.35	60.01	92
6	Kupwara	25405	55.65	50.90	44
7	Kulgam	20180	65.77	58.98	26
8	Shopian	13261	67.86	68.79	12
9	Ganderbal	10672	75.64	56.52	19
10	Bandipora	11580	56.31	57.92	16
11	Leh	10103	100.00	75.42	16
12	Kargil	9864	100.00	61.82	11
13	Jammu	49754	57.51	86.59	210
14	Udhampur	2488	5.35	68.62	39
15	Doda	2903	9.57	66.85	21
16	Kathua	21531	33.21	70.46	52
17	Rajouri	4998	9.33	59.19	41
18	Poonch	3728	13.46	62.54	21
19	Samba	7752	27.73	84.77	28
20	Reasi	1938	7.85	56.96	23
21	Kishtwar	3000	17.24	65.23	8
22	Ramban	1275	7.00	68.85	16
	Total State	313734	42.47	67.89	968

**Annexure B (Concl.)****Selected Socio-economic indicators of J & K State by Districts**

S. No.	District	Average area per bank branch September 2009 (P) (Sq Km)	Population coverage per bank branch September 2009 (No.)	Credit Deposit Ratio September 2009	Per Capita Plan Outlay 2009-10 (District sector) (Rs.)	Below Poverty Line population 2007-08 (%)
1	2	24	25	26	27	28
1	Anantnag	48.62	16533	43.68	816.15	14.46
2	Pulwama	32.91	16931	44.97	942.26	26.18
3	Srinagar	7.89	8354	85.16	336.56	6.51
4	Budgam	45.7	26561	48.03	908.41	26.64
5	Baramulla	45.54	11744	55.76	700.07	26.49
6	Kupwara	54.07	18716	43.8	916.35	32.55
7	Kulgam	41.04	18945	50.45	1265.35	22.59
8	Shopian	26	22299	71.49	1866.61	16.42
9	Ganderbal	55	14179	55.96	2127.59	24.23
10	Bandipora	24.88	25042	58.45	1385.56	31.09
11	Leh	2819.38	9277	20.18	4804.03	22.07
12	Kargil	1276	13733	14.98	4725.65	31.9
13	Jammu	11.12	8230	34.9	424.41	11.97
14	Udhampur	63.41	16097	23.84	1012.31	24.56
15	Doda	142.14	17253	17.28	1542.8	29.07
16	Kathua	48.12	12454	33.14	1106.36	11.72
17	Rajouri	64.15	14925	24.39	1206.97	25.1
18	Poonch	79.71	22467	22.61	1347.09	33.67
19	Samba	32.5	12227	48.67	1356.04	13.88
20	Reasi	73.91	13636	27.06	1480.52	37.93
21	Kishtwar	967.13	30205	14.92	1850.13	37.72
22	Ramban	84.13	17010	18.82	1724.8	37.73
	Total State	104.74	13268	49.19	1053.44	21.63

# Statistical Supplement

# 24<sub>(c)</sub> CHAPTER

## Annexure-C(Contd.)

### Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India

S. No.	India /State/ UT	Area Sq.Km (2001)	Population Souls (2001)	Decadal Growth rate (1991-2001)	Density persons per Sq. Km. (2001)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	3287240* (3166391)	1028610328	21.11	325#	933
1	Andra Pardesh	275045(\$\$)	76210007	14.59	277	978
2	Arunachal Pardesh	83,743	1097968	26.94	13	893
3	Assam	78438	26655528	18.92	340	935
4	Bihar	94,163	82998509	28.62	881	919
5	Chattisgarh	135191@	20833803	18.27	154	989
6	Delhi	1,483	13850507	47.02	9340	821
7	Goa	3702	1347668	15.21	364	961
8	Gujrat	196024	50671017	22.66	258	920
9	Haryana	44,212	21144564	28.43	478	861
10	Himachal Pardesh	55,673	6077900	17.54	109	968
11	Jammu & Kashmir	222236* (101387)	10143700	29.43	100#	892 923(a) 925(b) 924 (c)
12	Jharkhand	79714	26945829	23.36	338	941
13	Karnataka	191791	52850562	17.50	276	965
14	Kerala	38863	31841374	9.43	819	1058
15	Madya Pardesh	308245@	60348023	24.26	196	919
16	Maharashtra	307713	96878627	22.73	315	922
17	Manipur	22,327	2166788	17.94	97	978
18	Meghalaya	22,429	2318822	30.65	103	972
19	Mizoram	21,081	888573	28.82	42	935
20	Nagaland	16,579	1990036	64.60	120	900
21	Orissa	155707	36804660	16.25	236	972
22	Punjab	50,362	24358999	20.10	484	876
23	Rajasthan	3,42,239	56507188	28.41	165	921
24	Sikkim	70,96	540851	33.06	76	875
25	Tamil Nadu	130058	62405679	11.72	480	987
26	Tripura	10486	3199203	16.03	305	948
27	Uttar Pradash	2,40,928	166197921	25.91	690	898
28	Uttarakhand	53483	8489349	19.34	159	962
29	West Bengal	88752	80176197	17.77	903	934
30	A&N Islands	8249	356152	26.90	43	846
31	Chandhi garh	114	900635	40.28	7900	777
32	D&N Haveli	491	220490	59.42	449	812
33	Daman & Diu	112	158204	55.73	1413	710
34	Lakshawdeep	32	60650	17.31	1895	948
35	Pondicherry	479(\$\$)	974345	20.62	2030	1001

\* Area figures include the area under unlawfull occupation of Pakistan and China. The area include 78114 Sq. Km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq. Km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 Sq. Km under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) District.

Figures within brackets indicate area figure on this side of control line.

(\$\$) disputed area of 13 Sq. Km between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry Union Territory nor in Andhra Pradesh State.

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@ disputed area of 10 Sq. Km between Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is neither included in Chhattisgarh nor in Madhya Pradesh

# indicates density on the area within brackets

(a)= Indicates sex ratio as per socio-economic survey conducted under 60th N.S.S round (January 2004 to June 2004)

(b)= Indicates sex ratio as per the sex ratio survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics(J&K) in 2006

(c) = Indicates sex ratio as per the sex ratio survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (J&K) in 2008

**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S. No.	India/ State/ UT	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Working Force Nos. (++) (2001)	WPR (work participation rate)-2001 (%)	Cultivators as %age of total workers (2001)	Agricultural labourers as %age of total workers (2001)	House-hold industry workers as %age of total workers (2001)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
	India	64.84	402234724	39.10	31.65	26.55	4.21
1	Andra Pardesh	60.47	34893859	45.79	22.52	39.63	4.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	482902	43.98	57.84	3.90	1.25
3	Assam	63.25	9538591	35.78	39.11	13.25	3.62
4	Bihar	47.00	27974606	33.70	29.28	47.96	3.93
5	Chahattisgarh	64.66	9679871	46.46	44.53	31.93	2.05
6	Delhi	81.67	4545234	32.82	0.82	0.35	3.08
7	Goa	82.01	522855	38.80	9.64	6.85	2.82
8	Gujrat	69.14	21255521	41.95	27.30	24.28	2.03
9	Haryana	67.91	8377466	39.62	36.02	15.26	2.56
10	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	2992461	49.24	65.33	3.15	1.76
11	Jammu & Kashmir	55.52 65.30(L) 65.67(L <sup>1</sup> )	3753815	37.01	42.40	6.56	6.25
12	Jharkhand	53.56	10109030	37.52	38.47	28.21	4.26
13	Karnataka	66.64	23534791	44.53	29.25	26.46	4.08
14	Kerala	90.86	10283887	32.30	7.04	15.76	3.59
15	Madya Pardesh	63.74	25793519	42.74	42.78	28.68	4.01
16	Maharashtra	76.88	41173351	42.50	28.68	26.30	2.64
17	Manipur	70.53	945213	43.62	40.17	12.03	10.25
18	Meghalaya	62.56	970146	41.84	48.14	17.70	2.18
19	Mizoram	88.80	467159	52.57	54.87	5.73	1.52
20	Nagaland	66.59	847796	42.60	40.17	12.02	10.25
21	Orissa	63.08	14276488	38.79	29.75	35.03	4.91
22	Punjab	69.65	9127474	37.47	22.62	16.33	3.66
23	Rajasthan	60.41	23766655	42.06	55.28	10.63	2.85
24	Sikkim	68.81	263043	48.64	49.90	6.46	1.61
25	Tamil Nadu	73.45	27878282	44.67	18.35	30.98	5.38
26	Tripura	73.19	1159561	36.25	27.02	23.82	3.04
27	Uttar Pradash	56.27	53983824	32.48	41.05	24.85	5.61
28	Uttarakhand	71.62	3134036	36.92	50.10	8.29	2.31
29	West Bengal	68.64	29481690	36.77	19.17	24.99	7.37
30	A&N Islands	81.30	136254	38.26	15.75	3.79	5.2
31	Chandhi garh	81.94	340422	37.80	0.63	0.17	1.14
32	D&N Haveli	57.63	114122	51.76	34.59	12.89	0.74
33	Daman & Diu	78.18	72791	46.01	5.54	1.82	1.62
34	Lakshawdeep	86.66	15354	25.31	0	0	5.87
35	Pondicherry	81.24	342655	35.17	3.18	21.09	1.85

+ + : Indicates both Main and Marginal Workers

L : Indicates literacy rate as per socio-economic survey conducted under 60<sup>th</sup> N.S.S round ( January 2004-June 2004)

L<sup>1</sup> : Indicates literacy rate as per the survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in 2008.

**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>India/State/UT</b>	<b>Other workers as %age of total workers (2001)</b>	<b>Birth Rate per milli (2008)</b>	<b>Death Rate per milli (2008)</b>	<b>Infant mortality rate per thousand live births (2008)</b>	<b>Natural growth rate per milli (2008)</b>	<b>Number of bank branches September 2009</b>	<b>credit deposit ratio September 2009</b>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
	India	37.59	22.8	7.4	53	15.4	81090	70.26
1	Andra Pardesh	33.14	18.4	7.5	52	10.9	6641	101.31
2	Arunachal Pardesh	37.01	21.8	5.2	32	16.6	78	26.59
3	Assam	44.02	23.9	8.6	64	15.4	1390	38.41
4	Bihar	18.83	28.9	7.3	56	21.6	3894	27.56
5	Chahattisgarh	21.49	26.1	8.1	57	18.0	1252	50.42
6	Delhi	95.75	18.4	4.8	35	13.6	2193	62.94
7	Goa	80.69	13.6	6.6	10	7.1	409	24.83
8	Gujrat	46.39	22.6	6.9	50	15.7	4405	60.79
9	Haryana	46.16	23.0	6.9	54	16.1	2232	62.37
10	Himachal Pardesh	29.77	17.7	7.4	44	10.3	961	39.87
11	Jammu & Kashmir	44.79	18.8	5.8	49	13.1	968	49.19
12	Jharkhand	29.06	25.8	7.1	46	18.7	1748	32.89
13	Karnataka	40.21	19.8	7.4	45	12.4	5827	73.37
14	Kerala	73.61	14.6	6.6	12	8.0	4134	60.87
15	Madya Pardesh	24.53	28.0	8.6	70	19.4	4020	58.27
16	Maharashtra	42.38	17.9	6.6	33	11.3	7639	85.32
17	Manipur	37.55	15.8	5.0	14	10.9	81	48.18
18	Meghalaya	31.98	25.2	7.9	58	17.3	205	25.78
19	Mizoram	37.88	17.8	5.1	37	12.8	93	59.82
20	Nagaland	37.55	17.5	4.6	26	12.9	85	34.49
21	Orissa	30.31	21.4	9.0	69	12.3	2739	50.53
22	Punjab	57.39	17.3	7.2	41	10.1	3344	65.98
23	Rajasthan	31.24	27.5	6.8	63	20.7	3989	78.00
24	Sikkim	42.03	18.4	5.2	33	13.2	72	43.70
25	Tamil Nadu	45.29	16.0	7.4	31	8.6	6003	110.88
26	Tripura	46.12	15.4	5.9	34	9.5	216	29.28
27	Uttar Pradash	28.49	29.1	8.4	67	20.7	9818	40.26
28	Uttarakhand	39.30	20.1	6.4	44	13.6	1109	30.14
29	West Bengal	48.47	17.5	6.2	35	11.2	5065	58.35
30	A&N Islands	75.26	16.9	4.8	31	12.1	37	34.51
31	Chandhi garh	98.06	16.4	4.4	28	11.9	261	121.69
32	D&N Haveli	51.78	27.0	5.4	34	21.6	25	19.78
33	Daman & Diu	91.02	17.5	5.3	31	12.2	20	19.03
34	Lakshawdeep	94.13	14.3	7.1	31	7.1	11	7.21
35	Pondicherry	73.88	16.4	8.8	25	7.6	126	52.99



**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S. No.	India/State/UT	Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2007-08)(Rs. Crore)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices 2007-08 (Rs.)	5 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2005				
				No. of Estb	Total Emp.	Growth in Estb *	Growth in emp *	Hired emp (No)
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	India	3811441	33283	41826989	100904121	4.69	2.78	54376458
1	Andra Pardesh	279483	34063	3996982	11201513	4.68	5.87	6527108
2	Arunachal Pardesh	3266	27398	28734	110385	4.8	4.61	83580
3	Assam	62852	21464	983693	2208169	7.49	0.09	1085048
4	Bihar	98373	10570	1224652	2269556	2.31	0.23	952483
5	Chahattisgarh	68045	28955	637305	1515167	2.64	1.89	841738
6	Delhi	125700	75000	757743	3556387	1.43	0.23	2676075
7	Goa	15065	96076	73515	228133	0.37	0.8	152860
8	Gujrat	NA	NA	2426022	6099523	3.44	2.08	3135861
9	Haryana	140457	58531	833898	2244817	6.61	5.35	1325107
10	Himachal Pardesh	27542	40134	267773	659469	2.49	1.93	433316
11	Jammu & Kashmir	24747	24214	324908	751532	6.03	6.82	448335
12	Jharkhand	60548	20177	491372	1152486	3.02	-0.53	757232
13	Karnataka	203703	35555	2538874	6345586	4.14	2.73	3435092
14	Kerala	140889	41814	2803828	5732936	8.69	5.86	2704350
15	Madya Pardesh	123230	18051	1735262	3978566	1.23	0.19	1810332
16	Maharashtra	NA	NA	4225312	11308510	3.89	1.14	6700819
17	Manipur	5044	19258	104732	236076	3.83	2.34	91853
18	Meghalaya	6707	26636	83207	242342	5.69	3.98	166981
19	Mizoram	2887	27501	47730	106706	9.71	4.68	64276
20	Nagaland	NA	NA	35578	175169	2.7	0.04	123130
21	Orissa	92603	23403	1830298	3705574	3.39	2.61	1598329
22	Punjab	122049	44411	1071666	2702069	5.91	3.67	1630201
23	Rajasthan	145125	22649	1961465	4301288	3.61	2.81	2395898
24	Sikkim	1990	33553	19362	68489	5.79	5.33	48761
25	Tamil Nadu	254268	38573	4433391	10062970	8.44	4.92	5387308
26	Tripura	NA	NA	189423	385708	8.88	5.32	181095
27	Uttar Pradash	303228	16060	4020610	8145089	5.16	2.34	3363848
28	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	325157	737869	6.05	4.23	402469
29	West Bengal	274897	31722	4204740	10032250	3.82	1.94	5365049
30	A&N Islands	NA	NA	13488	53214	-0.25	-2.3	41727
31	Chandhi garh	13248	110676	64805	250572	7.2	2.01	184716
32	D&N Haveli	NA	NA	8530	66941	11.52	10.68	60145
33	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	10178	62420	7.26	10.22	51856
34	Lakshawdeep	NA	NA	3182	11968	-4.96	-3.89	9622
35	Pondicherry	7002	63524	49574	194662	2.12	0.98	149858

Estb : Establishments, Emp : Employment

\* Indicates annual average growth in establishment and employment in2005 as compared to 1998. NA = Not available

**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S.No.	State/UT	Reporting Area (thousand hect) 2007-08 (P)	Operational holdings 2000-01 * (000 Nos.)	Area Operated (000 hect) 2000-01	Average Size of operational holdings (hect)	Total cropped area 2005- 06 (P) (000 ha)	Net area sown 2005-06 (000 ha) (P)
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33
	All India	305269	119930	159436	1.33	192796	141891
1	Andhra Pradesh	27440	11532	14400	1.25	13362	10745
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5547	107	394	3.69	267	200
3	Assam	7850	2712	3114	1.15	3731	2774
4	Bihar	9360	11574	6747	0.58	7405	5572
5	Chhatisgarh	13790	3255	5223	1.60	5746	4764
6	Delhi	147	28	43	1.52	44	28
7	Goa	370	64	54	0.84	170	137
8	Gujarat	18868	4239	9877	2.33	11304	9852
9	Haryana	4372	1528	3550	2.32	6504	3566
10	Himachal Pradesh	4544	914	979	1.07	940	541
11	Jaharkhand	7970	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2116	1769
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2416	1443	962	0.67	1090	734
13	Karnataka	19050	7079	12307	1.74	13027	10509
14	Kerala	3886	6657	1569	0.24	2986	2132
15	Madhya Pradesh	30756	7360	16372	2.22	19608	14971
16	Maharashtra	30758	12138	20103	1.66	22556	17473
17	Manipur	1950	149	172	1.15	223	223
18	Meghalaya	2227	214	278	1.30	258	212
19	Mizoram	1951	76	93	1.24	97	97
20	Nagaland	1582	144	1047	7.28	387	309
21	Orrisa	1571	4067	5081	1.25	8716	5739
22	Punjab	5033	997	4022	4.03	8085	4243
23	Rajasthan	34266	5819	21251	3.65	21699	16836
24	Sikkim	728	67	104	1.57	123	112
25	Tamil Nadu	13027	7859	6972	0.89	6033	5244
26	Tripura	1049	479	270	0.56	299	280
27	Uttarakhand	5670	891	843	0.95	1266	767
28	Utter Pradesh	24201	21668	17983	0.83	25105	16683
29	West Bengal	8683	6790	5547	0.82	9533	5295
30	A&N Islands	740	11	23	2.00	46	16
31	Chandhi garh	7	1	2	1.44	2	1
32	D&N Haveli	49	14	21	1.48	28	23
33	Daman & Diu	3	6	4	0.59	3	3
34	Lakshawdeep	3	10	3	0.27	3	3
35	Pondicherry	49	38	26	0.70	36	21

\*= includes institutional holdings, p= provisional

**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S.No.	State/UT	Production of food grains (000 tonnes) 2005-06 (P)	Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area 2005-06 (p)	Net area irrigated 2005-06 (P) (000 ha)	%age of net area irrigated to net area sown (2005-06(P))	%age of gross irrigated area to total cropped area 2005-06(P)	Yield rate of total food grains kg/ha 2007-08	Yield rate of rice (kg/ha) 2007-08
1	2	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	All India	195217	46.48	60196	42.42	42.85	1584	2203
1	Andhra Pradesh	15576	39.15	4392	40.87	44.87	2612	3352
2	Arunachal Pradesh	233	3.60	44	22.00	16.85	1316(I)	1195 (1)(K)
3	Assam	3624	35.33	140	5.04	4.31	1379	1449
4	Bihar	8140	59.52	3034	54.45	56.98	1540	1242
5	Chhatisgarh	5262	34.54	1248	26.19	23.94	1239	1446(K)
6	Delhi	117	19.04	24	85.71	70.45	3405(I)	4203 (1)(K)
7	Goa	148	37.95	24	17.51	22.35	2254(I)	2458 (1)(K)
8	Gujarat	5607	52.21	3388	34.38	37.96	1731	1954
9	Haryana	12880	81.56	2936	82.33	83.73	3432	3361 (K)
10	Himachal Pradesh	1362	11.90	105	19.40	18.93	1825	1532 (K)
11	Jaharkhand	1895	22.19	164	9.27	10.01	1588	1834
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1469	30.38	312	41.35	41.64	1699	2144 (K)
13	Karnataka	12525	55.16	2970	28.26	27.88	1470	2543
14	Kerala	631	54.86	401	18.80	15.37	2338	2384
15	Madhya Pradesh	9962	48.67	5681	37.94	29.97	1072	824(K)
16	Maharashtra	10082	56.80	3296	18.86	16.45	1166	1895
17	Manipur	394	11.43	51	22.86	22.86	2241(I)	2322 (1)(K)
18	Meghalaya	180	9.51	58	27.35	24.80	1800(I)	1916(I)
19	Mizoram	122	4.97	16	16.49	19.58	822(I)	599(1)(K)
20	Nagaland	385	19.53	67	21.68	27.39	1482(I)	1600 (1)(K)
21	Orrisa	7023	36.85	1846	32.16	30.82	1500	1689
22	Punjab	25158	84.30	4038	95.16	96.64	4252	4019 (K)
23	Rajasthan	10547	49.13	6294	37.38	36.02	1181	2031 (K)
24	Sikkim	94	15.38	6	5.35	8.13	1354(I)	1433 (K)
25	Tamil Nadu	5950	40.25	2920	55.68	56.30	2178	2907(K)
26	Tripura	558	26.69	61	21.78	34.78	2399(I)	2472(1)
27	Uttarakhand	1558	14.34	345	44.98	44.07	1675	2018
28	Utter Pradesh	38179	68.93	13175	78.97	73.07	2202	2062
29	West Bengal	15435	60.98	3135	59.20	57.51	2476	2570
30	A&N Islands	31	2.16	-	-	-	2746(I)	2896 (1)(K)
31	Chandigarh	-	14.28	1	100.00	100.00	-	-
32	D&N Haveli	28	46.93	7	30.43	25.00	1445(I)	1743 (1)(K)
33	Daman & Diu	4	100.00	1	33.33	-	1548(I)	2056(K)
34	Lakshawdeep	-	100.00	1	33.33	33.33	-	-
35	Pondichary	61	42.85	18	85.71	83.33	2180(I)	2465(1)

P= provisional, (1) : Indicates information for the year 2006-07, (K) : Indicates kharief

**Annexure-C(Contd.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S.No.	State/UT	Yield rate of maize (kg/ha) 2007-08	Yield rate of wheat (kg/ha) 2007-08	Kisan Credit Cards (Nos.) upto 31-3-2007	Fish production 2006-07 (000 tonnes) (P)	Livestock population (000 Nos.) 2003	Factories* (Nos.) 2003-04	Total Persons engaged (000 Nos.) 2003-04
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	All India	2337	2785	66563391 (j)	6869.05	484500	129074	7870
1	Andhra Pradesh	4606	700	10958447	856.93	48195	14802	864
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1371(1)	1575(1)	13732	2.77	1257	-	-
3	Assam	737	1086	297099	181.48	13829	1570	114
4	Bihar	2274(K)	2058	2019859	267.04	27161	1460	57
5	Chhatisgarh	1566	1065	1138036	137.75	13493	1295	100
6	Delhi	1000 (1)(K)	4341(1)	5771	0.61	374	3197	115
7	Goa	5000(l)	-	11636	102.39	210	549	34
8	Gujarat	1375	2700	2316319	747.33	21655	12795	730
9	Haryana	2643(K)	4160	2037934	60.08	8885	4265	318
10	Himachal Pradesh	2277(K)	1648	226237	6.89	5117	530	37
11	Jaharkhand	1500	1512	714472	34.27	15825	1447	145
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1526(K)	1874	65350	19.2	9900	342	27
13	Karnataka	2894	883	3834929	292.46	25620	7067	507
14	Kerala	-	-	2409722	677.63	3480	5491	317
15	Madhya Pradesh	1400	1675	4220187	65.04	35616	2982	214
16	Maharashtra	2689	1659	6304631	595.94	36763	17474	1114
17	Manipur	2724(1)	-	31846	18.61	971	45	1
18	Meghalaya	1471(1)	2000(1)	46627	5.49	1551	47	2
19	Mizoram	1963(1)	-	15660	3.76	282	N.A	N.A
20	Nagaland	1674(1)	867(1)	16389	5.8	1345	120	3
21	Orrisa	1986	1275	3757763	342.04	23391	1678	125
22	Punjab	3405(K)	4506	1895218	86.7	8607	6853	336
23	Rajasthan	1858	2749	4090172	22.2	49138	5452	245
24	Sikkim	1491(1)	1385(1)	6405	0.15	338	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	3831	-	4401072	542.28	24941	20246	1162
26	Tripura	960(1)	1800(1)	48576	28.63	1457	269	15
27	Uttarakhand	1500(K)	1781	472433	3.03	4944	679	41
28	Utter Pradesh	1442	2790	12670347	306.73	58531	9237	570
29	West Bengal	3200	2323	2306715	1359.1	41617	5942	515
30	A&N Islands	2000(1)	-	3894	28.68	196	21	Neg
31	Chandigarh	-	-	935	0.17	30	263	9
32	D&N Haveli	-	1833(1)	28	0.05	78	960	52
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	93	16.41	9	1386	60
34	Lakshawdeep	-	-	463	11.75	51	-	-
35	Pondichary	-	-	36389	39.66	135	610	39

(i)- includes Kisan Credit cards of which break-up was not available P= provisional, NA : Not available,

\* : As per ASI Frame

**Annexure-C(Concl.)**

**Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India**

S. No	State/UT	Road length (Km) per		Registered motor vehicles per 100 Sq. kms of area (Nos.) 2003-04	Registered Motor Vehicles per lakh of population 2003-04 (No.)	No. of Goods Vehicles per lakh of population 2003-04 (No.)	Railway Route length Kms 31-3-2007	Railway Route (Kms) per 1000 sq km of area 31-3-2001
		100 Sq. Km area 2003-04	Per lakh pop. 2003-04					
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	All India	84.32	247.42	2297(.)	6704	346	63326.69	20.01(.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.94	261.01	2080	7215	265	5171.6	18.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18.76	1377.04	25(*)	1985(*)	251(*)	1.26	0.02
3	Assam	246.03	692.23	927	2595	348	2283.71	29.11
4	Bihar	78.41	84.15	797	850	71	3410.99	36.22
5	Chhatisgarh	54.73	337.81	899	5521	259	1185.47	8.77
6	Delhi	2010.25	197.05	285683	27736	992	182.48	123.05
7	Goa	276.61	726.76	11780	30691	1993	69	18.64
8	Gujarat	73.29	269.58	3616	13228	721	5308.58	27.08
9	Haryana	64.85	127.72	5763	11275	912	1540.38	34.84
10	Himachal Pradesh	58.52	516.44	519	4559	694	285.01	5.12
11	Jaharkhand	14.78	41.51	1527	4263	219	1941.33	24.35
12	Jammu & Kashmir	35.21	316.92	433(.)	4108	395	137.77	1.36(.)
13	Karnataka	104.34	364.33	2073	7210	349	3005.83	15.67
14	Kerela	368.67	438.06	7184	8512	639	1050.2	27.02
15	Madhya Pradesh	53.64	258.32	1234	5905	166	4883.9	15.84
16	Maharashtra	88.62	268.33	2915	8779	489	5519.28	17.94
17	Manipur	56.43	559.71	476	4702	317	1.35	0.06
18	Meghalaya	43.25	402.70	327(**)	3072(**)	587(**)	-	-
19	Mizoram	23.23	530.66	200	4546	482	1.5	0.07
20	Nagaland	124.54	998.40	1036	8273	2424	12.85	0.78
21	Orrisa	137.32	561.43	979	3990	225	2246.92	14.43
22	Punjab	90.88	180.30	7007	13840	434	2133.41	42.36
23	Rajasthan	42.34	241.56	1120	6350	310	5911.09	17.27
24	Sikkim	29.07	367.08	243	3056	350	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	131.34	266.51	6593	13341	748	421.09	31.69
26	Tripura	227.50	717.69	720(***)	2321(***)	212(***)	64.42	6.14
27	Uttarakhand	101.46	1481.82	964	5748	172	344.91	6.45
28	Utter Pradesh	105.55	96.51	2681	3639	85	8574.83	35.59
29	West Bengal	101.07	107.66	2871	3046	288	3910.73	44.06
30	A&N Islands	17.95	378.77	345(***)	7712(***)	411(***)	-	-
31	Chandigarh	1435.96	163.70	514129	57745	890	15.7	137.72
32	D&N Haveli	128.72	263.33	7152	14451	2748	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	283.93	163.92	43125	24393	1881	-	-
34	Lakshawdeep	500.00	231.88	16784	7784	391	-	-
35	Pondichary	542.80	255.15	65334	30413	924	11.1	23.17

(\*): Data relates to 1996-97, (\*\*):Data relates to 2002-03, (\*\*\*) :Data relates to 2001-02

(.) : Indicates value on the area of actual line of control.

# Sectoral Statistical Annexure

24<sub>d</sub>  
CHAPTER

Annexure d 1: GSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) &2009-10(Prel.)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	565867	641865	666813	698734	732729	765797	800358	837732
2	Forestry & Logging	51017	48149	50334	55675	55903	58803	61853	65161
3	Fishing	13206	15611	17071	18653	20697	22738	25359	27997
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>630090</i>	<i>705625</i>	<i>734218</i>	<i>773062</i>	<i>809329</i>	<i>847338</i>	<i>887570</i>	<i>930890</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	2205	2329	2910	4228	5227	6862	8657	11392
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>632295</i>	<i>707954</i>	<i>737128</i>	<i>777290</i>	<i>814556</i>	<i>854200</i>	<i>896227</i>	<i>942282</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	22873	26646	63714	71908	84938	98380	113949	131791
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	58104	65467	73042	80452	96618	110083	125147	143249
7	Construction	232150	264921	339709	387362	451576	540138	640132	750121
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	149176	151189	154431	159275	166625	172121	177128	183309
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>462303</i>	<i>508223</i>	<i>630896</i>	<i>698997</i>	<i>799757</i>	<i>920722</i>	<i>1056355</i>	<i>1208470</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>464508</i>	<i>510552</i>	<i>633806</i>	<i>703225</i>	<i>804984</i>	<i>927585</i>	<i>1065012</i>	<i>1219862</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	73805	82018	89453	106030	118676	134311	151456	172810
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	144605	159271	179937	217085	238805	273532	310901	356646
11	Banking & Insurance	89532	96830	96985	97879	117072	125146	134092	145682
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	130985	136556	144781	153542	161646	170996	180363	190549
13	Public Administration	297275	297298	300313	331610	354823	376628	395149	423288
14	Other Services	201791	231293	247011	271289	297639	323769	355975	390031
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>937993</i>	<i>100326</i>	<i>105848</i>	<i>117743</i>	<i>1288661</i>	<i>1404382</i>	<i>1527936</i>	<i>1679006</i>
	<i>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</i>	<i>203259</i>	<i>221944</i>	<i>242650</i>	<i>265372</i>	<i>2902974</i>	<i>3179304</i>	<i>3480518</i>	<i>3829758</i>
	Population (In Lakhs)	103.95	105.56	107.17	108.77	110.35	111.92	113.50	115.06
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	19554	21025	22642	24398	26307	28407	30665	33285
	Growth Rate:	12.68	9.19	9.33	9.36	9.39	9.52	9.47	10.03

\* : Revised population estimates as projected for middle of the financial year for the years 2001 onwards based on final results of 2001 population census and revised population estimates for the years 1991 to 2001 received from Registrar General of India have been used.

## Annexure d 2: GSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) &amp;2009-10(Prel.)

## GROWTH RATE

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	-	13.43	3.89	4.79	4.87	4.51	4.51	4.67
2	Forestry & Logging	-	-5.62	4.54	10.61	0.41	5.19	5.19	5.35
3	Fishing	-	18.21	9.35	9.27	10.96	9.86	11.53	10.40
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>		11.99	4.05	5.29	4.69	4.70	4.75	4.88
4	Mining & Quarrying	-	5.62	24.95	45.29	23.63	31.29	26.16	31.59
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	-	11.97	4.12	5.45	4.79	4.87	4.92	5.14
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	-	16.50	139.11	12.86	18.12	15.83	15.83	15.66
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	-	12.67	11.57	10.14	20.09	13.94	13.68	14.46
7	Construction	-	14.12	28.23	14.03	16.58	19.61	18.51	17.18
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-	1.35	2.14	3.14	4.61	3.30	2.91	3.49
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	-	9.93	24.14	10.79	14.41	15.13	14.73	14.40
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	-	9.91	24.14	10.95	14.47	15.23	14.82	14.54
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	-	11.13	9.07	18.53	11.93	13.17	12.77	14.10
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	10.14	12.98	20.65	10.01	14.54	13.66	14.71
11	Banking & Insurance	-	8.15	0.16	0.92	19.61	6.90	7.15	8.64
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	-	4.25	6.02	6.05	5.28	5.78	5.48	5.65
13	Public Administration	-	0.01	1.01	10.42	7.00	6.15	4.92	7.12
14	Other Services	-	14.62	6.80	9.83	9.71	8.78	9.95	9.57
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	-	6.96	5.50	11.24	9.45	8.98	8.80	9.89
	<i>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</i>	-	9.19	9.33	9.36	9.39	9.52	9.47	10.03
	<i>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</i>	-	7.53	7.69	7.76	7.83	7.98	7.95	8.54

## Annexure d 3: GSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) &amp;2009-10(Prel.)

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	27.84	28.92	27.48	26.33	25.24	24.09	23.00	21.87
2	Forestry & Logging	2.51	2.17	2.07	2.10	1.93	1.85	1.78	1.70
3	Fishing	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.73
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>31.00</i>	<i>31.79</i>	<i>30.26</i>	<i>29.13</i>	<i>27.88</i>	<i>26.65</i>	<i>25.50</i>	<i>24.31</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.30
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>31.11</i>	<i>31.90</i>	<i>30.38</i>	<i>29.29</i>	<i>28.06</i>	<i>26.87</i>	<i>25.75</i>	<i>24.60</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.13	1.20	2.63	2.71	2.93	3.09	3.27	3.44
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	2.86	2.95	3.01	3.03	3.33	3.46	3.60	3.74
7	Construction	11.42	11.94	14.00	14.60	15.56	16.99	18.39	19.59
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.34	6.81	6.36	6.00	5.74	5.41	5.09	4.79
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>22.74</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>26.00</i>	<i>26.34</i>	<i>27.55</i>	<i>28.96</i>	<i>30.35</i>	<i>31.55</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>22.85</i>	<i>23.00</i>	<i>26.12</i>	<i>26.50</i>	<i>27.73</i>	<i>29.18</i>	<i>30.60</i>	<i>31.85</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	3.63	3.70	3.69	4.00	4.09	4.22	4.35	4.51
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.11	7.18	7.42	8.18	8.23	8.60	8.93	9.31
11	Banking & Insurance	4.40	4.36	4.00	3.69	4.03	3.94	3.85	3.80
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	6.44	6.15	5.97	5.79	5.57	5.38	5.18	4.98
13	Public Administration	14.63	13.40	12.38	12.50	12.22	11.85	11.35	11.05
14	Other Services	9.93	10.42	10.18	10.22	10.25	10.18	10.23	10.18
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>46.15</i>	<i>45.20</i>	<i>43.62</i>	<i>44.37</i>	<i>44.39</i>	<i>44.17</i>	<i>43.90</i>	<i>43.84</i>
	Total GSDP (a+b+c)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Annexure d 4: GSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

(Rs. in Lakhs )

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	474734	526165	533125	535927	551940	560838	569879	579478
2	Forestry & Logging	43414	38980	39150	40987	41750	42723	43718	44944
3	Fishing	11665	11693	11699	11778	11812	11852	11890	11938
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>529813</i>	<i>576838</i>	<i>583974</i>	<i>588692</i>	<i>605502</i>	<i>615412</i>	<i>625487</i>	<i>636360</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	2195	2287	2780	3365	4254	5233	6240	7639
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>532008</i>	<i>579125</i>	<i>586754</i>	<i>592057</i>	<i>609756</i>	<i>620645</i>	<i>631727</i>	<i>643999</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	20997	23302	50939	54882	64430	72186	80877	90828
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	54955	57561	60122	64395	76971	84947	92794	103520
7	Construction	182205	192845	237497	263624	296819	343070	389844	445066
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	120821	124462	109600	122145	126000	127118	128786	134196
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>378978</i>	<i>398170</i>	<i>458158</i>	<i>505046</i>	<i>564220</i>	<i>627321</i>	<i>692301</i>	<i>773609</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>381173</i>	<i>400457</i>	<i>460938</i>	<i>508411</i>	<i>568474</i>	<i>632554</i>	<i>698540</i>	<i>781248</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	73640	81886	89430	122641	136491	162716	191372	222067
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	122257	130482	142976	161221	173153	190317	207969	228428
11	Banking & Insurance	77811	77471	84314	86689	105005	116478	126557	140328
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	116971	117792	121869	120066	117464	117391	117498	116436
13	Public Administration	257920	246337	236950	245002	247040	247385	245440	247639
14	Other Services	178346	196494	202939	209353	216632	223793	234267	242831
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>826945</i>	<i>850462</i>	<i>878478</i>	<i>944972</i>	<i>995785</i>	<i>1058081</i>	<i>1123104</i>	<i>1197729</i>
	<b>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</b>	<b>1737931</b>	<b>1827757</b>	<b>1923390</b>	<b>2042075</b>	<b>2169761</b>	<b>2306048</b>	<b>2447131</b>	<b>2615337</b>
	<b>Population (In Lakhs)</b>	<b>103.95</b>	<b>105.56</b>	<b>107.17</b>	<b>108.77</b>	<b>110.35</b>	<b>111.92</b>	<b>113.50</b>	<b>115.06</b>
	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>16719</b>	<b>17315</b>	<b>17947</b>	<b>18774</b>	<b>19663</b>	<b>20604</b>	<b>21561</b>	<b>22730</b>
	<b>Growth Rate:</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.87</b>

\* : Revised population estimates as projected for middle of the financial year for the years 2001 onwards based on final results of 2001 population census and revised population estimates for the years 1991 to 2001 received from Registrar General of India

Annexure d 5: GSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

S.No	Sector	GROWTH RATE							
		Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	-	10.83	1.32	0.53	2.99	1.61	1.61	1.68
2	Forestry & Logging	-	-10.21	0.44	4.69	1.86	2.33	2.33	2.80
3	Fishing	-	0.24	0.05	0.68	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.41
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	-	8.88	1.24	0.81	2.86	1.64	1.64	1.74
4	Mining & Quarrying	-	4.19	21.56	21.04	26.42	23.01	19.24	22.43
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	-	8.86	1.32	0.90	2.99	1.79	1.79	1.94
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	-	10.98	118.60	7.74	17.40	12.04	12.04	12.30
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	-	4.74	4.45	7.11	19.53	10.36	9.24	11.56
7	Construction	-	5.84	23.15	11.00	12.59	15.58	13.63	14.17
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-	3.01	-11.94	11.45	3.16	0.89	1.31	4.20
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	-	5.06	15.07	10.23	11.72	11.18	10.36	11.74
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	-	5.06	15.10	10.30	11.81	11.27	10.43	11.84
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	-	11.20	9.21	37.14	11.29	19.21	17.61	16.04
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	6.73	9.58	12.76	7.40	9.91	9.28	9.84
11	Banking & Insurance	-	-0.44	8.83	2.82	21.13	10.93	8.65	10.88
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	-	0.70	3.46	-1.48	-2.17	-0.06	0.09	-0.90
13	Public Administration	-	-4.49	-3.81	3.40	0.83	0.14	-0.79	0.90
14	Other Services	-	10.18	3.28	3.16	3.48	3.31	4.68	3.66
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	-	2.84	3.29	7.57	5.38	6.26	6.15	6.64
	<i>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</i>	-	5.17	5.23	6.17	6.25	6.28	6.12	6.87
	<i>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</i>	-	3.56	3.65	4.61	4.73	4.79	4.64	5.42

Annexure d 6: GSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.) , 2008-09(Prel.) & 2009-10(prel.)									
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION									
S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	27.32	28.79	27.72	26.24	25.44	24.32	23.29	22.16
2	Forestry & Logging	2.50	2.13	2.04	2.01	1.92	1.85	1.79	1.72
3	Fishing	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.46
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>30.49</i>	<i>31.56</i>	<i>30.36</i>	<i>28.83</i>	<i>27.91</i>	<i>26.69</i>	<i>25.56</i>	<i>24.33</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.29
(a)	<b>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</b>	<b>30.61</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>26.91</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>24.62</b>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.21	1.27	2.65	2.69	2.97	3.13	3.30	3.47
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	3.16	3.15	3.13	3.15	3.55	3.68	3.79	3.96
7	Construction	10.48	10.55	12.35	12.91	13.68	14.88	15.93	17.02
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.95	6.81	5.70	5.98	5.81	5.51	5.26	5.13
(b)	<b>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</b>	<b>21.81</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>23.82</b>	<b>24.73</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>27.20</b>	<b>28.29</b>	<b>29.58</b>
(B)	<b>Industry (b+4)</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>23.96</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>27.43</b>	<b>28.55</b>	<b>29.87</b>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	4.24	4.48	4.65	6.01	6.29	7.06	7.82	8.49
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.03	7.14	7.43	7.89	7.98	8.25	8.50	8.73
11	Banking & Insurance	4.48	4.24	4.38	4.25	4.84	5.05	5.17	5.37
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	6.73	6.44	6.34	5.88	5.41	5.09	4.80	4.45
13	Public Administration	14.84	13.48	12.32	12.00	11.39	10.73	10.03	9.47
14	Other Services	10.26	10.75	10.55	10.25	9.98	9.70	9.57	9.28
(c)	<b>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>46.53</b>	<b>45.67</b>	<b>46.28</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>45.80</b>
	<b>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Annexure d 7: NSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.)&amp;2009-10(Prel.)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.N o.	Sector	Year							
		2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	516971	57954	60422	64083	672015	706027	741761	780791
2	Forestry & Logging	49034	46308	48304	53430	53649	56391	59273	62421
3	Fishing	11868	13929	15423	16853	18700	20630	23049	25485
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	577873	63977	66795	71112	744364	783048	824083	868697
4	Mining & Quarrying	1840	1940	2478	3600	4451	5885	7466	9855
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	579713	64171	67042	71472	748815	788933	831549	878552
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	18637	21960	57658	65601	77488	90332	105305	122429
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	29892	31357	36242	39919	47940	55262	62555	71737
7	Construction	224566	25556	32681	37479	432783	516503	610694	714103
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	86775	88464	76791	70805	74072	70029	67243	65122
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	359870	39734	49751	55111	632283	732125	845797	973391
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	361710	39928	49998	55471	636734	738010	853262	983246
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	54223	58052	65949	78302	87558	100445	113691	130306
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	140153	15429	17377	21048	231544	265313	301624	346418
11	Banking & Insurance	86965	94066	93889	94863	113742	121609	130325	141735
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	84937	88550	92429	98022	103196	108600	114074	120235
13	Public Administration	245495	25080	24744	26625	284892	297488	309295	327072
14	Other Services	188631	21434	23096	24854	272683	295477	323292	351657
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	800404	86011	90445	99646	109361	1188933	1292301	1417423
<b>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</b>		173998	18991	20723	22623	247471	2709991	2969646	3269366
<b>Population (In Lakhs)</b>		103.95	105.5	107.1	108.7	110.35	111.92	113.50	115.06
<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>		16739	17991	19337	20799	22426	24214	26164	28414
<b>Growth Rate:</b>		12.57	9.15	9.12	9.16	9.39	9.51	9.58	10.09

\* : Revised population estimates as projected for middle of the financial year for the years 2001 onwards based on final results of 2001 population census and revised population estimates for the years 1991 to 2001 received from Registrar General of India

Note : Per Capita NSDP at Current prices = Per Capita Income at Current Prices

## Annexure d 8: NSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.)&amp;2009-10(Prel.)

## GROWTH RATE

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	-	12.10	4.26	6.06	4.87	5.06	5.06	5.26
2	Forestry & Logging	-	-5.56	4.31	10.61	0.41	5.11	5.11	5.31
3	Fishing	-	17.37	10.73	9.27	10.96	10.32	11.73	10.57
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>		10.71	4.40	6.46	4.67	5.20	5.24	5.41
4	Mining & Quarrying	-	5.43	27.73	45.28	23.64	32.22	26.86	32.00
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	-	10.70	4.47	6.61	4.77	5.36	5.40	5.65
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	-	17.83	162.56	13.78	18.12	16.58	16.58	16.26
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	-	4.90	15.58	10.15	20.09	15.27	13.20	14.68
7	Construction	-	13.80	27.88	14.68	15.47	19.34	18.24	16.93
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-	1.95	-13.20	-7.80	4.61	-5.46	-3.98	-3.15
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	-	10.41	25.21	10.77	14.73	15.79	15.53	15.09
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>		10.39	25.22	10.95	14.79	15.91	15.62	15.23
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	-	7.06	13.60	18.73	11.82	14.72	13.19	14.61
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	10.09	12.62	21.13	10.01	14.58	13.69	14.85
11	Banking & Insurance	-	8.17	-0.19	1.04	19.90	6.92	7.17	8.76
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	-	4.25	4.38	6.05	5.28	5.24	5.04	5.40
13	Public Administration	-	2.16	-1.34	7.60	7.00	4.42	3.97	5.75
14	Other Services	-	13.63	7.76	7.61	9.71	8.36	9.41	8.77
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	-	7.46	5.16	10.17	9.75	8.72	8.69	9.68
	Total GSDP (a+b+c)	-	9.15	9.12	9.16	9.39	9.51	9.58	10.09
	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	-	7.48	7.48	7.56	7.82	7.97	8.06	8.60

## Annexure d 9 : NSDP Estimates at Current Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.)&amp;2009-10(Prel.)

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	29.71	30.52	29.16	28.33	27.16	26.05	24.98	23.88
2	Forestry & Logging	2.82	2.44	2.33	2.36	2.17	2.08	2.00	1.91
3	Fishing	0.68	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.78
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>33.21</i>	<i>33.69</i>	<i>32.23</i>	<i>31.43</i>	<i>30.08</i>	<i>28.89</i>	<i>27.75</i>	<i>26.57</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.30
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>33.32</i>	<i>33.79</i>	<i>32.35</i>	<i>31.59</i>	<i>30.26</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>28.00</i>	<i>26.87</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.07	1.16	2.78	2.90	3.13	3.33	3.55	3.74
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	1.72	1.65	1.75	1.76	1.94	2.04	2.11	2.19
7	Construction	12.91	13.46	15.77	16.57	17.49	19.06	20.56	21.84
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.99	4.66	3.71	3.13	2.99	2.58	2.26	1.99
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>20.68</i>	<i>20.92</i>	<i>24.01</i>	<i>24.36</i>	<i>25.55</i>	<i>27.02</i>	<i>28.48</i>	<i>29.77</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>20.79</i>	<i>21.02</i>	<i>24.13</i>	<i>24.52</i>	<i>25.73</i>	<i>27.23</i>	<i>28.73</i>	<i>30.07</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	3.12	3.06	3.18	3.46	3.54	3.71	3.83	3.99
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	8.05	8.12	8.39	9.30	9.36	9.79	10.16	10.60
11	Banking & Insurance	5.00	4.95	4.53	4.19	4.60	4.49	4.39	4.34
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	4.88	4.66	4.46	4.33	4.17	4.01	3.84	3.68
13	Public Administration	14.11	13.21	11.94	11.77	11.51	10.98	10.42	10.00
14	Other Services	10.84	11.29	11.14	10.99	11.02	10.90	10.89	10.76
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>45.29</i>	<i>43.64</i>	<i>44.05</i>	<i>44.19</i>	<i>43.87</i>	<i>43.52</i>	<i>43.35</i>
	Total GSDP (a+b+c)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Annexure d 10: NSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(O),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.N o.	Sector	Year							
		2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07(O)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	43666 2	47677 8	48222 9	48745 7	502022	510749	519629	529435
2	Forestry & Logging	41814	37342	37485	39307	40039	40987	41958	43160
3	Fishing	10484	10509	10514	10585	10616	10652	10686	10729
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	48896 0	52462 9	53022 8	53734 9	552677	562389	572273	583325
4	Mining & Quarrying	1871	1952	2368	2900	3666	4524	5410	6652
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	49083 1	52658 1	53259 6	54024 9	556343	566913	577682	589977
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	17219	18839	45039	50222	58959	66489	74980	85186
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	31478	31731	33101	35400	42314	46657	50564	56267
7	Construction	17539 6	18512 1	22650 5	24916 2	277826	318446	359225	398399
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	65322	68343	56354	60142	56614	53465	51580	50519
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	28941 5	30403 4	36099 9	39492 6	435713	485057	536349	590370
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	29128 6	30598 6	36336 7	39782 6	439379	489581	541758	597022
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	55919	63216	68990	10215 4	114826	136930	162262	202108
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	11827 0	12620 1	13805 0	15559 2	167107	183537	200436	220052
11	Banking & Insurance	75525	75088	81522	84385	102576	114077	124178	138190
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	81187	81756	84573	79046	77333	75978	75019	72822
13	Public Administration	21137 9	20579 3	19456 3	19671 5	198351	196024	193149	193452
14	Other Services	16819 0	18464 8	19063 0	19665 5	203493	210193	219843	227824
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	71047 0	73670 2	75832 8	81454 7	863686	916740	974887	1054448
<b>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</b>		14907 16	15673 17	16519 23	17497 22	185574 2	1968710	2088918	2234795
<b>Population (In Lakhs)</b>		103.9 5	105.5 6	107.1 7	108.7 7	110.35	111.92	113.50	115.06
<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>		14341	14848	15414	16086	16817	17590	18405	19423
<b>Growth Rate:</b>		5.09	5.14	5.40	5.92	6.06	6.09	6.11	6.98

\* : Revised population estimates as projected for middle of the financial year for the years 2001 onwards based on final results of 2001 population census and revised population estimates for the years 1991 to 2001 received from Registrar General of India

Note : Per Capita NSDP at Constant prices = Per Capita Income at Constant Prices

## Annexure d 11: NSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

## GROWTH RATE

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	-	9.19	1.14	1.08	2.99	1.74	1.74	1.89
2	Forestry & Logging	-	-10.69	0.38	4.86	1.86	2.37	2.37	2.87
3	Fishing	-	0.24	0.05	0.68	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.41
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>		7.29	1.07	1.34	2.85	1.76	1.76	1.93
4	Mining & Quarrying	-	4.33	21.31	22.47	26.41	23.40	19.58	22.97
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	-	7.28	1.14	1.44	2.98	1.90	1.90	2.13
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	-	9.41	139.07	11.51	17.40	12.77	12.77	13.61
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	-	0.80	4.32	6.95	19.53	10.26	8.37	11.28
7	Construction	-	5.54	22.36	10.00	11.50	14.62	12.81	10.91
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-	4.62	-17.54	6.72	-5.87	-5.56	-3.52	-2.06
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	-	5.05	18.74	9.40	10.33	11.32	10.57	10.07
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>		5.05	18.75	9.48	10.45	11.43	10.66	10.20
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	-	13.05	9.13	48.07	12.40	19.25	18.50	24.56
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	6.71	9.39	12.71	7.40	9.83	9.21	9.79
11	Banking & Insurance	-	-0.58	8.57	3.51	21.56	11.21	8.85	11.28
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	-	0.70	3.45	-6.54	-2.17	-1.75	-1.26	-2.93
13	Public Administration	-	-2.64	-5.46	1.11	0.83	-1.17	-1.47	0.16
14	Other Services	-	9.79	3.24	3.16	3.48	3.29	4.59	3.63
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	-	3.69	2.94	7.41	6.03	6.14	6.34	8.16
	<i>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</i>	-	5.14	5.40	5.92	6.06	6.09	6.11	6.98
	<i>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</i>	-	3.53	3.81	4.36	4.54	4.60	4.63	5.53



## Annexure d 12: NSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	29.29	30.42	29.19	27.86	27.05	25.94	24.88	23.69
2	Forestry & Logging	2.80	2.38	2.27	2.25	2.16	2.08	2.01	1.93
3	Fishing	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>32.80</i>	<i>33.47</i>	<i>32.10</i>	<i>30.71</i>	<i>29.78</i>	<i>28.57</i>	<i>27.40</i>	<i>26.10</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.30
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>32.93</i>	<i>33.60</i>	<i>32.24</i>	<i>30.88</i>	<i>29.98</i>	<i>28.80</i>	<i>27.65</i>	<i>26.40</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.16	1.20	2.73	2.87	3.18	3.38	3.59	3.81
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	2.11	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.28	2.37	2.42	2.52
7	Construction	11.77	11.81	13.71	14.24	14.97	16.18	17.20	17.83
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.38	4.36	3.41	3.44	3.05	2.72	2.47	2.26
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>19.41</i>	<i>19.40</i>	<i>21.85</i>	<i>22.57</i>	<i>23.48</i>	<i>24.64</i>	<i>25.68</i>	<i>26.42</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>19.54</i>	<i>19.52</i>	<i>22.00</i>	<i>22.74</i>	<i>23.68</i>	<i>24.87</i>	<i>25.93</i>	<i>26.71</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	3.75	4.03	4.18	5.84	6.19	6.96	7.77	9.04
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.93	8.05	8.36	8.89	9.00	9.32	9.60	9.85
11	Banking & Insurance	5.07	4.79	4.93	4.82	5.53	5.79	5.94	6.18
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	5.45	5.22	5.12	4.52	4.17	3.86	3.59	3.26
13	Public Administration	14.18	13.13	11.78	11.24	10.69	9.96	9.25	8.66
14	Other Services	11.28	11.78	11.54	11.24	10.97	10.68	10.52	10.19
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>47.66</i>	<i>47.00</i>	<i>45.91</i>	<i>46.55</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>46.57</i>	<i>46.67</i>	<i>47.18</i>
	Total GSDP (a+b+c)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Annexure d 13: NSDP Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the year 2006-07(Q),2007-08(Prel.), 2008-09(Prel.) &amp; 2009-10(prel.)

(Rs. in Lakhs )

S.No	Sector	Year							
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Q)	2007-08 (Prel.)	2008-09 (Prel.)	2009-10 (Prel.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	6			
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	436662	476778	482229	487457	502022	510749	519629	529435
2	Forestry & Logging	41814	37342	37485	39307	40039	40987	41958	43160
3	Fishing	10484	10509	10514	10585	10616	10652	10686	10729
(A)	<i>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</i>	<i>488960</i>	<i>524629</i>	<i>530228</i>	<i>537349</i>	<i>552677</i>	<i>562389</i>	<i>572273</i>	<i>583325</i>
4	Mining & Quarrying	1871	1952	2368	2900	3666	4524	5410	6652
(a)	<i>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</i>	<i>490831</i>	<i>526581</i>	<i>532596</i>	<i>540249</i>	<i>556343</i>	<i>566913</i>	<i>577682</i>	<i>589977</i>
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	17219	18839	45039	50222	58959	66489	74980	85186
6	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	31478	31731	33101	35400	42314	46657	50564	56267
7	Construction	175396	185121	226505	249162	277826	318446	359225	398399
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	65322	68343	56354	60142	56614	53465	51580	50519
(b)	<i>Sub-total Secondary (5 to 8)</i>	<i>289415</i>	<i>304034</i>	<i>360999</i>	<i>394926</i>	<i>435713</i>	<i>485057</i>	<i>536349</i>	<i>590370</i>
(B)	<i>Industry (b+4)</i>	<i>291286</i>	<i>305986</i>	<i>363367</i>	<i>397826</i>	<i>439379</i>	<i>489581</i>	<i>541758</i>	<i>597022</i>
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	55919	63216	68990	102154	114826	136930	162262	202108
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	118270	126201	138050	155592	167107	183537	200436	220052
11	Banking & Insurance	75525	75088	81522	84385	102576	114077	124178	138190
12	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	81187	81756	84573	79046	77333	75978	75019	72822
13	Public Administration	211379	205793	194563	196715	198351	196024	193149	193452
14	Other Services	168190	184648	190630	196655	203493	210193	219843	227824
(c)	<i>Sub-total Tertiary (9 to 14)</i>	<i>710470</i>	<i>736702</i>	<i>758328</i>	<i>814547</i>	<i>863686</i>	<i>916740</i>	<i>974887</i>	<i>1054448</i>
	Total NSDP (a+b+c)	149071	156731	165192	174972	1855742	1968710	2088918	2234795
		6	7	3	2				

Annexure d 14: Gross District Domestic Product(GDDP) Estimates at Current Prices for the Year 2005-06

S. No.	Sector/Industry	Gross District Domestic Product(GDDP) Estimates at Current Prices for the District														Total
		Srinagar	Budgam	Anantnag	Pulwama	Baramulla	Kupwara	Leh	Kargil	Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Rajouri	Poonch	
1	Agriculture & Live Stock	30341	47039	100322	62639	88356	36788	10509	6054	82984	57641	51173	45150	45466	34272	698734
2	Forestry & Logging	3279	5385	11364	4258	6113	11872	0	0	2817	2310	604	4347	1178	2148	55675
3	Fishing	3587	1214	1265	1288	7095	777	22	19	1052	475	853	396	442	168	18653
4	Mining & Quarrying	518	330	326	533	335	45	7	7	1022	285	285	372	144	19	4228
	(a)Sub-Total Primary	37725	53968	113277	68718	101899	49482	10538	6080	87875	60711	52915	50265	47230	36607	777290
5	Manufacturing(registered)	11471	7903	8136	4922	3958	1831	1765	455	17907	4172	4701	1312	2057	1318	71908
6	Manufacturing (un-registered)	12125	5843	9798	5337	8695	3480	1622	857	13690	5161	4389	3836	3275	2344	80452
7	Construction	41266	17923	18334	12254	30971	10624	7459	12417	111543	26220	38295	35928	11641	12487	387362
8	Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	15154	7087	9869	2275	24673	7455	1505	857	14508	31813	8539	28873	3815	2852	159275
	(b) Sub-total Secondary	80016	38756	46137	24788	68297	23390	12351	14586	157648	67366	55924	69949	20788	19001	698997
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	20428	3559	7784	4288	6920	2401	2135	1237	33484	8093	7946	3357	2606	1792	106030
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	54302	8740	20025	10353	22012	6834	1887	1446	53651	12674	9292	7384	4919	3566	217085
11	Banking & Insurance	21186	3368	6059	1932	5612	1477	1281	393	42298	5415	4758	1254	1538	1308	97879
12	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	28520	7992	17251	10223	25330	8529	1869	730	34259	7302	4387	2588	2617	1945	153542
13	Public Administration	56564	11330	24980	12918	22939	22647	8937	8213	74927	33474	15604	18310	15551	5216	331610
14	Other Services	39899	14873	28079	15519	27182	12305	5322	4888	54838	15432	17093	15034	10011	10814	271289
	(c)Sub-total Tertiary	220899	49862	104178	55233	109995	54193	21431	16907	293457	82390	59080	47927	37242	24641	1177435
	Total GDDP (Current)	338640	142586	263592	148739	280191	127065	44320	37573	538980	210467	167919	168141	105260	80249	2653722
	Estimated Population(In Lakhs)	12.89	6.76	12.69	6.94	12.61	7.17	1.26	1.29	17.00	7.93	5.75	7.37	5.13	3.98	108.77
	Per Capita GDDP (Rs.)	26272	21093	20772	21432	22220	17722	35175	29126	31705	26541	29203	22814	20519	20163	24398

Annexure d 15: Gross District Domestic Product(GDDP) Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the Year 2005-06

S. No.	Sector/Industry	Gross District Domestic Product(GDDP) Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the District														Rs. In Lakhs	
		Srinagar	Budgam	Anantnag	Pulwama	Baramulla	Kupwara	Leh	Kargil	Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Rajouri	Poonch	Total	
1	Agriculture & Live Stock	21566	33266	73811	43569	64072	26559	8291	4654	66849	47796	41230	37159	39637	27468	535927	
2	Forestry & Logging	2521	4304	8256	3444	4803	9376	0	0	2369	1160	4363	582	1403	40987		
3	Fishing	2304	779	816	827	4556	499	14	14	611	276	496	230	257	98	11778	
4	Mining & Quarrying	429	256	253	483	261	35	6	6	794	224	221	253	129	15	3365	
	(a)Sub-Total Primary	26820	38605	83136	48323	73692	36469	8311	4674	70623	49456	42383	39975	40605	28984	592057	
5	Manufacturing (registered)	8755	6032	6209	3757	3021	1398	1347	347	13667	3184	3589	1001	1570	1005	54882	
6	Manufacturing (un-registered)	9704	4677	7842	4272	6960	2785	1299	686	10958	4131	3513	3070	2621	1877	64395	
7	Construction	28084	12198	12477	8339	21078	7230	5077	8451	75913	17844	26062	24451	7922	8498	263624	
8	Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	11620	5435	7569	1745	18922	5717	1154	658	11125	24397	6549	22142	2925	2187	122145	
	(b) Sub-total Secondary	58163	28342	34097	18113	49981	17130	8877	142	111663	49556	39713	50664	15038	13567	505046	
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	23629	4117	9004	4960	8004	2777	2469	1430	38730	9361	9190	3883	3014	2073	122641	
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	40329	6491	14872	7688	16347	5075	1403	1073	39845	9412	6901	5484	3653	2648	161221	
11	Banking & Insurance	18764	2983	5366	1711	4970	1309	1135	348	37462	4796	4214	1110	1363	1158	86689	
12	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	22301	6249	13490	7994	19808	6670	1462	571	26788	5710	3431	2024	2047	1521	120066	
13	Public Administration	41791	8371	18456	9544	16948	16732	6603	6068	55358	24732	11528	13528	11489	3854	245002	
14	Other Services	30790	11478	21669	11976	20976	9496	4107	3772	42317	11908	13191	11602	7726	8345	209353	
	(c)Sub-total Tertiary	177604	39689	82857	43873	87053	42059	1799	1326	240500	65919	48455	37631	29292	19599	944972	
	Total GDDP (Constant)	262587	106636	200090	110309	210726	95658	34367	2807	422786	164931	130551	128270	84935	62150	2042075	
	Estimated Population (In Lakhs)	12.89	6.76	12.69	6.94	12.61	7.17	1.26	1.29	17.00	7.93	5.75	7.37	5.13	3.98	108.77	
	Per Capita GDDP (Rs.)	20371	15775	15768	15895	16711	13341	276	2176	24870	20798	22705	17404	16557	15615	18774	

Annexure d 16: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) Estimates at Current Prices for the Year 2005-06

S. No.	Sector/Industry	Net District Domestic Product(NDDP) Estimates at Current Prices for the District													Rs. In Lakhs	
		Srinagar	Budgam	Anantnag	Pulwama	Baramulla	Kupwara	Leh	Kargil	Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Rajouri	Poonch	Total
1	Agriculture & Live Stock	27827	43142	92009	57449	81035	33740	9637	5552	76108	52865	46933	41409	41699	31432	640837
2	Forestry & Logging	3147	5168	10906	4086	5866	11393	0	0	2704	2216	580	4172	1130	2062	53430
3	Fishing	3242	1097	1143	1164	6410	702	20	17	951	429	770	357	400	151	16853
4	Mining & Quarrying	442	281	277	454	285	38	6	6	870	243	242	317	123	16	3600
	(a)Sub-Total Primary	34658	49688	104335	63153	93596	45873	9663	5575	80633	55753	48525	46255	43352	33661	714720
5	Manufacturing(registered)	10465	7210	7422	4490	3611	1670	1610	415	16337	3806	4289	1197	1877	120	65601
6	Manufacturing(un-registered)	6015	2899	4862	2648	4314	1727	805	425	6793	2561	2178	1903	1625	1164	39919
7	Construction	39927	17342	17739	11856	29966	10279	7217	12014	107922	25369	37052	34762	11263	12082	374790
8	Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	6737	3151	4387	1011	10968	3314	669	381	6450	14142	3796	12835	1696	1268	70805
	(b) Sub-total Secondary	63144	30602	34410	20005	48859	16990	10301	13235	137502	45878	47315	50697	16461	15716	551115
9	Transport,Storage & Communication	15086	2628	5749	3167	5110	1773	1576	914	24728	5977	5868	2479	1924	1323	78302
10	Trade,Hotels & Restaurants	52650	8475	19416	10038	21342	6626	1829	1402	52020	12289	9010	7160	4770	3457	210484
11	Banking & Insurance	20533	3265	5872	1872	5439	1432	1242	381	40994	5248	4611	1215	1491	1268	94863
12	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings& Buissness Services	18207	5102	11013	6527	16171	5445	1193	466	21870	4662	2801	1652	1671	1242	98022
13	Public Administration	45416	9097	20057	10372	18418	18184	7176	6594	60159	26877	12529	14701	12486	4188	266254
14	Other Services	36553	13626	25725	14218	24903	11273	4876	4478	50239	14138	15660	13774	9172	9907	248542
	(c)Sub-total Tertiary	188445	42193	87832	46194	91383	44733	37892	14235	250010	69191	50479	40981	31514	21385	996467
	Total NDDP (Current)	286247	122483	226577	129352	233838	107596	856	33045	468145	170822	146319	137933	91327	70762	2262302
	Estimated Population(In Lakhs)	12.89	6.76	12.69	6.94	12.61	7.17	1.26	1.29	17.00	7.93	5.75	7.37	5.13	3.98	108.77
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	22207	18119	17855	18639	18544	15006	3004	25616	27538	21541	25447	18715	17803	17779	20799

Annexure d 17: Net District Domestic Product(NDDP) Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the Year 2005-06

S. No.	Sector/ Industry	Net District Domestic Product(NDDP) Estimates at Constant(1999-00) Prices for the District														Rs. In Lakhs
		Srinagar	Budgam	Anantnag	Pulwama	Baramulla	Kupwara	Leh	Kargil	Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Doda	Rajouri	Poonch	Total
1	Agriculture & Live Stock	19615	30258	67135	39629	58277	24157	7541	4233	60803	43474	37501	33798	36052	24984	487457
2	Forestry & Logging	2417	4127	7917	3303	4606	8992	0	0	2273	1113	418	2237	558	6	39307
3	Fishing	2072	700	733	744	4094	448	13	11	550	248	446	207	231	88	10585
4	Mining & Quarrying	369	221	218	417	224	30	5	5	684	193	191	218	112	13	2900
	(a)Sub-Total Primary	24473	35306	76003	44093	67201	33627	7559	4249	64310	45028	38556	36460	36953	26431	540249
5	Manufacturing (registered)	8011	5519	5682	3438	2764	1279	1233	318	12507	2914	3284	916	1437	920	50222
6	Manufacturing (un-registered)	5335	2571	4311	2348	3826	1531	714	377	6024	2271	1931	1688	1441	1032	35400
7	Construction	26543	11529	11793	7882	19922	6834	4798	7987	71747	16865	24632	23110	7488	8032	249162
8	Electricity/Gas /Water Supply	5722	2676	3727	859	9317	2815	568	324	5478	12013	3224	10902	1440	1077	60142
	(b) Sub-total Secondary	45611	22295	25513	14527	35829	12459	7313	9006	95756	34063	33071	36616	11806	11061	394926
9	Transport, Storage & Communication	19681	3429	7500	4131	6667	2313	2057	1192	32260	7798	7655	3234	2511	1726	102154
10	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	38921	6265	14353	7420	15776	4898	1352	1036	38454	9083	6660	5292	3526	2556	155592
11	Banking & Insurance	18265	2904	5224	1665	4838	1274	1105	339	36467	4669	4102	1081	1326	1126	84385
12	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	14683	4114	8881	5263	13040	4391	962	376	17638	3759	2259	1332	1347	1001	79046
13	Public Administration	33554	6721	14819	7663	13608	13435	5302	4872	44447	19857	9256	10862	9225	3094	196715
14	Other Services	28921	10782	20355	11250	19704	8920	3858	3543	39751	11186	12391	10898	7257	7839	196655
	(c)Sub-total Tertiary	154025	34215	71132	37392	73633	35231	296	358	209017	56352	42323	32699	25192	17342	814547
	Total NDDP (Current)	224109	91816	172648	96012	176663	81317	508	613	369083	135443	113950	105775	73951	54834	1749722
	Estimated Population(In Lakhs)	12.89	6.76	12.69	6.94	12.61	7.17	1.26	1.29	17.00	7.93	5.75	7.37	5.13	3.98	108.77
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	17386	13582	13605	13835	14010	11341	419	190	21711	17080	19817	14352	14415	13777	16086

Annexure- d18: Comparative Per Capita Income of States, Union Territories &amp; All India at current prices (Figures in Rupees)

S.No.	States/ UT's	1999-00	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-07(Q)	2007-08(A)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15507	17243	18630	19568	22041	23755	26226	29582	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13990	15260	17664	17124	19322	22185	22335	25836	27427
3	Assam	12282	12803	13059	14421	15487	17013	18211	20166	NA
4	Bihar	5789	6418	6204	6934	6861	7400	7930	9702	10153
5	Jharkhand	11435	10294	10972	11865	12941	17493	19066	20811	NA
6	Goa	42296	43735	44110	48839	54577	66135	70112	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	18864	18392	19823	22683	26922	28846	32991	37532	NA
8	Haryana	23121	25484	27964	30380	33910	37648	41988	49038	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	20806	22795	24608	26627	28333	31139	33806	36782	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13816	14268	15019	16739	17991	19337	20799	22426	24214
11	Karnataka	16603	17496	17923	19338	20900	23848	27101	NA	NA
12	Kerala	19294	19917	21047	23207	25645	27864	30668	33609	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14476	15304	16578	NA
14	Chattisgarh	11761	10985	12443	13145	16098	18068	20151	NA	NA
15	Maharashtra	23011	22777	24076	26063	29165	32481	36090	41331	NA
16	Manipur	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	18386	20326	22495	NA
17	Meghalaya	14611	16100	17936	18756	20729	21915	23420	25141	NA
18	Mizoram	16443	17826	19430	20896	21963	22417	24029	25682	27501
19	Nagaland	13819	16903	18961	20407	20821	20998	NA	NA	NA
20	Orissa	10567	10452	11075	11788	14252	16306	17610	20240	NA
21	Punjab	25611	27865	28949	29316	31182	33158	36759	40566	NA
22	Rajasthan	13619	13020	14098	13128	16507	16515	17306	19512	21565
23	Sikkim	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26628	29788	33553
24	Tamil Nadu	19378	20927	20924	21813	24106	27137	29958	32733	NA
25	Tripura	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	24706	NA	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	9719	9799	9980	10632	11425	12023	13316	14685	NA
27	Uttarakhand	13672	15482	16408	18819	20519	22093	24585	27879	NA
28	West Bengal	15826	16521	17826	18746	20806	22522	25223	NA	NA
29	A & N Islands	23728	25177	27112	30050	33150	31004	34853	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	41386	46660	52385	58772	66512	75181	86629	NA	NA
31	Delhi	38673	40337	42012	45099	48566	53309	58655	66728	NA
32	Pondicherry	30865	36220	39138	44903	48547	44908	48477	52669	NA
	All India	15881	16688	17782	18885	20895	23199	25956	29642	NA

Annexure- d 19: Comparative Per Capita Income of States, Union Territories & All India at constant(1999-00) prices  
(Figures in Rupees)

S.No.	States/ UT's	1999-00	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-07(Q)	2007-08(A)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15507	16622	17260	17486	18961	19871	21334	22835	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13990	14726	16793	15829	17333	19336	18390	20431	20679
3	Assam	12282	12447	12529	13072	13675	14149	14786	15623	NA
4	Bihar	5789	6557	5997	6662	6125	6724	6765	8056	7928
5	Jharkhand	11435	9937	10360	10571	11144	14343	14990	15904	NA
6	Goa	42296	38989	39339	40602	42206	45394	47507	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	18864	17227	18200	19509	22387	23346	25487	27027	NA
8	Haryana	23121	24328	25557	26622	28484	30502	32724	35779	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	20806	21824	22543	23234	24377	26053	27163	28415	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13816	13859	13784	14341	14848	15414	16086	16817	17590
11	Karnataka	16603	17405	17553	18183	18505	20315	21629	NA	NA
12	Kerala	19294	19724	20519	21699	22848	24217	25657	27284	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	12384	11150	11715	10880	11870	12068	12290	12577	NA
14	Chattisgarh	11758	11037	12234	11836	13811	14710	16365	NA	NA
15	Maharashtra	23011	21892	22242	23422	24707	26359	28433	30750	NA
16	Manipur	13260	12157	12641	12319	13389	16482	17950	19625	NA
17	Meghalaya	14611	15200	15932	16177	17062	17790	18274	18944	NA
18	Mizoram	16443	16635	17245	18429	18555	18904	18616	19220	19750
19	Nagaland	13819	15746	16540	17122	19758	18147	NA	NA	NA
20	Orissa	10567	10211	10701	10575	11951	13329	13967	15096	NA
21	Punjab	25611	25990	25994	26065	26955	27851	28872	30158	NA
22	Rajasthan	13619	12840	13933	12054	15579	14752	14660	15420	16260
23	Sikkim	14890	15305	15953	17065	18159	19332	20777	22167	23761
24	Tamil Nadu	19378	20249	19691	19628	20672	22835	24308	25898	NA
25	Tripura	14119	14933	16947	17752	18554	19825	21231	NA	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	9719	9700	9651	9780	10080	10250	10605	11189	NA
27	Uttarakhand	13672	15091	15527	16639	17683	18780	20328	22066	NA
28	West Bengal	15826	16184	17173	17515	18231	19174	20485	NA	NA
29	A & N Islands	23728	23810	24097	25474	27690	25462	27310	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	41386	45051	48377	52037	56197	61723	67910	NA	NA
31	Delhi	38673	38623	38627	40492	40898	43745	46239	50565	NA
32	Pondichery	30865	34408	36230	39159	40338	34863	36397	38488	NA
	All India	15881	16172	16764	17101	18317	19325	20858	22553	NA



## Annexure- d 20 : State plan provision and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head/Sub-head	7th Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan	
		(1985-90)		(1990-91)		(1991-92)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.
	1. Agriculture						
1.1	Agricultural Production	10694.00	17543.70	4879.00	4847.60	4792.60	5334.56
1.2	Minor Irrigation	4700.00	6269.23	1635.00	1635.00	1651.00	1856.00
1.3	Animal husbandry, milk supply & dairy	2871.00	3833.37	1310.00	1310.00	1341.00	1345.00
1.4	Forest and soil conservation	4372.00	5544.65	1998.00	1936.00	2131.00	2486.95
1.5	Fisheries	450.00	548.04	146.00	146.00	226.00	236.00
1.6	Command Area Development	550.00	506.17	170.00	170.00	187.00	187.00
	Total: (1)	23637.00	34245.16	10138.00	10044.60	10328.60	11445.51
	2. C.D. and Co-operation:						
2.1	C.D. and N.E.S.	900.00	858.46	240.00	238.00	196.00	241.00
2.2	Co-operation	650.00	929.40	221.00	221.20	243.00	463.00
	Total: (2)	1550.00	1787.86	461.00	459.20	439.00	704.00
	3. Irrigation and Power:						
3.1	Major & Medium irrigation	7286.00	7155.09	1554.00	1554.00	1620.00	1729.00
3.2	Flood Control	2000.00	2749.76	741.00	741.00	756.00	761.00
3.3	Power	29222.00	42316.88	16780.00	16093.00	21648.00	21554.50
	Total: (3)	38508.00	52221.73	19075.00	18388.00	24024.00	24044.50
	4. Industries and Mining:						
4.1	Large & Medium Industries	3415.00	4308.00	1180.00	1180.00	1278.10	2335.10
4.2	Mining and metallurgical industries	460.00	972.33	311.00	311.00	300.40	302.96
4.3	Village & Small Scale Industries	3400.00	4676.91	2052.00	2052.00	2037.00	2607.72
	Total: (4)	7275.00	9957.24	3543.00	3543.00	3615.50	5245.78
	5. Transport & Communication						
5.1	Roads/Road Transport	13020.00	18197.49	4880.00	5053.65	5196.00	7473.25
	Inland water transport						
5.2	Tourism	2550.00	7090.99	1725.00	1740.00	1728.00	1831.81
	Total: (5)	15570.00	25288.48	6605.00	6793.65	6924.00	9305.06
	6. Social Services:						
6.1	Education	8262.00	14157.67	5318.00	5368.49	5698.70	6054.47
6.2	Health	6306.00	9436.27	2650.00	2657.00	2926.00	3644.40
6.3	Housing & Urban Development	6787.00	16307.34	7391.00	7391.00	7558.00	9060.00
6.4	Welfare of backward classes and scheduled castes	594.00	742.33	256.00	256.00	270.00	359.38
6.5	Water Supply (Rural & Urban)	17230.00	18691.47	4580.00	4577.10	5044.00	5608.00
6.6	Social welfare including nutrition	1018.00	1481.33	146.00	175.60	490.00	1465.60
6.7	Labour & Labour Welfare	44.00	68.24	20.00	20.00	29.00	29.00
	Total: (6)	40241.00	60884.65	20361.00	20445.19	22015.70	26220.85
	Miscellaneous	13219.00	16238.19	4597.00	4595.52	5525.20	6782.15
	Grand Total:	140000.00	200623.31	64480.00	64269.16*	72872.00	83747.85 *
					52202.00 @	58939 @	

\*: Anticipated, @: Actual

Source: Plan Documents

## Annexure- d 21State plan provision and expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-head	8th Plan (1992-97)	
		Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
	1. Agriculture:		
1.1	Agricultural Production	19110.00	20290.87 56026.89
1.2	Minor Irrigation	8420.00	9954.83
1.3	Animal husbandry, milk supply & diary	6400.00	6735.33
1.4	Forestry and soil conservation	14890.00	16776.00
1.5	Fisheries	920.00	1134.84
1.6	Command Area Development	1000.00	1135.02
	Total: (1)	50740.00	56026.89
	2. C.D.and Co-operation:		
2.1	C.D. and N.E.S.	1200.00	1954.93
2.2	Co-operation	1000.00	3219.43
	Total: (2)	2200.00	5174.36
	3. Irrigation and Power:		
3.1	Major and medium Irrigation	7057.00	8684.12
3.2	Flood Control	4075.00	6072.78
3.3	Power	117748.00	129188.12
	Total: (3)	128880.00	143945.02
	4. Industries and Mining:		
4.1	Large & Medium Industries	8090.00	7024.43
4.2	Mining & Metallurgical Industries	1160.00	1259.80
4.3	Village & Small Scale Industries	10150.00	12291.31
	Total: (4)	19400.00	20575.54
	5. Transport and Communication:		
5.1	Roads/Road Transport!	28060.00	48975.29
	Inland water transport		
5.2	Tourism	6830.00	4909.68
	Total: (5)	34890.00	53884.97
	6. Social Services:		
6.1	Education	35570.00	41984.58
6.2	Health/Med. Education	17990.00	21754.83
6.3	Housing & Urban Dev.	28680.00	16272.66
6.4	Welfare of backward classes and Schedules castes	1830.00	1302.54
6.5	Water supply	29280.00	37853.46
6.6	Social welfare incld. nutrition	3340.00	3890.37
6.7	Labour & labour welfare	1640.00	1636.62
	Total: (6)	118330.00	124695.06
	Total: (1-6)	354440.00	404301.84
	7. Miscellaneous:	45560.00	47705.87
	Grand Total:	400000.00	452007.71

## Annexure- d 22 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	9th FYP (1997-2002)		10th FYP (2002-2007)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Total	Cap.
	2	3	4	5	6
	I. AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES				
1	1 AGRICULTURE, JAMMU	9283.00	8409.63	11516.20	1680.00
2	2 AGRICULTURE, KASHMIR	10905.00	11054.61	15639.50	1680.00
3	3 NAEP (STATE UNIT)	63.00	66.67	86.79	0.00
4	4 HORTICULTURE	10500.00	4659.38	6554.85	2016.00
5	5 HORTICULTURE DEPTT. JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	6 HORTICULTURE DEPTT. KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	7 AGROS	600.00	125.00	70.00	70.00
8	8 ASSTT. TO S/M FARMERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	9 AGRICULTURE LANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	10 AGRICULTURE LANDS, JAMMU	857.00	800.42	885.90	100.00
11	11 AGRICULTURE LANDS, KASHMIR	527.00	348.84	419.39	100.00
12	12 DTE. OF SOIL CONSERVATION	2641.00	1894.01	2895.50	1295.00
13	13 INTG. WATERSHED DEV. PROJ.	4736.00	13972.18	19680.75	16947.25
14	14 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, JAMMU	5200.00	3832.18	5258.05	753.55
15	15 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	4800.00	2597.34	4272.00	1764.00
16	16 SHEEP HUNBANDRY, JAMMU	3400.00	2117.02	3250.43	900.00
17	17 SHEEP HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	2800.00	1381.73	2227.65	900.00
18	18 SHEEP PRODUCTS DEV. BOARD	550.00	208.25	165.00	165.00
19	19 JAMMU COOP. MILK FED.LTD.	780.00	282.76	148.00	148.00
20	20 KMR.VALLEY M.P.COOP.FED.	750.00	266.25	148.00	148.00
21	21 FISHERIES	2500.00	2378.42	4536.72	3150.00
22	22 FORESTRY (TERRITORIAL)	14034.00	7485.00	13323.50	6300.00
23	23 FOREST PROTECTION FORCE	10510.00	5905.53	9435.00	2450.00
24	24 STATE FOREST INSTITUTE	670.00	284.41	687.22	500.00
25	25 SOCIAL FORESTRY	9700.00	8986.67	11175.00	1000.00
26	26 WILDLIFE PRESERVATION	1832.00	797.88	1737.00	1000.00
27	27 FOREST LANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	28 FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSING	980.00	387.54	405.00	119.00
29	29 S.K.AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY KMR	9000.00	6880.06	13713.98	5000.00
30	30 AGRI. UNIVERSITY JAMMU	1000.00	1336.58	10617.97	6000.00
31	31 AGRICULTURE ECO. & STS.	110.00	117.21	213.50	21.00
32	32 CO-OPERATIVE	4000.00	2265.88	2775.50	2000.00
33	33 HORT. PLANNING & MARKETING	1900.00	1329.14	8794.70	7500.00
34	34 J & K HPMC	920.00	222.50	147.00	147.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	115548.00	90393.09	150780.10	63853.80
	II RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
35	1 APPLD. NUTRITION PROGRAMME	515.00	619.42	853.55	0.00
36	2 DPAP, DODA	800.00	547.46	843.17	700.00
37	3 DPAP, UDHAMPUR	562.00	209.77	783.97	665.00
38	4 INT.RURAL ENER.PROG.(IREP)	300.00	289.53	417.86	35.00
39	5 DRDA (ADMN), JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	6 DRDA (ADM), KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	7 SGSY (LRDP) JAMMU	1800.00	776.12	1136.11	565.92
42	8 SGSY (IRD) KASHMIR	1520.00	728.74	1440.12	918.00
43	9 LAY (JRY) JAMMU	1750.00	1446.87	2783.83	2783.83
44	10 LAY (JRY) KASHMIR	1800.00	1193.12	2783.83	2783.83

## Annexure- d 23 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	9th FYP (1997-2002)		10th FYP (2002-2007)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.
1	2	3	4	3	4
45	11 SGRY (EAS) JAMMU	5700.00	1780.25	2996.00	2996.00
46	12 SGRY (EAS) KASHMIR	5000.00	1691.31	2807.00	2807.00
47	13 LAND REFORMS	3120.00	3944.11	6370.00	1200.00
48	14 CD & PANCHAYATS JAMMU	3400.00	4986.73	4917.00	0.00
49	15 CD & PANCHAYATS KASHMIR	4500.00	7383.20	9277.73	0.00
50	16 INT. WASTE LAND DEV. PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	17 RURAL ROADS	0.00	345.71	0.00	0.00
52	18 RURAL SANITATION	1260.00	533.70	647.50	400.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	32027.00	26476.04	38057.67	15854.58
	III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES				
53	1 WEL. OF PAHARI SPEAKING PEOPLE	500.00	156.06	223.75	100.00
54	2 LEH	19000.00	21521.65	34183.58	26352.13
55	3 KARGIL	19000.00	19532.38	33229.79	24672.34
56	4 G&B	3130.00	2267.78	3167.00	1099.00
57	5 TRIBAL SUB PLAN	0.00	1696.78	6383.00	6383.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	41630.00	45174.65	77187.12	58606.47
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL				
58	1 RAVI TAWI IRRIGATION CANAL	3300.00	2487.38	2810.11	500.00
59	2 MAJ/MED. IRRIGATION JAMMU	6800.00	4355.83	6006.26	4998.00
60	3 MAJ/MED IRRIGATION KMR.	8200.00	6008.21	14927.05	11599.00
61	4 MINOR IRRIGATION JAMMU	5600.00	4350.87	12639.61	10500.00
62	5 MINOR IRRIGATION KASHMIR	10000.00	9936.18	20666.66	10150.00
63	6 COMMAND AREA DEV. JAMMU	1350.00	1263.90	2422.66	1198.14
64	7 COMMAND AREA DEV. KASHMIR	1000.00	793.13	1796.80	883.80
65	8 FLOOD CONTROL JAMMU	4000.00	2573.73	8131.25	6671.00
66	9 FLOOD CONTROL KASHMIR	4500.00	5061.42	11178.50	6608.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	44750.00	36830.65	80578.90	53107.94
	V ENERGY				
67	1 POWER (SURVEY & INVESTIG.)	3500.00	2439.96	3548.00	50.00
68	2 POWER DEV. (GENERATION)	120200.00	79546.13	162819.50	151000.00
69	3 POWER (TRANS. & DISTRI.)	100000.00	50216.00	61581.00	26920.00
70	4 POWER (RURAL ELECTRIFI.)	15000.00	9848.53	60000.00	60000.00
71	5 NEW/RENEWBLE SOURCES OF ENRG.	430.00	314.99	625.43	200.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	239130.00	142365.61	288573.93	238170.00
	VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS				
72	1 HANDICRAFTS DEPARTMENT	6210.00	5285.00	7760.40	1462.90
73	2 HANDICRAFTS (S&E) CORP.	600.00	337.10	400.00	400.00
74	3 HANDLOOM	2000.00	1359.30	2059.26	754.00
75	4 HANDLOOM DEV. CORPORATION	600.00	331.10	250.00	250.00
76	5 DICS(VIL. & SMALL)-SSI SEC.	10700.00	9246.16	14160.00	9100.00
77	6 SICOP	800.00	439.50	250.00	250.00
78	7 KHADI & VILL. IND. BOARD	550.00	515.72	722.73	113.00
79	8 SERICULTURE	4150.00	3036.33	4650.73	2000.00
80	9 INFRA STRUCTURE DEV (DIC)G.C.	7300.00	1996.28	10000.00	10000.00
81	10 J&K INDUSTRIES LTD.	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	11 J&K CEMENT	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	12 SIDCO	1900.00	1019.50	600.00	600.00
84	13 HIMALAYAN WOOL COMBERS LTD	90.00	33.25	0.00	0.00

## Annexure- d 24 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	9th FYP (1997-2002)		10th FYP (2002-2007)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.
1	2	3	4	3	4
85	14 STATE FINANCIAL CORP.	2000.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
86	15 ASSTT TO PUBL SECTOR UND.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	16 J & K BANK LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	17 GEOLOGY AND MINING	900.00	1122.74	2487.09	1000.00
89	18 J & K MINERALS LTD.	1000.00	345.00	225.00	225.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	39500.00	25316.98	43565.21	26154.90
	VII TRANSPORT				
90	1 CIVIL AVIATION	330.00	252.73	625.00	350.00
91	2 DESIGN DIRECTORATE	570.00	582.15	887.50	200.00
92	3 R & B JAMMU	34500.00	29238.55	73093.34	64486.94
93	4 R & B KASHMIR	37500.00	40367.29	75103.29	67228.00
94	5 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	6 MECHANICAL ENGG.JAMMU	2000.00	990.75	979.87	560.00
96	7 MECHANICAL ENGG.KASHMIR	2000.00	1222.24	830.08	700.00
97	8 SPL.PROGRAM.BRIDGES RECONST.	0.00	5987.30	9100.00	9100.00
98	9 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	1000.00	769.56	1160.50	0.00
99	10 STATE MOTOR GARAGES	1390.00	1004.42	1440.53	863.03
100	11 ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION	3600.00	2157.50	500.00	500.00
101	12 MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT	0.00	66.94	350.00	350.00
	SUB-TOTAL	82890.00	82639.43	164070.11	144337.97
	VIII SCIENCE, TECHN. & ENVRMN				
102	1 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	320.00	256.14	490.98	109.50
103	2 ECOLOGY & EIRONMENT	1332.00	860.09	942.75	500.00
104	3 POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	1745.00	983.76	2185.48	500.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	3397.00	2099.99	3619.21	1109.50
	IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
105	1 INVESTMENT IN AGRI.CREDIT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	2 REHABILITATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	3 PLANNING MACHINERY	2124.00	2190.30	8727.52	5600.00
108	4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0.00	0.00	20000.00	20000.00
109	5 BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT	10340.00	14782.85	50000.00	50000.00
110	6 TOURISM	7720.00	8306.09	15679.17	12990.00
111	7 PATNITOP DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	0.00	112.07	721.00	721.00
112	8 PAHALGAM DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113	9 GULMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114	10 SONAMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115	11 KOKERNAG DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116	12 CABLE CAR CORPORATION	100.00	147.15	196.00	196.00
117	13 ROYAL SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118	14 S.K.I.C.C.	180.00	2598.66	161.00	161.00
119	15 TOURISM DEV.CORPORATION	1500.00	527.50	300.00	300.00
120	16 PARKS AND GARDENS	3350.00	3753.76	5444.75	1515.00
121	17 SURVEY AND STATISTICS	973.00	622.06	935.00	522.50
122	18 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	172.00	147.17	326.22	100.00
123	19 BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING	500.00	538.64	50000.00	50000.00
124	20 CONSTDEVELOPMENTSCHME	17500.00	12481.50	21000.00	21000.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	44459.00	46207.75	173490.66	163105.50

## Annexure- d 25 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	9th FYP (1997-2002)		10th FYP (2002-2007)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.
1	2	3	4	3	4
	X SOCIAL SERVICES				
125	1 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
126	2 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION JAMMU	23171.00	22862.87	37021.50	10000.00
127	3 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	17553.00	15800.86	26692.50	10000.00
128	4 SECONDARY EDUCATION	35610.00	31070.99	41760.00	2600.00
129	5 SECONDARY EDUCATION JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
130	6 SECONDARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
131	7 TEACHERS EDUCATION	641.00	246.83	561.16	282.75
132	8 TEACHERS EDUCATION JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
133	9 TEACHERS EDUCATION KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
134	10 ADULT EDUCATION	478.00	495.48	118.36	5.00
135	11 ADULT EDUCATION JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
136	12 ADULT EDUCATION KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
137	13 DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	1566.00	126.89	154.01	50.00
138	14 DIRECTION & ADMN. JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
139	15 DIRECTION &ADMN. KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
140	16 HIGHER/COLLEGE EDUCATION	6690.00	7400.73	9246.00	3900.00
141	17 TECHNICAL EDUCATION	5235.00	3261.20	9506.88	5236.71
142	18 CRAFTSMAN TRAINING-I.T.I.	3264.00	1859.94	2911.00	700.00
143	19 PHYSICAL EDUCATION	4787.50	3717.35	6129.79	1610.00
144	20 ARTS AND CULTURE	1071.00	938.43	2511.60	2285.00
145	21 HEALTH JAMMU	22358.00	15866.67	25401.60	3675.00
146	22 HEALTH KASHMIR	24545.00	17160.67	26884.90	4550.00
147	23 DRUGS & FOOD CONTROL	491.00	412.92	509.12	83.20
148	24 INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	753.00	579.87	1025.00	200.00
149	25 MEDICAL COLLEGE JAMMU	4053.00	5293.12	5256.05	1296.05
150	26 MEDICAL COLLEGE SRINAGAR	1500.00	2603.15	2481.55	1260.00
151	27 DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
152	28 DENTAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	1568.00	1106.32	1172.50	210.00
153	29 ASSOC HOSPITALS, JAMMU	2419.00	1447.46	2375.00	1000.00
154	30 ASSOC HOSPITALS, SRI NAGAR	4913.00	2220.58	2462.50	1500.00
155	31 INSTT. OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	3000.50	2720.51	6017.50	5000.00
156	32 JEHLUM VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE	0.00	1634.62	6080.00	3000.00
157	33 PHE JAMMU	25720.00	23640.69	40332.47	24444.89
158	34 PHE KASHMIR	24500.00	22471.06	39229.47	25300.00
159	35 SEWERAGE	2500.00	2087.58	10204.00	10204.00
160	36 DRAINAGE	9640.00	9280.70	10773.25	4368.00
161	37 HOUSING	2000.00	1965.76	2387.00	2387.00
162	38 CENTRAL AREA DEV. JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
163	39 CORE AREA DEV. SRINAGAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
164	40 URBAN DEVELOPMENT	9497.00	11324.22	20821.70	20000.00
165	41 DAL DEVELOPMENT	1900.00	8774.76	20000.00	20000.00
166	42 URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	1590.00	735.10	1167.92	1050.00
167	43 FIRE SERVICES	800.00	738.15	239.61	222.50
168	44 INFORMATION & PUBLICITY	545.00	428.56	820.10	500.00
169	45 WEL. OF SCH. CASTES & OBC	3156.00	2594.88	4309.50	850.00
170	46 WEL. OF SCH. CASTES & OBC JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
171	47 WEL. OF SCH. CASTES & OBC KMR.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Annexure- d 26 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	9th FYP (1997-2002)		10th FYP (2002-2007)	
		Outlay	Expdt.	Outlay	Expdt.
1	2	3	4	3	4
172	48 SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
173	49 LABOUR WELFARE	330.00	298.32	525.76	130.20
174	50 EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	106.00	52.82	170.25	140.00
175	51 SELF EMPLOYMENT	4516.00	3085.32	10808.50	10000.00
176	52 SOCIAL WELFARE	10820.00	7562.44	15927.70	2000.00
177	53 SOCIAL WELFARE JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
178	54 SOCIAL WELFARE KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
179	55 COUNCIL REHVICTIMS MILITANCY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
180	56 WOMEN DEV. CORPORATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
181	57 NUTRITION	4000.00	4069.38	7000.00	7000.00
182	58 NUTRITION JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
183	59 NUTRITION KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
184	60 RASHTRIYA SHRAM VIKAS YOJANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	267287.00	237937.20	400995.75	187040.30
	XI GENERAL SERVICES				
185	1 GOVERNMENT PRESS JAMMU	385.00	154.67	271.78	250.00
186	2 GOVERNMENT PRESS SRINAGAR	400.00	175.47	500.00	500.00
187	3 STATIONERY & CIVIL SUPP.	90.00	55.44	58.91	0.00
188	4 PWD (NFB) JAMMU	5000.00	3602.47	4500.00	4500.00
189	5 PWD (NFB) KASHMIR	5000.00	3287.89	6000.00	6000.00
190	6 POLICE	0.00	2821.75	0.00	0.00
191	7 JAILS	0.00	58.02	0.00	0.00
192	8 UPGRADATION GRANTS	17897.00	388.94	16480.00	16480.00
193	9 TRANSFER TO NON-PLAN	0.00	7856.00	0.00	0.00
194	10 UNTIED FUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
195	11 ADDL.PAY JAN/FEB_98 (PAY REV)	60000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
196	12 INSTT OF MANAGEMENT & P.A.	610.00	330.54	270.65	0.00
197	13 FINANCE-COMPUTER.OF TREASURIES	0.00	115.17	0.00	0.00
198	14 REVOLVING FUND FOR PSUS	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
	Sub-total:	89382.00	18846.36	29081.34	28730.00
	Grand total:	1000000.00	754287.75	1450000.00	980070.96

## Annexure- d 27: State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Outlay 2006-07	Expdt. 2006-07	11th FYP Outlay 2007-12
1	2	3	4	5
	I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
1	1 AGRICULTURE, JAMMU	2701.74	2840.76	12770.48
2	2 AGRICULTURE, KASHMIR	3380.03	3524.43	16430.89
3	3 NAEP (STATE UNIT)	20.69	20.14	127.75
4	4 HORTICULTURE	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	5 HORTICULTURE DEPTT. JAMMU	597.81	586.97	2731.65
6	6 HORTICULTURE DEPTT. KASHMIR	824.87	761.37	4097.48
7	7 AGROS	50.00	75.00	341.46
8	8 ASSTT. TO S/M FARMERS	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	9 AGRICULTURE LANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	10 AGRICULTURE LANDS, JAMMU	218.39	224.32	1101.54
11	11 AGRICULTURE LANDS, KASHMIR	114.48	126.87	699.99
12	12 DTE. OF SOIL CONSERVATION	354.00	353.85	1707.28
13	13 INTG. WATERSHED DEV.PROJ.	5142.00	181.07	66160.53
14	14 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, JAMMU	1252.00	1359.35	6441.33
15	15 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	879.11	901.66	5691.21
16	16 SHEEP HUSBANDRY, JAMMU	740.28	685.70	3756.02
17	17 SHEEP HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	451.21	448.12	2884.64
18	18 SHEEP PRODUCTS DEV. BOARD	55.00	55.00	204.87
19	19 JAMMU COOP. MILK FED.LTD.	40.00	0.00	0.00
20	20 KMR.VALLEY M.P.COOP.FED.	40.00	0.00	0.00
21	21 FISHERIES	700.00	940.00	4908.37
22	22 FORESTRY (TERRITORIAL)	1000.00	1062.00	6829.13
23	23 FOREST PROTECTION FORCE	445.00	225.97	2868.24
24	24 STATE FOREST INSTITUTE	100.00	100.00	580.48
25	25 SOCIAL FORESTRY	400.00	416.19	2390.20
26	26 WILDLIFE PRESERVATION	230.00	254.54	1502.41
27	27 FOREST LANDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	28 FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSING	171.41	137.78	1475.09
29	29 S.K.AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY KMR	2460.00	2621.68	13658.27
30	30 AGRI. UNIVERSITY JAMMU	2200.00	2400.00	12087.56
31	31 AGRICULTURE ECO. & STS.	44.77	38.24	203.51
32	32 CO-OPERATIVE	416.39	674.66	3045.79
33	33 HORT. PLANNING & MARKETING	1140.37	818.32	6988.25
34	34 J & K HPMC	44.00	44.00	136.58
	Sub-total:	26213.55	21877.99	181821.00
	II RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
35	1 APPLD. NUTRITION PROGRAMME	250.54	232.91	1441.61
36	2 DPAP, DODA	176.16	88.70	1188.27
37	3 DPAP, UDHAMPUR	223.49	34.65	904.37
38	4 INT.RURAL ENER.PROG.(IREP)	13.00	53.18	170.73
39	5 DRDA (ADMN), JAMMU	96.83	96.95	1230.85
40	6 DRDA (ADMN), KASHMIR	90.78	177.87	1198.51
41	7 SGSY (IRDP) JAMMU	192.20	170.58	956.08
42	8 SGSY (IRDP) KASHMIR	221.50	213.70	1092.66
43	9 IAY (JRY) JAMMU	255.50	255.16	1171.20



## Annexure- d 28 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Outlay 2006-07	Expdt. 2006-07	11th FYP Outlay 2007-12
1	2	3	4	5
44	11 IAY (JRY) KASHMIR	240.00	449.06	2321.91
45	11 SGRY (EAS) JAMMU	630.00	669.65	2799.95
46	12 SGRY (EAS) KASHMIR	667.00	662.23	3824.32
47	13 IAND REFORMS	1640.00	1602.18	10926.62
48	14 CD & PANCHAYATS JAMMU	4634.01	4590.04	8899.73
49	15 CD & PANCHAYATS KASHMIR	5690.35	5025.24	21853.24
50	16 INT. WASTE LAND DEY. PROGRAMME	50.00	54.50	1580.95
51	17 RURAL ROADS	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	18 RURAL SANITATION	207.09	43.82	3762.85
	Sub-total:	15278.45	14420.42	65323.85
	III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES			
53	1 WEL. OF PAHARI SPEAKING PEOPLE	109.32	194.07	1365.83
54	2 LEH	8198.98	8474.42	35765.30
55	3 KARGIL	8185.35	7737.61	37901.68
56	4 G&B	706.70	713.65	3073.10
57	5 TRIBAL SUB PLAN	1230.05	1580.04	9237.04
57a	6 BADP	10000.00	10619.80	34145.66
	Sub-total:	28430.40	29319.59	121488.61
	IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL			
58	1 RAVI TAWI IRRIGATION CANAL	400.00	320.35	2731.64
59	2 MAJ/MED. IRRIGATION JAMMU	1890.00	1185.06	11268.01
60	3 MAJ/MED IRRIGATION KMR.	3300.00	2399.56	12292.38
61	4 MINOR IRRIGATION JAMMU	3100.00	2016.29	11950.92
62	5 MINOR IRRIGATION KASHMIR	3200.00	2103.51	15365.47
63	6 COMMAND AREA DEY. JAMMU	634.35	699.64	3449.45
64	7 COMMAND AREA DEV. KASHMIR	584.22	562.12	2581.06
65	8 FLOOD CONTROL JAMMU	950.00	1289.64	4985.24
66	9 FLOOD CONTROL KASHMIR	1000.00	1313.40	8877.83
	Sub-total:	15058.57	11889.57	73502.00
	V ENERGY			
67	1 POWER (SURVEY & INVESTIG.)	80.00	80.00	682.91
68	2 POWER DEV. (GENERATION)	45048.00	24893.15	558282.30
69	3 POWER (TRANS. & DISTRI.)	50049.55	21137.90	239019.95
70	4 POWER (RURAL ELECTRIF.)	2000.00	2443.94	21026.93
71	5 NEW/RENWBLE SRCI:S OF ENRG.	115.00	205.64	682.91
	Sub-total:	97292.55	48760.63	819695.00
	VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
72	1 HANDICRAFTS DEPARTMENT	1777.37	1724.25	8604.66
73	2 HANDICRAFTS (S&E) CORP.	95.00	120.00	546.33
74	3 HANDLOOM	502.03	424.19	2595.06
75	4 HANDLOOM DEV. CORPORATION	80.00	120.00	546.33
76	5 DICS(VIL.& SMALL)-SSI SEC.	2850.50	3260.63	16936.16
77	6 SICOP	80.00	80.00	614.62
78	7 KHADI & VILL. IND. BOARD	215.12	215.12	990.22
79	8 SERICUL TURE	948.23	899.89	3959.91
80	9 INFRA STRUC DEV (DIC)G.C.	2749.79	2831.88	15024.02

## Annexure- d 29 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Outlay 2006-07	Expdt. 2006-07	11th FYP Outlay 2007-12
1	2	3	4	5
81	10 J&K INDUSTRIES LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	11 J&K CEMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	12 SIDCO	250.00	250.00	1502.40
84	13 HIMALAYAN WOOL COMBERS LTD	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	14 STATE FINANCIAL CORP.	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	15 ASSTT TO PUBL SECTOR UNO.	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	16 J & K BANK LTD.	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	17 GEOLOGY AND MINING	539.08	465.81	2663.35
89	18 J & K MINERALS LTD.	67.70	225.70	341.45
89(A)	19 ENTREPRENEUR DEV.INST.	0.00	118.71	763.49
	Sub-total:	10154.82	10736.18	55088.00
	VII TRANSPORT			
90	1 CIVILAVIATION	1406.21	1636.68	2588.25
91	2 DESIGN DIRECTORATE	28.00	4.00	92.19
92	3 R & B JAMMU	21230.00	17543.88	122924.81
93	4 R & B KASHMIR	15080.00	18550.95	122924.81
94	5 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	0.00	0.00	0.00
95	6 MECHANICAL ENGG.JAMMU	300.00	349.90	2048.75
96	7 MECHANICAL ENGG.KASHMIR	400.00	619.98	2048.75
97	8 SPL.PROGRAM.BRIDGES RECONS	1000.00	1930.00	7375.49
98	9 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	10 STATE MOTOR GARAGES	315.23	455.93	2185.33
100	11 ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION	100.00	100.00	3414.58
101	12 MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT	93.53	91.91	478.04
	Sub-total:	39952.97	41283.23	266081.00
	VIII COMMUNICATION			
102	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1133.72	105.84	4234.00
	Sub-total:	1133.72	105.84	4234.00
	IX SCIENCE,TECHN. & ENVRMN			
103	1 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	9.00	163.22	1024.50
104	2 ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	88.00	86.74	594.20
105	3 POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	86.00	43.00	751.30
	Sub-total:	183.00	292.96	2370.00
	X GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
106	1 INVESTMENT IN AGRI.CREDIT	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	2 REHABILITATION	10000.00	2145.00	11184.76
108	3 PLANNING MACHINERY	21353.59	721.47	137571.01
109	4 TOURISM	2625.00	3105.67	11950.98
110	5 PATNITOP DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	200.00	380.00	1297.54
111	6 PAHALGAM DEV. AUTHORITY	450.00	439.00	2390.20
112	7 GULMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	350.00	419.95	2390.20
113	8 SONAMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	100.00	133.84	478.04
114	9 KOKERNAG DEV. AUTHORITY	50.00	72.62	614.62
115	10 CABLE CAR CORPORATION	200.00	200.00	1707.28
116	11 ROYAL SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	200.00	200.00	682.91
117	12 S.K.I.C.C.	100.00	129.50	751.20

## Annexure- d 30 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Outlay 2006-07	Expdt. 2006-07	11th FYP Outlay 2007-12
1	2	3	4	5
118	13 TOURISM DEV.CORPORATION	250.00	250.00	1707.28
119	14 PARKS AND GARDENS	1500.00	1342.25	7512.05
120	15 SURVEY AND STATISTICS	223.55	182.63	1273.94
121	16 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	43.66	59.15	597.55
122	17 BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00
123	18 CONSTDEVELOPMENTSCHME	4340.00	4340.00	14819.22
124	19 SPL. INFRASTRUCTURE DEV. FUND	3300.00	3191.83	13658.27
124(A)	20 NEW DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY		687.53	15707.01
124(B)	21 CREATION OF NEW DISTT	-	-	47803.94
	Sub-total:	45285.00	18000.24	274098.00
	X SOCIAL SERVICES			
125	1 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00
126	2 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION JAMMU	12019.00	1 0521.18	64841.20
127	3 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	10228.00	8212.18	60209.69
128	4 SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00
129	5 SECONDARY EDUCATION JAMMU	601.00	477.83	13232.90
130	6 SECONDARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	599.00	1162.56	13232.90
131	7 TEACHERS EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00
132	8 TEACHERS EDUCATION JAMMU	58.42	56.43	463.15
133	9 TEACHERS EDUCATION KASHMIR	66.27	60.74	479.69
134	10 ADULT EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00
135	11 ADULT EDUCATION JAMMU	4.73	50.00	132.33
136	12 ADULT EDUCATION KASHMIR	3.73	0.00	0.00
137	13 DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	0.00	0.00	0.00
138	14 DIRECTION & ADMN. JAMMU	19.66	19.00	238.19
139	15 DIRECTION & ADMN. KASHMIR	24.41	33.33	271.27
140	16 HIGHER/COLLEGE EDUCATION	4982.00	4522.50	25076.34
141	17 TECHNICAL EDUCATION	1083.16	1438.09	13762.21
142	18 CRAFTSMAN TRAINING-I.T.I.	-	1419.29	6728.95
143	19 PHYSICAL EDUCATION	450.00	602.91	14556.19
144	20 ARTS AND CULTURE	289.00	460.43	2811.99
145	21 HEALTH JAMMU	8900.00	10784.41	40974.83
146	22 HEALTH KASHMIR	9656.78	12750.10	51901.45
147	23 DRUGS & FOOD CONTROL	39.00	39.00	1376.49
148	24 INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	73.00	71.44	819.50
149	25 MEDICAL COLLEGE JAMMU	200.00	2548.15	5634.04
150	26 MEDICAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	351.00	660.40	5497.46
151	27 DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU	350.00	335.45	2253.60
152	28 DENTAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	110.00	175.97	1365.83
153	29 ASSOC HOSPITALS, JAMMU	254.39	449.13	2219.47
154	30 ASSOC HOSPITALS, SRI NAGAR	350.00	629.38	3532.71
155	31 INSTT. OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	500.00	1442.65	14617.77
156	32 JEHLUM VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE	580.00	408.51	5121.85
157	33 PHE JAMMU	8717.76	8386.13	57842.75
158	34 PHE KASHMIR	7712.74	6904.78	57364.70

## Annexure- d 31 : State plan provision and expenditure(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sector	Outlay 2006-07	Expdt. 2006-07	11th FYP Outlay 2007-12
1	2	3	4	5
159	35 SEWERAGE	800.00	588.69	4721.45
160	36 DRAINAGE	2400.00	2523.40	16936.25
161	37 HOUSING	300.00	294.20	990.00
162	38 CENTRAL AREA DEV.JAMMU	0.00	0.00	0.00
163	39 CORE AREA DEV.SRINAGAR	0.00	0.00	0.00
164	40 URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6179.66	3092.32	78839.00
165	41 DAL DEVELOPMENT	1000.00	1000.00	9626.45
166	42 URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	256.30	433.00	1620.45
167	43 FIRE SERVICES	49.85	148.62	529.68
168	44 INFORMATION & PUBLICITY	311.48	239.55	1668.58
169	45 WEL. OF SCH. CASTES & OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00
170	46 WEL.OF SCH.CASTES & OBC JAMMU	528.06	620.51	2567.05
171	47 WEL.OF SCH.CASTES & OBC KMR.	359.27	374.44	1796.94
172	48 SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	160.00	163.00	500.58
173	49 LABOUR WELFARE	118.10	88.63	641.76
174	50 EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	29.29	28.75	417.18
175	51 SELF EMPLOYMENT	1584.93	1360.94	8894.06
176	52 SOCIAL WELFARE	0.00	0.00	0.00
177	53 SOCIAL WELFARE JAMMU	3028.00	2680.05	13477.03
178	54 SOCIAL WELFARE KASHMIR	4303.00	3270.28	16814.20
179	55 COUNCIL REH.vICTIMS MILITANCY	150.00	150.00	705.94
180	56 WOMEN DEV. CORPORATION	150.00	174.00	395.79
181	57 NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00
182	58 NTRITION JAMMU	2344.40	1264.01	8342.92
183	59 NUTRITION KASHMIR	2421.60	1892.75	10332.39
184	60 RASHTRIYA SHRAM VIKAS YOJANA	4500.00	3326.62	20487.39
	Sub-total:	99196.60	98335.97	666864.54
	XI GENERAL SERVICES			
185	1 GOVERNMENT PRESS JAMMU	27.35	27.24	254.04
186	2 GOVERNMENT PRESS SRI NAGAR	77.22	206.51	419.99
187	3 STATIONERY & CIVIL SUPP.	114.82	112.06	427.18
188	4 PWD (NFB) JAMMU	4000.00	928.39	13658.29
189	5 PWD (NFB) KASHMIR.	1800.00	1422.75	13658.29
190	6 POLICE	0.00	0.00	0.00
191	7 JAILS	0.00	0.00	0.00
192	8 UPGRADATION GRANTS	7464.00	2698.96	0.00
193	9 TRANSFER TO NON-PLAN	40000.00	40000.00	20489.45
194	10 UNTIED FUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00
195	11 ADDL.PAY JAN/FEB,98 (PAY REV)	0.00	0.00	0.00
196	12 INSTT OF MANAGEMENT & PA	142.71	129.84	512.19
197	13 FINANCE-COMPUTER.OF TREASURIES	0.00	0.00	0.00
198	14 REVOLVING FUND FOR P.S.U's	1000.00	0.00	3414.57
	Sub-total:	54626.10	45525.75	52834.00
	Grand total:	434767.00	340618.57	2583400.00

Annexure- d 32 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		I AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
1	1	AGRICULTURE, JAMMU	-	400.00	400.00	-	365.92	365.92
2	2	AGRICULTURE, KASHMIR	-	363.00	363.00	-	293.95	293.95
3	3	NAEP (STATE UNIT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	HORTICULTURE	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	HORTICULTURE DEPTT. JAMMU	-	155.30	155.30	-	152.57	152.57
6	6	HORTICULTURE DEPTT. KASHMIR	-	204.70	204.70	-	174.40	174.40
7	7	AGROS	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	50.00
8	8	ASSTT. TO SIM FARMERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	9	AGRICULTURE LANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	10	AGRICULTURE LANDS, JAMMU	-	33.00	33.00	-	33.00	33.00
11	11	AGRICULTURE LANDS, KASHMIR	-	37.45	37.45	-	51.45	51.45
12	12	DTE. OF SOIL CONSERVATION	-	354.00	354.00	-	356.08	356.08
13	13	INTG. WATERSHED DEV. PROJ.	-	1300.00	1300.00	-	41.37	41.37
14	14	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, JAMMU	-	200.00	200.00	-	223.32	223.32
15	15	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	-	294.42	294.42	2.07	301.85	303.92
16	16	SHEEP HUNBANDRY, JAMMU	-	200.00	200.00		195.39	195.39
17	17	SHEEP HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	-	156.00	156.00	2.00	160.96	160.96
18	18	SHEEP PRODUCTS DEV. BOARD	-	55.00	55.00		55.00	55.00
19	19	JAMMU COOP. MILK FED.LTD.	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	20	KMR.VALLEY M.P.COOP.FED.	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	21	FISHERIES	-	700.00	700.00	-	857.51	857.51
22	22	FORESTRY (TERRITORIAL)	-	1000.00	1000.00	-	862.77	862.77
23	23	FOREST PROTECTION FORCE	-	445.00	445.00		326.18	326.18
24	24	STATE FOREST INSTITUTE	-	100.00	100.00	-	97.45	97.45
25	25	SOCIAL FORESTRY	-	400.00	400.00	-	400.00	400.00
26	26	WILDLIFE PRESERVATION	-	230.00	230.00	-	236.12	236.12
27	27	FOREST LANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	28	FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSING	62.00	115.00	177.00	62.36	99.00	161.36
29	29	S.K.AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY KMR	-	400.00	400.00	-	399.80	399.80
30	30	AGRI. UNIVERSITY JAMMU	-	800.00	800.00	-	1310.06	1310.06
31	31	AGRICULTURE ECO. & STS.	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
32	32	CO-OPERATIVE	-	250.00	250.00	-	968.90	968.90
33	33	HORT. PLANNING & MARKETING	-	700.00	700.00	-	1160.38	1160.38
34	34	J & K HPMC	-	44.00	44.00	-	44.00	44.00
		Sub-total:	62.00	8989.87	9051.87	66.43	9183.29	9249.72

Annexure- d 33 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<b>II RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
35	1	APPLD. NUTRITION PROGRAMME	275.00	-	275.00	230.36	-	230.36
36	2	DPAP, DODA	40.00	150.00	190.00	36.42	80.25	116.67
37	3	0 PAP, UDHAMPUR	28.47	198.00	226.47	25.08	105.33	130.41
38	4	INT.RURAL ENER.PROG.(IREP)		75.00	75.00	-	70.03	70.03
39	5	DRDA (ADMN), JAMU	350.75	-	350.75	152.74	-	152.74
40	6	DRDA (ADMN), KASHMIR	331.60	-	331.60	331.60	-	331.60
41	7	SGSY (IRDP) JAMMU	34.40	157.80	192.20	-	125.74	125.74
42	8	SGSY (IRDP) KASHMIR	-	221.50	221.50		300.00	300.00
43	9	IAY (JRY) JAMMU	-	255.50	255.50	-	268.85	268.85
44	10	IAY (JRY) KASHMIR	-	240.00	240.00	-	175.25	175.25
45	11	SGRY (EAS) JAMMU	-	630.00	630.00	-	619.79	619.79
46	12	SGRY (EAS) KASHMIR	-	667.00	667.00	-	514.63	514.63
47	13	LAND REFORMS	-	700.00	700.00	-	350.00	350.00
48	14	CD & PANCHAYATS JAMMU	1200.00	3344.00	4544.00	1535.05	2431.98	3967.03
49	15	CD & PANCHAYATS KASHMIR	2350.00	3566.00	5916.00	2210.00	3013.54	5223.54
50	16	INT. WASTE LAND DEV. PROGRAMME	-	200.00	200.00	-	100.00	100.00
51	17	RURAL ROADS	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	18	RURAL SANITATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>4610.22</b>	<b>10404.80</b>	<b>15015.02</b>	<b>4521.25</b>	<b>7885.39</b>	<b>12406.64</b>
		<b>III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES</b>						
53	1	WEL. OF PAHARI SPEAKING PEOPLE	109.25	100.00	209.25	211.63	102.21	313.84
54	2	LEH	-	6500.00	6500.00	-	5869.94	5869.94
55	3	KARGIL	-	7400.00	7400.00	-	6253.80	6253.80
56	4	G&B	575.00	177.00	752.00	581.30	187.30	768.33
57	5	TRIBAL SUB PLAN	6.65	1660.35	1667.00	6.65	1158.68	1165.33
57a	6	BADP	-	10500.00	10500.00	-	7802.75	7802.75
		RASHTRIYA GHAM VIKAS YOGNA	-	4877.00	4877.00	-	2123.24	2123.24

Annexure- d 34 :STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
58	1	RAVI TAWI IRRIGATION CANAL	-	400.00	400.00	-	336.50	336.50
59	2	MAJ/MED. IRRIGATION JAMMU	-	1590.00	1590.00	-	2480.00	2480.00
60	3	MAJ/MED IRRIGATION KMR.	-	2800.00	2800.00	-	3221.35	3221.35
61	4	MINOR IRRIGATION JAMMU	-	3000.00	3000.00	-	3052.61	3052.61
62	5	MINOR IRRIGATION KASHMIR	-	2900.00	2900.00	-	4314.90	4314.90
63	6	COMMAND AREA DEV. JAMMU		500.00	500.00	-	496.32	496.32
64	7	COMMAND AREA DEV. KASHMIR	-	523.00	523.00	-	519.60	519.60
65	8	FLOOD CONTROL JAMMU	-	950.00	950.00	-	899.28	899.28
66	9	FLOOD CONTROL KASHMIR	-	1000.00	1000.00	-	1863.34	1863.34
		Sub-total:	-	13663.00	13663.00	-	17183.90	17183.90

Annexure- d 35 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<b>V ENERGY</b>						
67	1	POWER (SURVEY & INVESTIG.)	-	200.00	200.00	-	200.00	200.00
68	2	POWER DEV. (GENERATION)	2900.00	39784.09	42684.09	-	35594.00	35594.00
69	3	POWER (TRANS. & DISTRI.)	-	56842.00	56842.00	-	29870.23	29870.23
70	4	POWER (RURAL ELECTRIFI.)	-	2000.00	2000.00	-	1100.00	1100.00
71	5	NEW/RENWBLE SRCS OF ENRG.	-	126.50	126.50	-	73.68	73.68
		Sub-total:	2900.00	98952.59	101852.59	-	66837.91	66837.91
		<b>VI INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>						
72	1	HANDICRAFTS DEPARTMENT	-	400.00	400.00	-	364.39	364.39
73	2	HANDICRAFTS (S&E) CORP.	-	250.00	250.00	-	88.48	88.48
74	3	HANDLOOM	-	95.00	95.00	-	47.50	47.50
75	4	HANDLOOM DEV. CORPORATION	-	80.00	80.00	-	137.85	137.85
76	5	DICS(VIL.& SMALL)-SSI SEC.	-	1900.00	1900.00	-	2341.25	2341.25
77	6	SICOP	-	80.00	80.00	-	80.00	80.00
78	7	KHADI & VILL. IND. BOARD	-	55.00	55.00	-	55.00	55.00
79	8	SERICULTURE	-	343.00	343.00	-	313.51	313.51
80	9	INFRA STRUC DEV (DIC)G.C.	-	3500.00	3500.00	-	3742.53	3742.53
81	10	J&K INDUSTRIES LTD.	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	11	J&K CEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	12	SIDCO	-	250.00	250.00	-	1050.00	1050.00
84	13	HIMALAYAN WOOL COMBERS LTD						
85	14	STATE FINANCIAL CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	15	ASSTT TO PUBL SECTOR UND.	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	16	J & K BANK LTD.	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	17	GEOLOGY AND MINING	-	230.00	230.00	-	101.29	101.29
89	18	J & K MINERALS LTD.	-	107.00	107.00	-	107.00	107.00
89(A)	19	ENTREPRENEUR DEV. INST.	84.00	300.00	384.00	84.00	300.00	384.00
		Sub-total:	84.00	7590.00	7674.00	84.00	8728.00	8812.00
		<b>VII TRANSPORT</b>						
90	1	CIVIL AVIATION	35.61	3015.00	3050.61	31.70	3015.00	3046.70
91	2	DESIGN DIRECTORATE	-	35.00	35.00	-	34.91	34.91
92	3	R & B JAMMU	-	19055.00	19055.00	-	30097.12	30097.12
93	4	R & B KASHMIR	-	19055.00	19055.00	-	23405.27	23405.27
94	5	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	6	MECHANICAL ENGG.JAMMU	-	395.00	395.00	-	375.00	375.00
96	7	MECHANICAL ENGG.KASHMIR	-	495.00	495.00	-	495.00	495.00
97	8	SPL.PROGRAM.BRIDGES RECONST.	-	1200.00	1200.00	-	4847.89	4847.89
98	9	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	10	STATE MOTOR GARAGES	-	175.00	175.00	-	415.89	415.89
100	11	ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION	-	500.00	500.00	-	500.00	500.00
101	12	MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT	-	90.00	90.00	-	89.46	89.46
	13	PMRP ROAD	-	9590.00	9590.00	-	9812.00	9812.00
	14	PMGSY ROAD	-	8000.00	8000.00	-	15435.99	15435.99
		Sub-total:	35.61	61605.00	61640.61	31.70	88523.53	88555.23



Annexure- d 36 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		VIII COMMUNICATION						
102		INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	250.00	1400.00	1650.00	61.65	15.37	77.02
		Sub-total:	250.00	1400.00	1650.00	61.65	15.37	77.02
		IX SCIENCE,TECHN. & ENVRMN						
103	1	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		450.00	450.00	-	417.16	417.16
104	2	ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	-	86.00	86.00	-	51.00	51.00
105	3	POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	-	88.00	88.00	-	84.48	84.48
		Sub-total:	-	624.00	624.00	-	552.64	552.64
		X GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
106	1	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE CREDIT						-
107	2	REHABILITATION	-	9879.00	9879.00		7530.69	7530.69
108	3	PLANNING MACHINERY	2659.25	4940.00	7599.25	1125.23	130.00	1255.23
109	4	TOURISM		3125.00	3125.00	-	3595.71	3595.71
110	5	PATNITOP DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY -	-	200.00	200.00	-	275.00	275.00
111	6	PAHALGAM DEV. AUTHORITY	-	450.00	450.00	-	585.00	585.00
112	7	GULMARG DEV. AUTHORITY		350.00	350.00	-	480.00	480.00
113	8	SONAMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	-	100.00	100.00	-	170.00	170.00
114	9	KOKERNAG DEV. AUTHORITY	25.00	50.00	75.00	42.44	123.00	165.44
115	10	CABLE CAR CORPORATION	-	200.00	200.00	-	150.00	150.00
116	11	ROYAL SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	-	200.00	200.00	-	300.00	300.00
117	12	SKI.C.C.	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00
118	13	TOURISM DEV.CORPORATION	-	250.00	250.00	-	45.00	45.00
119	14	PARKS AND GARDENS	-	1300.00	1300.00	-	1268.91	1268.91
120	15	SURVEY AND STATISTICS	141.32	139.50	280.82	162.85	100.00	262.85
121	16	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		50.00	50.00	-	-	-
122	17	BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	18	CONST.DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	-	4340.00	4340.00	-	4340.00	4340.00
124	19	SPL. INFRASTRUCTURE DEV. FUND	-	3300.00	3300.00	-	3272.81	3272.81
124(A)	20	NEW DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	391.40	2000.00	2391.40	361.60	1943.00	2304.60
124(B)	21	CREATION OF NEW DISTT.	4000.00	4500.00	8500.00	-	4435.51	4435.51
		Sub-total:	7217.24	35473.50	42690.74	1692.12	29249.63	30941.75

Annexure- d 37 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		X SOCIAL SERVICES						
125	1	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	-	-			-	-
126	2	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION JAMMU	8950.00	3250.00	12200.00	8336.73	2547.42	10884.15
127	3	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	7750.00	3250.00	11000.00	7546.44	2696.77	10243.21
128	4	SECONDARY EDUCATION	-		-	-		-
129	5	SECONDARY EDUCATION JAMMU	625.00	1000.00	1625.00	120.96	678.81	799.77
130	6	SECONDARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	625.00	1000.00	1625.00	147.50	2191.31	2338.81
131	7	TEACHERS EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
132	8	TEACHERS EDUCATION JAMMU	47.30	50.00	97.30	35.76	37.27	73.03
133	9	TEACHERS EDUCATION KASHMIR	50.00	50.00	100.00	49.00	50.00	99.00
134	10	ADULT EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	11	ADULT EDUCATION JAMMU	50.00	-	50.00	17.09	-	17.09
136	12	ADULT EDUCATION KASHMIR	-	-	-	-	-	-
137	13	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	14	DIRECTION & ADMN. JAMMU	35.00	10.00	45.00	13.28	5.85	19.13
139	15	DIRECTION & ADMN. KASHMIR	40.00	12.00	52.00	34.50	17.50	52.00
140	16	HIGHER/COLLEGE EDUCATION	482.00	5700.00	6182.00	538.24	3015.84	3553.88
141	17	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	300.00	976.00	1276.00	145.55	416.03	561.58
142	18	CRAFTSMAN TRAINING, n	100.00	2763.00	2863.00	14.43	885.90	900.33
143	19	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	100.00	1000.00	1100.00	46.62	931.65	978.27
144	20	ARTS AND CULTURE	100.00	650.00	750.00	29.76	1474.89	1504.65
145	21	HEALTH JAMMU	625.00	9062.00	9687.00	-	5046.28	5046.28
146	22	HEALTH KASHMIR	625.00	9750.50	10375.50	89.31	6630.04	6719.35
147	23	DRUGS & FOOD CONTROL	50.00	95.00	145.00	12.89	41.22	54.11
148	24	INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	10.00	140.00	150.00	-	135.27	135.27
149	25	MEDICAL COLLEGE JAMMU	-	510.16	510.16	-	1108.16	1108.16
150	26	MEDICAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	-	1782.00	1782.00	2.30	2178.50	2180.80
151	27	DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU	-	530.00	530.00	6.09	517.76	523.85
152	28	DENTAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	20.00	400.00	420.00	60.05	397.72	457.77
153	29	ASSOC HOSPITALS, JAMMU	-	1223.00	1223.00		1227.76	1227.76
154	30	ASSOC HOSPITALS, SRI NAGAR	-	475.00	475.00	-	778.66	778.66
155	31	INSTT. OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	200.00	1000.00	1200.00	9.00	1091.91	1100.91
156	32	JEHLUM VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE	10.00	790.00	800.00	3.50	479.99	483.49
157	33	PHE JAMMU	-	4600.00	4600.00		5512.99	5512.12
158	34	PHE KASHMIR	-	4600.00	4600.00	-	4372.89	4372.89
159	35	SEWERAGE	378.98	350.00	728.98	310.77	802.07	1112.84
160	36	DRAINAGE	1370.00	2000.00	3370.00	1240.63	2329.51	3570.14
161	37	HOUSING		350.00	350.00		350.00	350.00
162	38	CENTRAL AREA DEV. JAMMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
163	39	CORE AREA DEV. SRINAGAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	40	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	170.00	11700.00	11870.00	162.00	25746.39	25908.39
165	41	DAL DEVELOPMENT		4000.00	4000.00	-	4000.00	4000.00
166	42	URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	150.00	224.00	374.00	162.00	224.00	386.00

Annexure- d 38 : STATISTICS RELATING TO PLANNING  
State plan provision and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Sector	Outlay 2007-08			Expdt. 2007-08		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
167	43	FIRE SERVICES	5.07	45.00	50.07	5.69	141.00	146.69
168	44	INFORMATION & PUBLICITY	180.00	145.60	325.60	217.38	110.30	327.68
169	45	WEL. OF SCH. CASTES & OBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	46	WEL.OF SCH.CASTES & OBC JAMMU	600.00	77.90	677.90	532.97	71.35	604.32
171	47	WEL.OF SCH.CASTES & OBC KMR.	300.00	112.10	412.10	264.49	216.56	481.05
172	48	SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	-	160.00	160.00	-	160.00	160.00
173	49	LABOUR WELFARE	110.00	26.50	136.50	75.70	17.54	93.24
174	50	EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	41.51	24.00	66.51	20.20	24.00	44.20
175	51	SELF EMPLOYMENT	188.02	6414.00	6602.02	174.02	1414.00	1588.02
176	52	SOCIAL WELFARE						
177	53	SOCIAL WELFARE JAMMU	2750.00	938.00	3688.00	2614.70	407.18	3021.88
178	54	SOCIAL WELFARE KASHMIR	4200.00	978.00	5178.00	3305.13	695.39	4000.52
179	55	COUNCIL REHVICTIMS MILITANCY	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00	150.00
180	56	WOMEN DEV. CORPORATION	-	800.00	800.00	-	150.00	150.00
181	57	NUTRITION	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	58	NUTRITION JAMMU	465.00	1900.00	2365.00	399.85	964.33	1364.18
183	59	NUTRITION KASHMIR	600.00	1910.00	2540.00	526.63	1342.28	1868.91
184	60	RASHTRIYA SHRAM VIKAS YOJANA	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub-total:	32387.88	87273.76	119661.64	27333.80	84083.22	111417.02
		XI GENERAL SERVICES						
185	1	GOVERNMENT PRESS JAMMU	3.65	24.00	27.65	2.46	23.71	26.17
186	2	GOVERNMENT PRESS SRI NAGAR	2.50	75.00	77.50	2.30	73.61	75.91
187	3	STATIONERY & CIVIL SUPP.	17.13	100.00	117.13	15.91	34.35	50.26
188	4	PWD (NFB) JAMMU	-	2141.00	2141.00		913.04	913.04
189	5	PWD (NFB) KASHMIR	14.35	3244.65	3259.00		3689.00	3689.00
190	6	POLICE						
191	7	JAILS						
192	8	UPGRADATION GRANTS	-	5000.00	5000.00		4293.00	4293.00
193	9	TRANSFER TO NON-PLAN	4000.00	-	4000.00	4000.00	-	4000.00
194	10	UNTIED FUNDS						
195	11	ADDL.PAY JAN/FEB,98 (PAY REV)						
196	12	INSTT OF MANAGEMENT & PA	74.00	75.00	149.00	76.81	75.00	151.81
197	13	FINANCE-COMPUTER.OF TREASURIES						
198	14	REVOLVING FUND FOR P.S.U's	-	1000.00	1000.00			
199	15	ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AGENCY	-	27800.00	27800.00	-	20800.00	20800.00
		Sub.total:	40111.63	39459.65	79571.28	40097.48	29901.71	69999.19
		Grand total:	88349.48	396650.52	485000.00	74687.74	365643.31	440331.05

Annexure- d 39: Statistics related to Planning								
(Rs. in lakhs)								
S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Expdt. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
1	1	AGRICULTURE, JAMMU	319.00	400.00	719.00	284.03	414.26	698.29
2	2	AGRICULTURE, KASHMIR	219.24	400.00	619.24	193.05	368.12	561.17
3	3	AGROS	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
4	4	HORTICULTURE DEPTT. JAMMU	0.00	171.60	171.60	0.00	157.64	157.64
5	5	HORTICULTURE DEPTT. KASHMIR	0.00	224.70	224.70	0.00	218.66	218.66
6	6	AGRICULTURE LANDS, JAMMU	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	33.20	33.20
7	7	AGRICULTURE LANDS, KASHMIR	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	73.39	73.39
8	8	DTE. OF SOIL CONSERVATION	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	468.97	468.97
9	9	INTG. WATERSHED DEV. PROJ.	200.00	3000.00	3200.00	8.20	0.00	8.20
10	10	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, JAMMU	59.00	224.10	283.10	5.10	230.86	235.96
11	11	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	59.00	365.87	424.87	1.76	381.13	382.89
12	12	SHEEP HUNBANDRY, JAMMU	30.00	237.47	267.47	0.40	268.08	268.48
13	13	SHEEP HUSBANDRY, KASHMIR	59.00	222.74	281.74	1.00	230.70	231.70
14	14	SHEEP PRODUCTS DEV. BOARD	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	65.55	65.55
15	15	FISHERIES	0.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	889.51	889.51
16	16	FORESTRY (TERRITORIAL)	0.00	1100.00	1100.00	0.00	1359.42	1359.42
17	17	FOREST PROTECTION FORCE	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	388.31	388.31
18	18	STATE FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
19	19	WILDLIFE PRESERVATION	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	391.00	391.00
20	20	SOCIAL FORESTRY	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	477.54	477.54
21	21	FOOD STORAGE & WAREHOUSING	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	126.01	126.01
22	22	S.K.AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY KMR	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	615.21	615.21
23	23	AGRI. UNIVERSITY JAMMU	16.51	800.00	816.51	5.01	1600.00	1605.01
24	24	AGRICULTURE ECO. & STS.	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	25	CO-OPERATIVE	0.00	2650.00	2650.00	28.03	3892.34	3920.37
26	26	HORT. PLANNING & MARKETING	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	691.97	691.97
27	27	J & K HPMC	0.00	69.00	69.00	0.00	169.00	169.00
		Sub-total:	961.75	14233.98	15195.73	526.58	13760.87	14287.45

Annexure- d 40: Statistics related to Planning								
(Rs. in lakhs)								
S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Expdt. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<b>II RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
28	1	DPAP, DODA	45.12	165.00	210.12	45.12	150.00	195.12
29	2	DPAP, UDHAMPUR	32.90	217.80	250.70	32.90	100.00	132.90
30	3	INT.RURAL ENER.PROG.(IREP)	0.00	83.00	83.00		46.78	46.78
31	4	INT. WASTE LAND DEV. PRG/HARYALI	0.00	420.00	420.00		178.99	178.99
32	5	SGSY (IRDP) JAMMU	0.00	239.42	239.42		178.97	178.97
33	6	SGSY (IRDP) KASHMIR	0.00	243.65	243.65		140.00	140.00
34	7	DRDA (ADMN), JAMU	472.50	0.00	472.50	203.30	0.00	203.30
35	8	DRDA (ADMN), KASHMIR	524.00	0.00	524.00	410.00	0.00	410.00
36	9	IAY (JRY) JAMMU	0.00	280.44	280.44		432.86	432.86
37	10	IAY (JRY) KASHMIR	0.00	680.00	680.00		912.67	912.67
38	11	SGRY (EAS) JAMMU	0.00	800.00	800.00		729.12	729.12
39	12	SGRY (EAS) KASHMIR	0.00	800.00	800.00		351.40	351.40
40	13	LAND REFORMS	0.00	390.00	390.00		191.15	191.15
41	14	CD & PANCHAYATS JAMMU	0.00	1496.00	1496.00		1160.86	1160.86
42	15	CD & PANCHAYATS KASHMIR	0.00	1974.00	1974.00		1487.37	1487.37
		Sub-total:	1074.52	7789.31	8863.83	691.32	6060.17	6751.49
		<b>III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES</b>						
43	1	LEH	0.00	6000.00	6000.00		7258.51	7258.51
44	2	KARGIL	0.00	6100.00	6100.00		4407.91	4407.91
45	3	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT	0.00	10500.00	10500.00		11601.9	11601.90
46	4	RASHTRIYA GHRAM VIKAS YOGNA	0.00	4800.00	4800.00		1871.98	1871.98
47	5	TRIBAL SUB PLAN	7.31	1826.69	1834.00	131.33	432.66	563.99
48	6	G&B	470.00	200.00	670.00	618.18	171.8	789.98
49	7	WEL. OF PAHARI SPEAKING PEOPLE	170.00	74.40	244.40	319.57	73.86	393.43
		Sub-total:	647.31	29501.09	30148.40	1069.08	25818.62	26887.70
		<b>IV IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>						
50	1	RAVI TAWI IRRIGATION CANAL	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	451.94	451.94
51	2	MAJ/MED. IRRIGATION JAMMU	0.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00	2523.38	2523.38
52	3	MAJ/MED IRRIGATION KMR.	0.00	2610.00	2610.00	0.00	6930.90	6930.90
53	4	MINOR IRRIGATION JAMMU	0.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	4743.60	4743.60
54	5	MINOR IRRIGATION KASHMIR	0.00	7368.00	7368.00	0.00	7549.69	7549.69
55	6	FLOOD CONTROL JAMMU	0.00	1049.00	1049.00	0.00	3226.93	3226.93
56	7	FLOOD CONTROL KASHMIR	0.00	1334.52	1334.52	0.00	2632.37	2632.37
57	8	COMMAND AREA DEV. JAMMU	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	319.00	319.00
58	9	COMMAND AREA DEV. KASHMIR	0.00	473.00	473.00	0.00	323.00	323.00
		Sub-total:	0.00	20884.52	20884.52	0.00	28700.81	28700.81

## Annexure- d 41 : Statistics related to Planning

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Expdt. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<b>V ENERGY</b>						
59	1	POWER (SURVEY & INVESTIG.)	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00
60	2	POWER DEV. (GENERATION)	0.00	31900.00	31900.00	0.00	48033.00	48033.00
61	3	POWER (TRANS. & DISTRI.)	0.00	74914.00	74914.00	0.00	44013.11	44013.11
62	4	POWER (RURAL ELECTRIFI.)	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	0.00	2012.37	2012.37
63	5	NEW/RENEWBLE SRCES OF ENRG.	0.00	164.50	164.50	0.00	67.09	67.09
		<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>109778.50</b>	<b>109778.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>94425.57</b>	<b>94425.57</b>
		<b>VI INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>						
64	1	HANDICRAFTS DEPARTMENT	0.00	400	400.00	0.00	383.68	383.68
65	2	HANDLOOM	0.00	250	250.00	0.00	85.41	85.41
66	3	HANDICRAFTS (S&E) CORP.	0.00	95	95.00	0.00	95.00	95.00
67	4	HANDLOOM DEV. CORPORATION	0.00	80	80.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
68	5	DICS(VIL.& SMALL)-SSI SEC. JMU	0.00	1431	1431.00	0.00	2409.88	2409.88
69	6	DICS(VIL.& SMALL)-SSI SEC. KMR	0.00	570	570.00	0.00	1101.20	1101.20
70	7	KHADI & VILL. IND. BOARD	0.00	60	60.00	0.00	60.00	60.00
71	8	SERICULTURE	0.00	358	358.00	0.00	344.77	344.77
72	9	SICOP	0.00	80	80.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
73	10	INFRA STRUC DEV (DIC)G.C.JMU	0.00	1700	1700.00	0.00	1700.07	1700.07
74	11	INFRA STRUC DEV (DIC)G.C.KMR	0.00	2000	2000.00	0.00	1899.57	1899.57
75	12	SIDCO	0.00	300	300.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
76	13	STATE FINANCIAL CORP.	0.00	2100	2100.00	0.00	2100.00	2100.00
77	14	GEOLOGY AND MINING	0.00	250	250.00	0.00	53.01	53.01
78	15	J & K MINERALS LTD.	0.00	127	127.00	0.00	127.00	127.00
79	16	ENTREPRENEUR DEV. INST.	93.00	400.00	493.00	93.00	400.00	493.00
		<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>10201.00</b>	<b>10294.00</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>11119.59</b>	<b>11212.59</b>
		<b>VII TRANSPORT</b>						
80	1	CIVIL AVIATION	0.00	1470.00	1470.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
81	2	DESIGN DIRECTORATE	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	27.07	27.07
82	3	R & B JAMMU	0.00	16781.00	16781.00	0.00	25954.73	25954.73
83	4	R & B KASHMIR	0.00	16781.00	16781.00	0.00	28504.00	28504.00
84	5	MECHANICAL ENGG.JAMMU	0.00	415.00	415.00	0.00	414.96	414.96
85	6	MECHANICAL ENGG.KASHMIR	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1466.57	1466.57
86	7	SPL.PROGRAM.BRIDGES RECONST.	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	3611.00	3611.00
87	8	PMRP ROADS	0.00	20215.00	20215.00	0.00	18586.00	18586.00
88	9	PMGSY ROADS	0.00	10335.00	10335.00	0.00	10335.00	10335.00
89	10	ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION	0.00	500.00	500.00	1600.00	200.00	1800.00
90	11	STATE MOTOR GARAGES	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	215.41	215.41
91	12	MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	99.94	99.94
		<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>69335.00</b>	<b>69335.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>89424.68</b>	<b>91024.68</b>

## Annexure- d 42 : Statistics related to Planning

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Expdt. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		VIII COMMUNICATION						
92	1	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	200.50	1057.00	1257.50	0.00	189.24	189.24
		Sub-total:	200.50	1057.00	1257.50	0.00	189.24	189.24
		IX SCIENCE,TECHN. & ENVRMN						
93	1	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	0.00	495.00	495.00	0.00	267.45	267.45
94	2	POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	0.00	90.00	90.00		95.00	95.00
95	3	ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	10.00	96.00	106.00		92.23	92.23
		Sub-total:	10.00	681.00	691.00		454.68	454.68
		X GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
96	1	PLANNING MACHINERY	2600.96	34009.33	36610.29	1249.15	194.88	1444.03
97	2	SPLINFRASTRUCTURE DEV. FUND	0.00	26750.00	26750.00	0.00	656.59	656.59
98	3	CREATION OF NEW DISTRICTS	5500.00	6000.00	11500.00	412.40	6089.00	6501.40
99	4	MAINTENANCE PLAN	0.00	9934.81	9934.81	0.00	250.00	250.00
100	5	TOURISM	0.00	3125.00	3125.00	0.00	4391.49	4391.49
101	6	TOURISM DEV.CORPORATION	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	350.00	350.00
102	7	PATNITOP DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
103	8	PAHALGAM DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	1893.00	1893.00
104	9	GULMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00
105	10	SONAMARG DEV. AUTHORITY	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
106	11	KOKERNAG DEV. AUTHORITY	50.09	100.00	150.09	50.09	49.91	100.00
107	12	CABLE CAR CORPORATION	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
108	13	ROYAL SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	250.00	250.00
109	14	SKI.C.C.	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
110	15	NEW DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	477.77	2000.00	2477.77	473.71	1448.19	1921.90
111	16	PARKS AND GARDENS JAMMU	0.00	640.00	640.00	0.00	629.83	629.83
112	17	PARKS AND GARDENS KASHMIR	0.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	714.89	714.89
113	18	SURVEY AND STATISTICS	15.00	129.00	144.00	185.72	108.50	294.22
114	19	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115	20	CONST.DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	0.00	4340.00	4340.00	0.00	4235.00	4235.00
116	21	REHABILITATION	0.00	15000.00	15000.00	0.00	4938.02	4938.02
		Sub-total:	8643.82	104588.14	113231.96	2371.07	27149.30	29520.37

Annexure- d 41: Statistics related to Planning								
(Rs. in lakhs)								
S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Exptd. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		X SOCIAL SERVICES						
117	1	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION JAMMU	4200.00	2942.00	7142.00	4354.22	2551.41	6905.63
118	2	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	3915.00	2843.00	6758.00	3915.00	2614.12	6529.12
119	3	ADULT EDUCATION JAMMU	50.00	0.00	50.00	26.85	0.00	26.85
120	4	ADULT EDUCATION KASHMIR	50.00	0.00	50.00	40.14	0.00	40.14
121	5	DIRECTION & ADMN. JAMMU	40.10	32.00	72.10	12.90	16.50	29.40
122	6	DIRECTION & ADMN. KASHMIR	46.91	25.00	71.91	40.44	44.50	84.94
123	7	SECONDARY EDUCATION JAMMU	900.00	3500.00	4400.00	160.32	851.10	1011.42
124	8	SECONDARY EDUCATION KASHMIR	900.00	3700.00	4600.00	133.53	2331.78	2465.31
125	9	TEACHERS EDUCATION JAMMU	150.00	100.00	250.00	193.82	4.86	198.68
126	10	TEACHERS EDUCATION KASHMIR	150.00	100.00	250.00	221.89	88.93	310.82
127	11	HIGHER/COLLEGE EDUCATION	886.00	9782.00	10668.00	809.57	8829.48	9639.05
128	12	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	377.48	700.00	1077.48	177.73	530.68	708.41
129	13	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00	1514.69	985.00	2499.69
130	14	ARTS AND CULTURE	136.70	1000.00	1136.70	74.78	1958.91	2033.69
131	15	HEALTH JAMMU	900.00	4000.00	4900.00	142.03	2221.66	2363.69
132	16	HEALTH KASHMIR	900.00	4700.00	5600.00	198.74	4375.05	4573.79
133	17	ASSOC HOSPITALS, JAMMU	11.00	1000.00	1011.00	0.00	1397.35	1397.35
134	18	ASSOC HOSPITALS, SRI NAGAR	0.00	1068.00	1068.00	0.00	1636.37	1636.37
135	19	INSTT. OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	500.00	1600.00	2100.00	185.12	2464.88	2650.00
136	20	JEHLUM VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE	100.00	900.00	1000.00	13.89	560.18	574.07
137	21	MEDICAL COLLEGE JAMMU	0.00	700.00	700.00	0.00	1432.03	1432.03
138	22	MEDICAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	23.00	887.00	910.00	1.69	910.00	911.69
139	23	DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU	100.00	650.00	750.00	80.28	489.44	569.72
140	24	DENTAL COLLEGE SRI NAGAR	212.45	650.00	862.45	151.29	863.15	1014.44
141	25	INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	89.00	1200.00	1289.00	14.57	185.56	200.13
142	26	DRUGS & FOOD CONTROL	50.00	100.00	150.00	28.40	66.24	94.64
143	27	RURAL SANITATION	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	495.00	495.00
144	28	PHE JAMMU	0.00	6500.00	6500.00	602.99	10111.82	10714.81
145	29	PHE KASHMIR	0.00	6500.00	6500.00	822.82	6101.07	6923.89
146	30	SEWERAGE	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	1129.88	1129.88
147	31	DRAINAGE	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	2206.00	2206.00
148	32	HOUSING	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	346.00	346.00
149	33	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	0.00	13000.00	13000.00	0.00	8713.00	8713.00
150	34	DAL DEVELOPMENT	0.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	1800.00	1800.00
151	35	URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION	0.00	250.00	250.00	207.00	250.00	457.00
152	36	FIRE SERVICES	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	130.00
153	37	INFORMATION & PUBLICITY	150.00	180.00	330.00	133.80	120.78	254.58
154	38	WEL.OF SCH.CASTES & OBC JAMMU	633.44	95.80	729.24	687.43	88.69	776.12
155	39	WEL. OF SCH.CA5TES & OBC KMR.	334.93	109.33	444.26	531.77	95.86	627.63
156	40	SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	142.50	142.50



Annexure- d 42 Statistics related to Planning								
(Rs. in lakhs)								
S.No.		Head of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09			Expdt. 2008-09		
			Rev	Cap	Total	Rev	Cap	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
157	41	LABOUR WELFARE	0.00	56.00	56.00	0.00	77.22	77.22
158	42	EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	99.13	99.13
159	43	SELF EMPLOYMENT	0.00	6500.00	6500.00	0.00	1507.03	1507.03
160	44	CRAFTSMAN TRAINING.I.T.I.	121.50	3081.00	3202.50	92.28	922.15	1014.43
161	45	SOCIAL WELFARE JAMMU	3206.16	1011.05	4217.21	3184.97	809.46	3994.43
162	46	SOCIAL WELFARE KASHMIR	4384.14	1178.13	5562.27	3583.60	960.50	4544.10
163	47	COUNCIL REHVICTIMS MILITANCY	0.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	300.00	300.00
164	48	WOMEN DEV. CORPORATION	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	369.19	369.19
165	49	NUTRITION JAMMU	0.00	1995.00	1995.00	0.00	1416.36	1416.36
166	50	NUTRITION KASHMIR	0.00	2197.00	2197.00	0.00	2549.27	2549.27
		Sub-total:	24517.81	94397.31	118915.12	22338.55	78150.09	100488.64
		XI GENERAL SERVICES						
167	1	GOVERNMENT PRESS JAMMU	3.90	33.86	37.76	2.66	56.37	59.03
168	2	GOVERNMENT PRESS SRI NAGAR	3.50	90.00	93.50	3.44	163.82	167.26
169	3	STATIONERY & CIVIL SUPP.	18.18	92.00	110.18	17.71	55.85	73.56
170	4	PWD (NFB) JAMMU	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	3060.76	3060.76
171	5	PWD (NFB) KASHMIR	0.00	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	5039.91	5039.91
172	6	INSTT OF MANAGEMENT & PA	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	263.84	263.84
173	7	UPGRADATION GRANTS	0.00	10405.00	10405.00	0.00	10405.00	10405.00
174	8	REVOLVING FUND FOR P.S.U's	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	0.00	2800.00	2800.00
175	9	TRANSFER TO NON-PLAN	22500.00	0.00	22500.00	22500.00	0.00	22500.00
176	10	ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AGENCY	0.00	12500.00	12500.00	0.00	29021.00	29021.00
		Sub. Total:	22525.58	30175.86	52701.44	22523.81	50866.55	73390.36
		Grand total:	58674.29	492622.71	551297.00	51213.41	426120.17	477333.58

Annexure-d 43 : Population group-wise / agency-wise position of All Scheduled Commercial Banks - September 2009

Particulars	Jammu and Kashmir					All India					
	SBI and its Associates	Nationalised Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	SBI and its Associates	Nationalised Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	Foreign Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I Bank branches (No)</b>											
a) Rural	66	35	212	219	532	5684	13445	11558	1138	4	31829
b) Semi-Urban	37	34	23	84	178	4995	8884	2782	2753	4	19418
c) Urban / Metropolitan	41	97	14	106	258	5884	17682	801	5203	273	29843
Total	144	166	249	409	968	16563	40011	15141	9094	281	81090
<b>II Aggregate Deposits (Rs. in crore)</b>											
a) Rural	1564	492	1210	5404	8670	97089	194847	73873	18368	-	384177
b) Semi-Urban	1595	839	133	3896	6463	212859	249268	32306	65837	57	560270
c) Urban / Metropolitan	2345	3172	142	9061	14720	665142	1627515	16231	618941	229242	31570171
Total	5504	4503	1485	18361	29853	975090	2071630	122410	703146	229242	4101518
<b>III Gross Bank Credits (Rs. in crore)</b>											
a) Rural	302	107	380	2395	3184	56282	111483	47248	7353	-	222366
b) Semi-Urban	352	261	61	1735	2409	112642	119463	18189	27792	-	278086
c) Urban / Metropolitan	721	1448	57	6867	9093	513496	1225151	6699	478448	157652	2381446
Total	1375	1816	498	10997	14686	682420	1456097	72136	513593	157652*	2881898
<b>IV Credit Deposit Ratio (%)</b>											
a) Rural	19.31	21.75	31.40	44.32	36.72	57.97	57.22	63.96	40.03	-	57.88
b) Semi-Urban	22.07	31.11	45.86	44.53	37.27	52.92	47.93	56.30	42.21	-	49.63
c) Urban / Metropolitan	30.75	45.65	40.14	75.79	61.77	77.20	75.28	41.27	77.30	68.77	75.43
Total	24.98	44.33	33.54	59.89	49.19	69.99	70.29	58.93	73.04	68.77	70.26

SBI = State Bank of India, \* : Includes the contribution of foreign banks located in rural and semi urban areas

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annexure-d 44: .5: Off take of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice)			
Division	Foodgrains per head (unit/Kg)		
	Rice	Wheat	Atta
1	2	3	4
Kashmir	11	2	0.700
Ladakh	8	5	0.700
Jammu	5	8	0.700

Annexure-d 45 : Land use Pattern in J and K State (Unit '000' hectares)

Use	Area									
	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06 (P)		2006-07		2007-08	
	Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age	Area	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1. Area under Forest	658	27.24	658	27.24	658	27.23	658	27.25	658	27.23
2. Area not available for cultivation										
a) Area put to Non- Agricultural uses	293	12.13	293	12.13	293	12.12	293	12.13	293	12.12
b) Barren and uncultivable land	289	11.96	289	11.96	289	11.98	289	11.97	289	11.98
Total (2)	582	24.09	582	24.09	582	24.09	582	24.1	582	24.10
3. Other un-cultivated land excluding fallows										
a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	125	5.17	125	5.17	127	5.28	128	5.26	126	5.23
b) Land under Misc. tree crops not included in area sown.	72	2.98	72	2.98	72	2.97	72	2.98	66	2.73
c) Culturable waste land	142	5.88	141	5.84	145	6.01	146	6.05	147	6.08
d) Marshy and water logged land									Neg	Neg.(0.01)
e) Land under still water									6	0.26
f) Social Forestry									3	0.12
Total (3)	339	14.03	338	13.99	344	14.26	345	14.29	348	14.42
4. Follow lands										
a) Follow lands other than current fallows	12	0.49	13	0.54	15	0.63	15	0.62	26	1.09
b) Current fallows	78	3.23	73	3.02	82	3.41	74	3.06	67	2.78
Total (4)	90	3.72	86	3.56	97	4.04	89	3.68	93	3.87
5. Net Area Sown	747	30.92	752	31.12	734	30.37	741	30.68	734	30.38
Reporting Area (1 to5)	2416	100.00	2416	100.00	2416	100.00	2416	100.00	2416	100.00

Neg.: Negligible

Source :- Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&K

Annexure-d 46 : Land Utilization (Area in 000 hectares)

Year	Reporting area		Net area sown		Gross area sown		Area Irrigated			
	Total	Per capita (hect)	Total	Per capita (hect)	Total	Per capita (hect)	Gross		Net	
							Total	% age of Gross Area sown	Total	% age of Net Area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	2356	0.724	622	0.191	646	0.198	263	40.59	261	41.96
1955-56	2397	0.704	614	0.180	745	0.219	299	40.13	290	47.20
1960-61	2416	0.678	657	0.184	810	0.227	308	38.02	274	41.70
1977-78	2414	0.437	714	0.129	966	0.175	397	41.10	305	42.72
1980-81	2414	0.404	715	0.120	974	0.163	392	40.25	304	42.52
1995-96	2416	0.276	734	0.083	1073	0.122	440	41.01	307	41.83
1999-00	2416	0.249	733	0.076	1078	0.111	438	40.63	303	41.34
2000-01	2416	0.238	748	0.073	1115	0.110	449	40.29	311	41.58
2001-02	2416	0.232	748	0.071	1106	0.106	448	40.51	310	41.44
2002-03	2416	0.226	733	0.068	1078	0.101	434	40.30	300	40.91
2003-04	2416	0.220	747	0.068	1102	0.100	446	40.46	307	41.04
2004-05	2416	0.214	752	0.066	1102	0.099	453	41.11	311	41.32
2005-06	2416	0.211	734	0.064	1101	0.096	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2006-07	2416	0.218	741	0.067	1126	0.102	459	40.76	309	41.70
2007-08	2416	0.198	734	0.060	1134	0.093	463	40.85	308	41.97
2008-09	2416	0.193	739	0.059	1137	0.090	471	41.45	314	42.48

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev) J&amp;K

Annexure-d 47 : Agricultural census J&amp;K State)

Category of holdings	J&K			All India Level
	No. of operational holding's (in 000)	Area operated (000 hectares)	Average size of operational holdings (hectares)	Average holding size
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Marginal</u> (Less than one hectare)	1174.74 (81.42)	429.15 (44.59)	0.37	0.40
<u>Small</u> (1.0 to 2.0 hectare)	178.71 (12.39)	249.73 (25.95)	1.40	1.41
<u>Semi Medium</u> (2.0 to 4.0 hec)	75.98 (5.26)	201.92 (20.98)	2.66	2.72
<u>Medium</u> (4.0 to 10.0 hectares)	12.89 (0.89)	69.44 (7.22)	5.39	5.80
<u>Large</u> (10.0 hectares & above)	0.58 (0.04)	12.17 (1.26)	20.98	17.18
All holdings (2000-01)	1442.99 (100.00)	462.41 (100.00)	0.67	1.32
All holdings (1995-96)	1335.77	1012.53	0.76	1.41

Figures in brackets indicate %age.

Source :- Agriculture Census 2000-01

Annexure-d 48 : Operational holdings –2000-01  
District-wise number and area of holdings

S. No	District	No. of holdings	Area (ha)	Average holding size (ha).
1	2	3	4	5
1	Anantnag	182846	79414	0.43
2	Pulwama	108962	64858	0.60
3	Srinagar	100893	25783	0.26
4	Budgam	103096	55695	0.54
5	Baramulla	183544	91845	0.50
6	Kupwara	103927	46286	0.45
7	Leh	16909	12761	0.75
8	Kargil	19470	13392	0.69
9	Jammu	178738	148548	0.83
10	Udhampur	115753	132182	1.14
11	Doda	123004	78746	0.64
12	Kathua	89655	92563	1.03
13	Rajouri	67785	77967	1.15
14	Poonch	48312	42372	0.88
	Total J&K State	1442894	962412	0.67

Source : Agriculture Census 2000-01

Annexure-d 49 : Area under Principal crops (000 ha)

Year	Area Under							Gross area under all crops
	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Oilseeds	Pulses	Fruits	Vegetables	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	171	147	100	37	51	3	9	648
1955-56	196	203	150	37	44	7	11	745
1960-61	226	216	172	32	52	8	13	810
1977-78	259	274	195	58	53	32	15	966
1980-81	265	275	202	53	49	36	15	974
1995-96	273	304	244	68	33	47	15	1073
1999-00	251	317	246	76	29	51	15	1078
2000-01	244	330	281	74	27	51	16	1115
2001-02	250	326	260	78	27	57	17	1106
2002-03	236	329	248	66	29	58	17	1078
2003-04	260	321	255	63	28	61	15	1102
2004-05	250	323	253	64	31	63	14	1102
2005-06	259	253	321	39	29	61	15	1101
2006-07	253	324	266	64	29	66	18	1126
2007-08	263	302	278	63	30	70	19	1134
2008-09	257	315	278	65	27	68	20	1137

Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev)J&K

Annexure-d 50 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production & Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: RICE

Av. Yield:Qts/Hects.

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	2517	0	2517	88980	0	88980	35.35
2	Ganderbal	8079	0	8079	95842	0	95842	11.86
3	Budgam	22798	0	22798	467901	0	467901	20.52
4	Anantnag	25307	0	25307	533322	0	533322	21.07
5	Kulgam	18291	0	18291	557923	0	557923	30.50
6	Pulwama	16728	0	16728	423224	0	423224	25.30
7	Shopian	556	0	556	14857	0	14857	26.72
8	Baramulla	21145	0	21145	600464	0	600464	28.40
9	Bandipora	9733	0	9733	351584	0	351584	36.12
10	Kupwara	15605	0	15605	314321	0	314321	20.14
11	Leh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
12	Kargil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Kmr. Div.	140759	0	140759	3448419	0	3448419	24.50
13	Jammu	47993	0	47993	1057213	0	1057213	22.03
14	Samba	11532	0	11532	263664	0	263664	22.86
15	Kathua	33707	0	33707	498469	0	498469	14.79
16	Udhampur	8095	0	8095	129006	0	129006	15.94
17	Reasi	1757	0	1757	15504	0	15504	8.82
18	Rajouri	5831	0	5831	116512	0	116512	19.98
19	Poonch	3693	0	3693	46319	0	46319	12.54
20	Doda	1881	0	1881	33424	0	33424	17.77
21	Kishtwar	1123	0	1123	11486	0	11486	10.23
22	Ramban	1261	0	1261	17907	0	17907	14.20
	Jmu. Div.	116873	0	116873	2189505	0	2189505	18.73
	J&K State	257632	0	257632	5637924	0	5637924	21.88

## Annexure-d 51 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Maize					Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.			
S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	101	0	101	850	0	850	8.42
2	Ganderbal	3585	0	3585	44250	0	44250	12.34
3	Budgam	9889	0	9889	75420	0	75420	7.63
4	Anantnag	12963	0	12963	135210	0	135210	10.43
5	Kulgam	4507	0	4507	149700	0	149700	33.21
6	Pulwama	5365	0	5365	47100	0	47100	8.78
7	Shopian	1479	0	1479	17900	0	17900	12.10
8	Baramulla	22145	0	22145	232150	0	232150	10.48
9	Bandipora	5083	0	5083	66440	0	66440	13.07
10	Kupwara	24687	0	24687	232570	0	232570	9.42
11	Leh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
12	Kargil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Kmr. Div.	89804	0	89804	1001590	0	1001590	11.15
13	Jammu	23536	0	23536	419890	0	419890	17.84
14	Samba	3965	0	3965	92250	0	92250	23.27
15	Kathua	17605	0	17605	404380	0	404380	22.97
16	Udhampur	34325	0	34325	556240	0	556240	16.21
17	Reasi	21259	0	21259	219990	0	219990	10.35
18	Rajouri	46759	0	46759	1108940	0	1108940	23.72
19	Poonch	23799	0	23799	440520	0	440520	18.51
20	Doda	25819	0	25819	1668500	0	1668500	64.62
21	Kishtwar	12001	0	12001	207330	0	207330	17.28
22	Ramban	16935	0	16935	212090	0	212090	12.52
	Jmu. Div.	226003	0	226003	5330130	0	5330130	23.58
	J&K State	315807	0	315807	6331720	0	6331720	20.05

## Annexure-d 52 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Wheat				Av Yield: Qtls/Hects.				
S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	0	3	3	0	40	40	13.33
2	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Budgam	0	263	263	0	1980	1980	7.53
4	Anantnag	0	1	1	0	10	10	10.00
5	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
6	Pulwama	0	334	334	0	5640	5640	16.89
7	Shopian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	Baramulla	0	39	39	0	240	240	6.15
9	Bandipora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
10	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	Leh	0	2634	2634	0	23300	23300	8.85
12	Kargil	0	1764	1764	0	15200	15200	8.62
	Kmr. Div.	0	5038	5038	0	46410	46410	9.21
13	Jammu	0	83005	83005	0	1616430	1616430	19.47
14	Samba	0	29279	29279	0	503080	503080	17.18
15	Kathua	0	53367	53367	0	748330	748330	14.02
16	Udhampur	0	28574	28574	0	442570	442570	15.49
17	Reasi	0	11617	11617	0	136960	136960	11.79
18	Rajouri	0	41805	41805	0	947190	947190	22.66
19	Poonch	0	15483	15483	0	227540	227540	14.70
20	Doda	0	3891	3891	0	62960	62960	16.18
21	Kishtwar	0	2666	2666	0	28720	28720	10.77
22	Ramban	0	3997	3997	0	75440	75440	18.87
	Jmu. Div.	0	273684	273684	0	4789220	4789220	17.50
	J&K State	0	278722	278722	0	4835630	4835630	17.35



## Annexure-d 53: Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Total Cereals(Excluding Rice, Maize &amp; Wheat)

Av Yield:Qts/Hects.

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Budgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
4	Anantnag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
5	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
6	Pulwama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	Shopian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	Baramulla	299	0	299	1184	0	1184	3.96
9	Bandipora	286	0	286	1462	0	1462	5.11
10	Kupwara	91	0	91	546	0	546	6.00
11	Leh	301	4717	5018	1793	27104	28897	5.76
12	Kargil	571	3924	4495	3159	31434	34593	7.70
	Kmr. Div.	1548	8641	10189	8144	58538	66682	6.54
13	Jammu	7817	345	8162	46834	1718	48552	5.95
14	Samba	5521	162	5683	33078	806	33884	5.96
15	Kathua	2316	1855	4171	12680	16319	28999	6.95
16	Udhampur	589	858	1447	3440	7865	11305	7.81
17	Reasi	369	244	613	2185	2237	4422	7.21
18	Rajouri	278	0	278	1869	0	1869	6.72
19	Poonch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
20	Doda	0	2551	2551	0	8189	8189	3.21
21	Kishtwar	2892	2429	5286	9936	7797	17733	3.35
22	Ramban	0	1913	1913	0	6141	6141	3.21
	Jmu. Div.	19782	10357	30104	110022	51072	161094	5.35
	J&K State	21330	18998	40293	118166	109610	227776	5.65

## Annexure-d 54: Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.			Average Yeild
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Production in Quintals		Total	
					Kharif	Rabi		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	21	52	73	131	303	434	5.95
2	Ganderbal	231	0	231	1273	0	1273	5.51
3	Budgam	1074	683	1757	6978	6765	13743	7.82
4	Anantnag	1490	16	1506	7788	112	7900	5.25
5	Kulgam	1155	15	1170	6171	105	6276	5.36
6	Pulwama	310	56	366	2007	392	2399	6.55
7	Shopian	170	36	206	1336	252	1588	7.71
8	Baramulla	2486	10	2496	12964	70	13034	5.22
9	Bandipora	1758	0	1758	8965	0	8965	5.10
10	Kupwara	511	0	511	2685	0	2685	5.25
11	Leh	0	306	306	0	1392	1392	4.55
12	Kargil	0	547	547	0	4183	4183	7.65
	Kmr. Div.	9206	1721	10927	50298	13574	63872	5.85
13	Jammu	4689	188	4877	19938	1752	21690	4.45
14	Samba	2631	121	2752	1308	649	1957	0.71
15	Kathua	4340	55	4395	13313	240	13553	3.08
16	Udhampur	2400	28	2428	12265	178	12443	5.12
17	Reasi	759	0	759	3837	0	3837	5.06
18	Rajouri	377	0	377	1927	0	1927	5.11
19	Poonch	50	0	50	264	0	264	5.28
20	Doda	2107	44	2151	10721	261	10982	5.11
21	Kishtwar	1245	32	1277	8181	192	8373	6.56
22	Ramban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Jmu. Div.	18598	468	19066	71754	3272	75026	3.94
	J&K State	27804	2189	29993	122052	16846	138898	4.63

## Annexure-d 55 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Total Food Grains				Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.				
S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	2639	55	2694	89961	343	90304	33.52
2	Ganderbal	11895	0	11895	141365	0	141365	11.88
3	Budgam	33761	946	34707	550299	8745	559044	16.11
4	Anantnag	39760	17	39777	676320	122	676442	17.01
5	Kulgam	23953	15	23968	713794	105	713899	29.79
6	Pulwama	22403	390	22793	472331	6032	478363	20.99
7	Shopian	2205	36	2241	34093	252	34345	15.33
8	Baramulla	46075	49	46124	846762	310	847072	18.37
9	Bandipora	16860	0	16860	428451	0	428451	25.41
10	Kupwara	40894	0	40894	550122	0	550122	13.45
11	Leh	301	7657	7958	1793	51796	53589	6.73
12	Kargil	571	6235	6806	3159	50817	53976	7.93
	Kmr. Div.	241317	15400	256717	4508451	118522	4626973	18.02
13	Jammu	84035	83538	167573	1543875	1619900	3163775	18.88
14	Samba	23649	29562	53211	390300	504535	894835	16.82
15	Kathua	57968	55277	113245	928842	764889	1693731	14.96
16	Udhampur	45409	29460	74869	700951	450613	1151564	15.38
17	Reasi	24144	11861	36005	241516	139197	380713	10.57
18	Rajouri	53245	41805	95050	1229248	947190	2176438	22.90
19	Poonch	27542	15483	43025	487103	227540	714643	16.61
20	Doda	29807	6486	36293	1712645	71410	1784055	49.16
21	Kishtwar	17261	5127	22353	236933	36709	273642	12.24
22	Ramban	18196	5910	24106	229997	81581	311578	12.93
	Jmu. Div.	381256	284509	665730	7701411	4843564	12544975	18.84
	J&K State	622573	299909	922447	12209862	4962086	17171948	18.62

## Annexure-d 56 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Total Vegetables				Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.				
S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Production in Quintals			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	958	512	1470	13524	19334	32858	22.35
2	Ganderbal	538	301	839	7532	4387	11919	14.21
3	Budgam	2262	1171	3433	50755	36554	87309	25.43
4	Anantnag	1732	734	2466	22616	13376	35992	14.60
5	Kulgam	1061	101	1162	14388	6159	20547	17.68
6	Pulwama	1550	1271	2821	13225	74139	87364	30.97
7	Shopian	911	77	988	10284	1144	11428	11.57
8	Baramulla	1448	0	1448	11374	0	11374	7.85
9	Bandipora	1178	172	1350	18878	5641	24519	18.16
10	Kupwara	836	0	836	5610	0	5610	6.71
11	Leh	62	427	489	398	14343	14741	30.15
12	Kargil	300	73	373	1134	1936	3070	8.23
	<b>Kmr. Div.</b>	<b>12836</b>	<b>4839</b>	<b>17675</b>	<b>169718</b>	<b>177013</b>	<b>346731</b>	<b>19.62</b>
13	Jammu	213	780	993	479	95132	95611	96.28
14	Samba	22	25	47	50	332	382	8.13
15	Kathua	358	130	488	5145	3642	8787	18.01
16	Udhampur	547	91	638	10697	6118	16815	26.36
17	Reasi	3	5	8	27	54	81	10.13
18	Rajouri	96	138	234	821	2082	2903	12.41
19	Poonch	44	24	68	523	286	809	11.90
20	Doda	425	195	620	2979	2194	5173	8.34
21	Kishtwar	90	19	109	2666	363	3029	27.79
22	Ramban	14	0	14	99	0	99	7.07
	<b>Jmu. Div.</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>1407</b>	<b>3219</b>	<b>23486</b>	<b>110203</b>	<b>133689</b>	<b>41.53</b>
	<b>J&amp;K State</b>	<b>14648</b>	<b>6246</b>	<b>20894</b>	<b>193204</b>	<b>287216</b>	<b>480420</b>	<b>22.99</b>

## Annexure-d 57 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Production in Quintals			
					Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	42	61	103	299	404	703	6.83
2	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Budgam	339	339	678	2966	2291	5257	7.75
4	Anantnag	61	8	69	724	50	774	11.22
5	Kulgam	27	0	27	320	0	320	11.85
6	Pulwama	81	21	102	954	131	1085	10.64
7	Shopian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	Baramulla	12	0	12	95	0	95	7.92
9	Bandipora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
10	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	Leh	0	5	5	0	36	36	7.20
12	Kargil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Kmr. Div.	562	434	996	5358	2912	8270	8.30
13	Jammu	14	71	85	77	646	723	8.51
14	Samba	19	0	19	307	0	307	16.16
15	Kathua	73	210	283	467	1870	2337	8.26
16	Udhampur	72	198	270	621	2110	2731	10.11
17	Reasi	36	193	229	318	1753	2071	9.04
18	Rajouri	162	332	494	1056	3490	4546	9.20
19	Poonch	82	232	314	948	2614	3562	11.34
20	Doda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
21	Kishtwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
22	Ramban	0	3	3	0	27	27	9.00
	Jmu. Div.	458	1239	1697	3794	12510	16304	9.61
	J&K State	1020	1673	2693	9152	15422	24574	9.13

## Annexure-d 58 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Production in Quintals			
					Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	0	434	434	0	3638	3638	8.38
2	Ganderbal	0	1630	1630	0	6340	6340	3.89
3	Budgam	0	6320	6320	0	42947	42947	6.80
4	Anantnag	0	19017	19017	0	170437	170437	8.96
5	Kulgam	0	4166	4166	0	56273	56273	13.51
6	Pulwama	0	13860	13860	0	103150	103150	7.44
7	Shopian	0	3649	3649	0	30420	30420	8.34
8	Baramulla	0	1243	1243	0	8868	8868	7.13
9	Bandipora	0	525	525	0	3882	3882	7.39
10	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	Leh	0	86	86	0	968	968	11.26
12	Kargil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Kmr. Div.	0	50930	50930	0	426923	426923	8.38
13	Jammu	173	512	685	775	3844	4619	6.74
14	Samba	1752	270	2022	7849	1378	9227	4.56
15	Kathua	2715	2358	5073	10915	6069	16984	3.35
16	Udhampur	532	1620	2152	2661	12063	14724	6.84
17	Reasi	154	301	455	763	1550	2313	5.08
18	Rajouri	41	521	562	148	1927	2075	3.69
19	Poonch	0	577	577	0	1095	1095	1.90
20	Doda	0	1829	1829	0	14588	14588	7.98
21	Kishtwar	0	172	172	0	886	886	5.15
22	Ramban	0	778	778	0	2473	2473	3.18
	Jmu. Div.	5367	8938	14305	23111	45873	68984	4.82
	J&K State	5367	59868	65235	23111	472796	495907	7.60

## Annexure-d 59 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares			Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.			Average Yield
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Production in Quintals			
					Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srinagar	872	458	1330				
2	Ganderbal	1132	298	1430				
3	Budgam	3557	1138	4695				
4	Anantnag	5955	263	6218				
5	Kulgam	5693	0	5693				
6	Pulwama	3779	4600	8379				
7	Shopian	16479	1153	17632				
8	Baramulla	16892	51	16943				
9	Bandipora	2304	0	2304				
10	Kupwara	3877	0	3877				
11	Leh	50	41	91				
12	Kargil	6	7	13				
	Kmr. Div.	60596	8009	68605				
13	Jammu	0	0	0				
14	Samba	23	21	44				
15	Kathua	0	0	0				
16	Udhampur	0	0	0				
17	Reasi	2	4	6				
18	Rajouri	0	0	0				
19	Poonch	0	0	0				
20	Doda	80	0	80				
21	Kishtwar	6	7	13				
22	Ramban	0	0	0				
	Jmu. Div.	111	32	143				
	J&K State	60707	8041	68748				

## Annexure-d 60 : Statement Showing District wise Area, Production &amp; Average Yield of Different Crops for the year: 2008-09

Crop: Total Cropped Area

Av Yield:Qtls/Hects.

S.No.	District	Area in Hactares		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srinagar	4777	2091	6868
2	Ganderbal	14109	4012	18121
3	Budgam	41060	11341	52401
4	Anantnag	47639	26299	73938
5	Kulgam	32828	7084	39912
6	Pulwama	30317	25366	55683
7	Shopian	19640	5643	25283
8	Baramulla	64860	2295	67155
9	Bandipora	20945	1275	22220
10	Kupwara	45658	0	45658
11	Leh	413	10244	10657
12	Kargil	877	9882	10759
	Kmr. Div.	323123	105532	428655
13	Jammu	86878	90059	176937
14	Samba	28116	31844	59960
15	Kathua	63381	62441	125822
16	Udhampur	46621	31582	78203
17	Reasi	24623	12750	37373
18	Rajouri	53577	43672	97249
19	Poonch	27677	18527	46204
20	Doda	30328	9207	39535
21	Kishtwar	17466	5611	23042
22	Ramban	18210	6691	24901
	Jmu. Div.	396877	312384	709226
	J&K State	720000	417916	1137881



Annexure-d 61 : Gross area irrigated as percentage of gross area sown

S. No.	District/ Region	Gross area sown (Ha) 2008-09	Gross area irrigated (Ha) 2008-09	Gross area irrigated as %age of gross area sown 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kargil	10732	10732	100
2	Leh	10516	10516	100
3	Srinagar	6785	5547	81.75
4	Ganderbal	18121	13877	76.58
5	Shopian	25185	18392	73.03
6	Anantnag	73896	52862	71.53
7	Kulgam	37732	26296	69.69
8	Pulwama	57389	38858	67.71
9	Budgam	52015	35383	68.02
10	Jammu	176364	102021	57.84
11	Bandipora	21780	11890	54.59
12	Kupwara	45651	25405	55.65
13	Baramulla	67148	31160	46.40
14	Kathua	127245	41493	32.61
15	Samba	59799	16130	26.97
16	Poonch	46193	6691	14.48
17	Kishtwar	23010	3380	14.69
18	Doda	39535	3889	9.89
19	Rajouri	97252	8276	8.51
20	Reasi	37428	2915	7.79
21	Ramban	24901	1439	5.77
22	Udhampur	78053	3982	5.10
	J&K			

Annexure-d 62 : Area sown more than once

S. No.	District/Region	Net area sown (ha) 2008-09	Area sown more than once (ha) 2008-09	Area sown more than once as %age of net area sown 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Samba	27955	31844	113.91
2	Kathua	64829	62416	96.28
3	Jammu	86514	89850	103.86
4	Rajouri	53580	43672	81.51
5	Pulwama	32381	25008	77.23
6	Poonch	27666	18527	66.97
7	Udhampur	46484	31569	67.91
8	Anantnag	47619	26977	55.18
9	Srinagar	4767	2018	42.33
10	Reasi	24678	18750	51.67
11	Ramban	18210	6691	36.74
12	Kishtwar	17399	5611	32.25
13	Shopian	19542	5643	28.87
14	Doda	30328	9207	30.36
15	Ganderbal	14109	4012	28.44
16	Budgam	40838	11177	27.37
17	Kulgam	30683	7049	22.97
18	Kargil	9864	868	8.80
19	Bandipora	20563	1217	5.92
20	Leh	10103	413	4.09
21	Baramulla	64853	2295	3.54
22	Kupwara	45651	0	0
	J&K			

Annexure-d 63 : Cropping intensity by Districts during (2008-09)

S. No.	District/Region	Gross area sown (ha) 2008-09	Net area sown (ha) 2008-09	Cropping intensity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Samba	59799	27955	230.40
2	Kathua	12745	64829	196.28
3	Jammu	176364	86514	203.86
4	Rajouri	97252	53580	181.51
5	Pulwama	57389	32381	177.23
6	Poonch	46193	27666	166.97
7	Udhampur	78053	46484	167.91
8	Anantnag	73896	47619	155.18
9	Srinagar	6785	4767	142.33
10	Reasi	37428	24678	151.67
11	Ramban	24901	18210	136.54
12	Kishtwar	23010	17399	132.25
13	Shopian	25185	19542	128.88
14	Doda	39535	30328	130.36
15	Ganderbal	18121	14109	128.44
16	Budgam	52015	40838	127.37
17	Kulgam	37732	30683	122.97
18	Kargil	10732	9864	108.80
19	Bandipora	21780	20563	105.92
20	Leh	10516	10103	104.09
21	Baramulla	67148	64853	103.54
22	Kupwara	45651	45651	100
	J&K			

Source :- Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&amp;K

Annexure-d 64 : Area and Production of Major Horticulture Produce for the year  
(Area in Hectares and Production in tonnes)

S. No.	Crop	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Fresh Fruit								
1	Apple	107925	1093275	111879	1151341	1190411190	1222176	127795	1311845
2	Pear	10541	40250	10995	42358	11250	43089	12102	45860
3	Apricot	4932	11975	5155	12375	5428	13153	4780	12766
4	Cherry	2554	7365	2588	8150	2753	8731	3137	10629
5	Mango	7984	13292	8863	17388	9334	17581	10323	21044
6	Ber	7967	12799	7898	16844	7935	18286	7815	16245
7	Citrus	10397	15157	10373	17701	11026	18445	11806	19208
8	Peach	1940	2130	2090	2244	2238	2442	2234	4256
9	Plum	3391	3710	3574	4124	3858	4711	3841	7810
10	Grapes	229	333	262	363	237	380	-	-
11	Olive	306	5	361	10	407	12	-	-
12	Other Fresh	9195	17313	10194	23461	11208	24672	12303	28257
	Total Fresh (1 – 12)	167361	1217604	174232	1296359	184715	1373678	196136	1477920
II	Dry Fruits								
1	Walnut	74894	100596	77217	108274	81393	114926	82045	146781
2	Almond	15433	13473	15549	14331	16374	15183	16405	11261
3	Other Dry	416	188	413	193	602	224	555	241
	Total Dry (1 – 3)	90743	114257	93179	122798	98369	130333	99005	158283
	Total (I+II)	258104	1331861	267411	1419157	283084	1504011	295141	1636203

Source : Director, Horticulture (Jammu and Kashmir)

Annexure-d 65 : Area and Production of Major vegetables (Area in Hectares and Production in tonnes)

S.No	Crop	Prod. Tonnes					
		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B)	Vegetables						
1	Potatoes	1560	16538.20	1803	20700.80	2475	22589.20
2	Onion	320	629.40	377	810.60	521	1050.50
3	Turnip	546	284.40	439(P)	195.00	105	227.20
4	Peas (Mutter)	541	639.30	*(P)	*	*	*
5	Radish	159	240.80	23(P)	36.20	498	253.60
6	Green Vegetables	10328	11324.60	14046(P)	15472.60	14545	16631.80
7	Carrot	29	39.60	9(P)	8.20	12	12.70
8	Tomato	0	0	*(P)	*	*	*
9	Other Vegetables	1042	1268.30	804(P)	1061.90		
	Total: ( B )	14525	30964.60	17696	38285.30	18720	41709.10
C)	Oil Seeds	63012	36560.7	64297	40381.40	62992	35846.90
D)	Fodder Crops	52907	74880.7	55358	75630.00	60733	87689.60

\* Adjusted

Source : F.C. (Revenue), J&K

## Annexure-d 66 : Area and Production of other Major Crops (Area in Hectares and Production in tonnes)

S.No	Crop	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E)	Other Major Crops						
1	l) Spices						
a)	Chillies	996	1006.10	560	576.40	674	673.50
b)	Turmeric	12	12.10	6	6.10	22	22.30
c)	Piaz	904	930.40	*	876.80	1069	978.00
d)	Thom (Garlic)	543	464.40	555	484.10	707	594.30
e)	Ginger	38	44.10	4	6.80	75	88.70
f)	Other spices	588	469.40	1585	436.90	523	213.60
	Total spices	3081	2926.5	2710	2387.10	3070	2570.40
2	Saffron	2989	8.852	2928(P)	4.80	2436	9.10
3	Sugarcane	239	810.70	159	776.30	69	221.30
4	Total Fibre	276	154.80	402	203.30	575	311.70

Note : The Area & Production of corresponding \* is included in the category of others Source : F. C. (Rev), J&K  
P: Provisional

## Annexure-d 67 : District-wise area under fruit (Horticulture Census)

S.No.	District	Area under fruit (ha)	%age to total area	Cumulative %age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantnag	13309.99	15.69	15.69
2.	Pulwama	11169.46	13.17	28.86
3.	Srinagar	3692.38	4.35	33.21
4.	Budgam	5230.15	6.17	39.38
5.	Baramulla	25505.64	30.07	69.45
6.	Kupwara	6077.96	7.17	76.62
7.	Leh	334.57	0.40	77.02
8.	Kargil	566.26	0.67	77.69
9.	Jammu	4872.19	5.75	83.44
10.	Udhampur	3055.07	3.60	87.04
11.	Doda	3934.54	4.64	91.68
12.	Kathua	2975.52	3.51	95.19
13.	Rajouri	1105.72	1.30	96.49
14.	Poonch	2974.70	3.51	100.00
	Total :	84804.15	100.00	

Source:- Horticulture Census 1999-00

## Annexure-d 68 : Specie-wise area under fruit

S. No.	Specie	Area (Ha)	%age covered	Cumulative %age
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apple	46614.507	54.97	54.97
2.	Walnut	18779.142	22.14	77.11
3.	Mango	6078.538	7.17	84.28
4.	Almond	4801.951	5.66	89.94
5.	Pear	2296.099	2.71	92.65
6.	Cherry	1202.570	1.42	94.07
7.	Apricot	1141.162	1.35	95.42
8.	Orange	635.157	0.75	96.17
9.	Plum	564.849	0.67	96.84
10.	Peach	555.017	0.65	97.49
11.	Lime	543.798	0.64	98.13
12.	Pomegranate	214.883	0.25	98.38
13.	All others	1376.486	1.62	100.00
	All Kinds	84804.159	100.00	-

Source:- Horticulture Census 1999-00)

Annexure-d 68 : District-wise and kind-wise area under fruit 2006-07(P)

District	Area under Fresh Fruit (ha)									Fresh fruit as %age of total	Area under Dry fruit (ha)					Grand total	%age to total
	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Cherry	Mango	Ber	Citrus	Other Fresh	Total fresh		Walnut	Almond	Other Dry	Total	% share		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anantnag	23330	1263	315	176	-	-	-	1116	26200	14.18	19288	654	-	19942	20.27	46142	16.30
Pulwama	20478	381	74	293	-	-	-	83	21309	11.54	6591	7438	-	14029	14.26	35338	12.48
Srinagar	5832	532	169	1661	-	-	-	986	9180	4.97	3926	974	247	5147	5.23	14327	5.06
Budgam	12557	1497	49	168	-	-	-	1496	15767	8.54	6978	6344	-	13322	13.54	29089	10.28
Baramulla	29165	656	138	297	-	-	15	506	30777	16.66	4832	493	-	5325	5.41	36102	12.75
Kupwara	15815	378	40	125	-	-	25	398	16781	9.09	8122	20	-	8142	8.28	24923	8.80
Leh	604	5	839	-	-	-	-	9	1457	0.79	69	4	-	73	0.07	1530	0.54
Kargil	193	29	1878	11	-	-	-	17	2128	1.15	31	4	-	35	0.04	2163	0.76
Jammu	-	-	-	-	3673	4552	2128	1811	12164	6.59	-	-	-	-	-	12164	4.30
Udhampur	1443	1033	297	1	1603	312	2654	2210	9553	5.17	5924	44	23	5991	6.09	15544	5.49
Doda	7130	2355	614	18	-	-	99	1497	11713	6.34	12029	323	-	12352	12.56	24065	8.50
Kathua	529	610	29	-	1376	26	963	668	4201	2.27	3220	14	24	3258	3.31	7459	2.64
Rajouri	480	977	141	-	432	613	2520	1956	7119	3.85	3673	17	63	3753	3.82	10872	3.84
Poonch	1485	1520	845	3	-	-	263	3192	7308	3.96	6710	45	245	7000	7.12	14308	5.06
RTCA	-	14	-	-	2250	2432	2359	2003	9058	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	9058	3.20
J&K State	119041	11250	5428	2753	9334	7935	11026	17948	184715	100.00	81393	16374	602	98369	100.00	283084	100.00
%age in total fresh and Dry	42.05	3.97	1.92	0.97	3.30	2.80	3.89	6.34	65.25	-	28.75	5.78	0.21	34.75	-	100.00	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture (J&amp;K)

Annexure-d 69 : District-wise and kind-wise area under fruit 2007-08 (P)

District	Area under Fresh Fruit (ha)									Fresh fruit as %age of total	Area under Dry fruit (ha)					Grand total	%age to total
	Apple	Pear	Apri-cot	Cherry	Mango	Ber	Citrus	Other fresh	Total fresh		Walnut	Almond	Other dry	Total	% share		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anantnag	12578	776	223	108	-	-	-	713	14398	7.34	13647	652	-	14299	14.44	28697	9.72
Kulgam	12341	607	113	64	-	-	-	476	13601	6.93	5325	-	-	5325	5.38	18926	6.41
Pulwama	7162	410	67	12	-	-	-	60	7711	3.93	3115	6838	-	9953	10.05	17664	5.98
Shopian	19332	402	22	759	-	-	-	12	20527	10.47	3485	61	-	3546	3.58	24073	8.16
Srinagar	2152	442	149	1165	-	-	-	533	4441	2.26	623	870	77	1570	1.59	6011	2.04
Ganderbal	3682	208	68	457	-	-	-	372	4787	2.44	3453	62	19	3534	3.57	8321	2.82
Budgam	12957	1547	49	168	-	-	-	1496	16217	8.27	6359	6996	-	13355	13.49	29572	10.02
Baramulla	23595	559	120	207	-	-	19	259	24759	12.62	3008	264	-	3272	3.30	28031	9.50
Bandipora	4123	96	19	66	-	-	-	178	4482	2.29	1535	199	15	1749	1.77	6231	2.11
Kupwara	16540	377	49	100	25	-	-	305	17396	8.87	8175	12	-	8187	8.27	25583	8.67
Leh	579	2	740	-	-	-	-	7	1328	0.68	49	2	-	51	0.05	1379	0.47
Kargil	194	13	1216	9	-	-	-	7	1439	0.73	12	3	-	15	0.02	1454	0.49
Jammu	-	-	-	-	3949	2759	2022	1760	10490	5.35	-	-	-	-	0.00	10490	3.55
Samba	-	-	-	-	1176	3378	1434	901	6889	3.51	-	-	-	-	0.00	6889	2.33
Udhampur	626	666	169	1	931	228	1452	1207	5280	2.69	3159	19	34	3212	3.24	8492	2.88
Reasi	795	285	82	0	716	89	1347	697	4011	2.04	2091	26	2	2119	2.14	6130	2.08
Doda	4137	1296	302	8	-	-	62	779	6584	3.36	5739	215	-	5954	6.01	12538	4.25
Kishtwar	1689	629	192	7	-	-	7	255	2779	1.42	3883	61	-	3944	3.98	6723	2.28
Ramban	2573	487	148	3	-	-	34	615	3860	1.97	4065	51	-	4116	4.16	7976	2.70
Kathua	581	637	29	-	3061	735	2456	2347	9846	5.02	3481	14	47	3542	3.58	13388	4.54
Rajouri	1577	1542	852	3	-	-	282	3242	7498	3.82	7039	42	255	7336	7.41	14834	5.03
Poonch	582	1121	171	-	490	626	2666	2157	7813	3.98	3802	18	106	3926	3.97	11739	3.98
RTCA																	
J&K State	127795	12102	4780	3137	10323	7815	11806	18378	196136	100.00	82045	16405	555	99005	100.00	295141	100.00
%age to total fresh and dry	43.30	4.10	1.62	1.06	3.50	2.65	4.00	6.22	66.45		27.80	5.56	0.19	33.55		100.00	

Source: Director, Horticulture (J&amp;K)

## Annexure-d 70 : District-wise and kind-wise production of fruit 2007-08

District	Area under Fresh Fruit (ha)									Area under Dry fruit (ha)				Grand total	%age to total
	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Cherry	Mango	Ber	Citrus	Other fresh	Total fresh	Walnut	Almond	Other dry	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	17	18
Srinagar	19100	2230	62	2415	-	-	-	3434	27241	1830	77	141	2048	29289	1.79
Ganderbal	33250	2200	330	1100	-	-	-	2620	39500	6150	14	2	6166	45666	2.80
Budgam	61614	7117	99	212	-	-	-	900	69942	8354	6272	-	14626	84568	5.18
Baramulla	459953	1894	154	387	-	-	1	791	463180	6400	3	-	6403	469583	28.75
Bandipora	54298	659	31	111	-	-	-	1286	56385	2505	4	-	2509	58894	3.61
Kupwara	152163	2262	59	501	-	-	5	1565	156555	22103	-	-	22103	178658	10.94
Anantnag	101141	4992	1648	643	-	-	-	3210	111634	41180	196	-	41376	153010	9.37
Kulgam	98625	4861	761	256	-	-	-	2069	106572	18752	-	-	18752	125324	7.67
Pulwama	93959	1188	986	52	-	-	-	240	96425	7051	4621	-	11672	108097	6.62
Shopian	215448	2694	121	4930	-	-	-	25	223218	7267	44	-	7311	230529	14.12
Leh	3635	8	2990	-	-	-	-	17	6650	109	1	-	110	6760	0.41
Kargil	972	5	4557	6	-	-	-	10	5550	11	1	-	12	5562	0.34
Jammu	-	-	-	-	5037	2259	1947	3135	12378	-	-	-	-	12378	0.76
Samba	-	-	-	-	5951	11221	5271	4232	26675	-	-	-	-	26675	1.63
Kathua	932	2301	98	-	8248	1689	7333	7310	27911	2861	4	-	2865	30776	1.88
Doda	4430	717	124	4	-	-	22	675	5972	3559	4	-	3563	9535	0.58
Kisthwar	2861	575	127	-	-	-	-	202	3765	2641	1	-	2642	6407	0.39
Ramban	4381	1121	94	9	-	-	13	691	6309	2011	9	-	2020	8329	0.51
Poonch	213	1794	118	-	1242	701	1263	1564	6895	1485	6	76	1567	8462	0.52
Rajouri	2650	7090	82	1	-	-	270	2711	12804	6600	1	6	6607	19411	1.19
Udhampur	1517	1964	227	2	323	305	229	1911	6478	3757	-	16	3773	10251	0.63
Reasi	703	188	98	-	243	70	784	725	2811	2155	3	-	2158	4969	0.30
J&K State	1311845	45860	12766	10629	21044	16245	17138	39323	1474850	146781	11261	241	158283	1633133	100.00
%age to total fresh and dry	80.33	2.81	0.78	0.65	1.29	0.99	1.05	2.41	90.31	8.99	0.69	0.01	9.69	100.00	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture Jammu/Kashmir

## Annexure-d 71 : Export of fruits outside State(Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Year	Fresh	Dry	Total
1	2	3	4
1989-90	5.01	0.17	5.18
1995-96	6.87	0.28	7.15
1999-00	7.72	0.13	7.85
2001-02	6.47	0.16	6.63
2003-04	7.62	0.13	7.75
2004-05	8.20	0.14	8.34
2005-06	7.59	0.092	7.68
2006-07	6.78	0.14	6.92
2007-08	7.34	0.16	7.50
2008-09	11.01	0.16	11.17
2009-10(P)	6.00	0.10	6.10

P : Provisional (ending December, 2009) Source : Agriculture Deptt. J&amp;K

Annexure-d 72 : Number of Fruit Growers Co-operative Societies 2006-07

S.No	District	No of Societies	%age	Membership (Nos)	Fruit Marketed (lakh tones)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anantnag	35	13.41	2826	NA
2	Pulwama	27	10.35	1757	NA
3	Srinagar	9	3.45	608	NA
4	Budgam	23	8.81	2027	NA
5	Baramulla	60	22.99	4988	NA
6	Kupwara	27	10.34	2240	NA
7	Leh	-	-	-	NA
8	Kargil	4	1.53	59	NA
9	Jammu	20	7.66	939	2650
10	Udhampur	18	6.90	1158	214
11	Doda	14	5.36	874	1450
12	Kathua	8	3.07	431	836
13	Rajouri	6	2.30	408	734
14	Poonch	10	3.83	879	1040
	Total	261	100.00	19194	6924*

\*: Excluding Kashmir Division, Leh and Kargil Districts.

Source:- Directorate of Horticulture (P&amp;M), J &amp; K

Annexure-d 73 : Specie-wise Live Stock Population

S. No.	Category	Number in Lakhs		
		16th Live Stock Census 1997	17th Live Stock Census 2003	Increase / Decrease in %age
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cattle	31.754 (34.61)	30.839 (31.15)	-2.88
2	Buffaloes	7.878 (8.59)	10.395 (10.50)	31.95
3	Sheep	31.695 (34.54)	34.107 (34.45)	7.61
4	Goats	18.095 (19.72)	20.549 (20.76)	7.74
5	Horses & Ponies	1.412 (1.54)	1.717 (1.73)	21.60
6	Donkeys/Mules	0.432 (0.47)	0.641 (0.65)	48.38
7	Pigs	0.118 (0.13)	0.017 (0.02)	-85.59
8	Yaks/Mithun	0.330 (0.36)	0.712 (0.72)	115.76
9	Camels	0.037 (0.04)	0.016 (0.02)	-56.76
	Total Live Stock Population	91.751 (100.00)	98.993 (100.00)	7.89

Figures in brackets indicate %age.

Source :- Live Stock Census



Annexure-d 74 : Live Stock Population by Districts 1997 and 2003

S. No.	District	Live Stock Lakh Nos.				Live Stock (2003) per Sq. Km of area (No)	Average Live Stock (2003) per 2001 census household (No)
		2003	%age	1997	Increase/ decrease (%age) over 1997		
1	Anantnag	6.750	6.82	7.569	-10.82	169	4
2	Pulwama	3.695	3.73	4.675	-20.96	264	4
3	Srinagar	2.564	2.59	2.726	-5.94	115	2
4	Budgam	3.289	3.32	4.170	-21.13	240	4
5	Baramulla	6.948	7.02	7.682	-9.55	151	4
6	Kupwara	3.174	3.21	4.806	-33.96	133	4
7	Leh	3.991	4.03	2.527	57.93	9	17
8	Kargil	2.520	2.55	3.630	-30.58	18	15
9	Jammu	7.487	7.56	11.030	-32.12	242	2
10	Udhampur	16.168	16.33	10.748	50.43	355	13
11	Doda	15.053	15.21	9.765	54.15	129	14
12	Kathua	7.435	7.51	10.003	-25.67	280	8
13	Rajouri	11.811	11.93	7.514	57.19	449	15
14	Poonch	8.108	8.19	4.906	65.27	484	14
	J & K State	98.993	100.00	91.751	7.89	98	6

Source:- Live Stock Census (1997 and 2003)

Annexure-d 75 : Animal Care Facilities in J&K

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (P)	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	311	347	324	318
2	Mobile Dispensaries	Nos.	56	56	47	48
3	First Aid Centres	Nos.	84	118	158	166
4	Intensive Care Dev. Centres	Nos.	349	350	371	369
5	Live Stock Dev. Centres	Nos.	185	231	239	244
6	Frozen Semen Centres	Nos.	116	135	134	132
7	Others	Nos.	620	527	579	634
8	Patients treated (Lakhs) (P)					
	a) Treated against various diseases	Lakh	44.07	34.98	55.08	47.84
	b) Dosed against Liver fluke	Lakh	89.54	89.46	105.70	96.91
	c) Vaccinated against rinderpest	Lakh	13.62	13.08	-	26.10

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry/Sheep Husbandry

Annexure-d 76 : Estimated Live Stock Products

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Magnitude				
			2002-03	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Milk Production	000 Mts	1392.679	1403.339	1430.43	1485.16	1515.29
2	Per capita daily availability of milk	Mgs	357	350	360 ml	343	341
3	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs	60.336	69.604	67.19	68.57	70.83
4	Egg Production	Lakh Nos.	5999.671	5581.552	5211.58	6263.63	6667.74
5	Dung Production	000 Tonnes	6983.461	6151.011	5977.27	6138.87	6284.49
6	Meat Production						
	a. Red	Lakh Kg	212.567	210.503	204.268	209.30	215.59
	b. White	- do -	56.472	54.598	55.379	56.82	59.83
	Total (a + b)	- do -	269.039	265.101	259.65	266.12	275.42

Source : Directorate of Eco. & Sts. J&K

Annexure-d 77 : Import of Live Stock (Nos)

S.No.	Year	Sheep & Goats	%Increase
1	2	3	4
1	1999-00	1257445	
2	2000-01	1431096	13.81
3	2001-02	1293074	(-) 9.64
4	2002-03	1402964	8.50
5	2003-04	1377847	(-) 1.79
6	2004-05	1361728	(-) 1.17
7	2005-06	1466237	7.67
8	2006-07	1454741	(-)0.78
9	2007-08	1628342	11.93

Source: Excise Commissioner, J&K

## Annexure-d 78 : Poultry Co-operative Societies (2007-08)

S. No.	District	No. of Societies	Percentage	Members (No)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Anantnag	7	2.27	100
2	Kulgam	2	0.65	100
3	Pulwama	26	8.41	620
4	Shopian	6	1.94	230
5	Srinagar	7	2.27	350
6	Ganderbal	23	7.44	761
7	Budgam	70	22.65	1550
8	Baramuulla	11	3.56	480
9	Bandipora	22	7.12	230
10	Kupwara	12	3.88	299
11	Leh	0	0.00	0
12	Kargil	5	1.62	118
13	Jammu	43	13.92	732
14	Samba (CAD)	3	0.97	33
15	Udhampur	6	1.94	67
16	Reasi	1	0.32	10
17	Doda	3	0.97	78
18	Kisthwar	1	0.32	42
19	Ramban	4	1.29	144
20	Kathua	9	2.91	172
21	Rajouri	16	5.18	280
22	Poonch	20	6.47	209
23	Tawi Command Area Dev. (Kathua)	12	3.88	134
	Total	309	100	6739

Source : Registrar Co-operative Societies (Jammu and Kashmir)

Annexure-d 79 : Distribution of forests by District

S. No.	District	Geographical area Sq. Kms.	Forest Area Sq. Kms	Percentage of Forest Area to total forests	Forest area as Percentage of Geographical area
<b>( A ) Kashmir Division</b>					
1	Anantnag	3984	2068	10.22	51.90
2	Pulwama	1398	810	4.00	57.94
3	Srinagar	2228	380	1.88	17.06
4	Budgam	1371	477	2.36	34.79
5	Baramulla	4588	2690	13.30	58.63
6	Kupwara	2379	1703	8.42	71.58
	Total "A".	15948	8128	40.18	50.97
<b>( B ) Ladakh Division</b>					
7	Leh	45110	29	0.14	0.06
8	Kargil	14036	7	0.04	0.05
	Total "B"	59146	36	0.18	0.06
<b>( C ) Jammu Division</b>					
9	Jammu	3097	959	4.74	30.97
10	Udhampur	4550	2343	11.58	51.49
11	Doda	11691	5555	27.46	47.52
12	Kathua	2651	991	4.90	37.82
13	Rajouri	2630	1267	6.26	48.17
14	Poonch	1674	951	4.70	56.81
	Total "C".	26293	12066	59.64	45.89
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C )</b>		<b>101387</b>	<b>20230</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>19.95</b>

All figures indicate area on this side of control line and exclude area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

Source: Census Department

Annexure-d 80 : Export of Minor Forest Produce

S.No	Produce	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Anardana	Qtls	2154.00	100.00	1629.00	2120.00	980.00	909.84	1172.56
2	Bunafosha	-do-	643.00	237.00	225.00	3.40	-	-	-
3	Brahmibooti	-do-	443.00	411.00	472.00	74.00	-	-	-
4	Dios coria	-do-	1896.00	2213.00	1336.00	626.00	-	3300.08	-
5	Kuth	-do-	260.00	236.00	92.00	2123.00	8.00	63.24	-
6	Dhoop	-do-	1763.00	1284.00	491.00	233.00	8.85	422.49	-
7	Rasount	-do-	980.00	833.00	770.00	137.00	54.00	-	84.00
8	Resin	-do-	2250.00	8157.00	1260.00	90.00	1626.00	-	11645.72
9	Timber	000 Cums	11.47	11.58	0.00	4.87	-	3.11	-
10	Cricket bats	Lakh Nos	7.90	9.47	11.82	5.75	-	-	-
11	Terpene oil	litres	944373.00	746070.00	554194.00	997594.00	598097.00	191058.00	243.33 (Qtls)
12	Kour	Qtls	282.00	478.00	212.00	0.00	8.00	153.31	-
13	Rosin	Qtls	88333.00	66763.00	39717.00	42408.00	83504.00	31147.80	12318.67
14	Deodar oil	litres	0.00	275.00	0.00	3397.00	-	-	-
15	Kushkbal	Qtls	0.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	-	11.15	-
16	Kikarosighi	Qtls	0.00	0.00	104.00	276.00	-	-	-
17	Aftinoon	Qtls	0.00	0.00	31.00	38.00	-	-	-
18	Revand	Qtls	0.00	0.00	69.00	108.00	-	-	-
19	Vilveriagrass	Qtls	0.00	0.00	186.00	3.00	-	-	-
20	Beloodona	Qtls	0.00	0.00	117.00	15.00	-	-	-
21	Chillian oil	Litres	0.00	0.00	0.00	760.00	-	93.39	33.31 (Qtls)
22	Rosion oil	Litres	0.00	0.00	0.00	44800.00	-	-	-
23	Pine oil	Litres	0.00	0.00	0.00	122766.00	-	71200.00	-
24	Guichian	Qtls	0.00	0.00	0.00	6754.00	-	-	34.06
25	Velerina Roots	Qtls	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	-	-	-
26	Semifinished Crafts	Nos	0.00	0.00	0.00	112264.00	-	-	-
27	Walnut Gunbutts	Pieces	0.00	0.00	0.00	3264.00	10086.00	-	-
28	Others	Qtls/ltrs.	2822.00	3715.00	2292.00	3069.00	2778/ 2994.195	11419.89/ 42900	2960.75 7769.84

Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division J & K

Annexure-d 81 : District-wise Number of Fishing Licence-Holders

S.No	District	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (ending 12/2008)	
		Number of Licence holders	Percentage Share	Number of Licence holders	Percentage Share	Number of Licence holders	Percentage Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anantnag	1091	7	976	7	857	7
2	Pulwama	585	4	423	3	476	4
3	Srinagar	3444	24	2089	16	2097	16
4	Budgam	438	3	434	3	446	3
5	Baramulla	3807	26	1515	12	1363	10
6	Kupwara	380	2	337	3	352	3
7	Leh	232	1	28	0.2	20	Neg.
8	Kargil	123	1	38	0.3	50	Neg.
9	Jammu	1311	9	921	7	973	7
10	Udhampur	853	6	513	4	524	4
11	Doda	544	4	323	2	326	3
12	Kathua	753	5	665	5	530	4
13	Rajouri	670	5	617	5	595	5
14	Poonch	412	3	370	3	330	3
15	Kulgam	-	-	210	2	266	2
16	Shopian	-	-	19	0.1	15	Neg.
17	Ganderbal	-	-	1146	9	1322	10
18	Bandipora	-	-	1802	14	1850	14
19	Samba	-	-	150	1	158	1
20	Reasi	-	-	253	2	269	2
21	Kishtwar	-	-	106	1	108	1
22	Ramban	-	-	93	1	99	1
	Total	14643	100	13028	100	13026	100

Neg. Negligible

Annexure-d 82 : Co-operative Societies and their features (2007-08) (P)

S. No	District	No. of Societies	% age of total	Area per society ( Sq. Km.)	Membership ( Lakh No. )	Average No. of members	Owned funds ( lakh Rs.)	Working capital ( lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anantnag	55	3.20	53.04	0.480	873	89.80	700.64
2	Kulgam	29	1.69	36.79	0.280	966	22.41	82.41
3	Pulwama	85	4.94	12.78	0.350	412	100.53	105.10
4	Shopian	37	2.15	8.43	0.230	622	45.97	42.20
5	Srinagar	182	10.58	6.50	0.170	93	35.42	139.29
6	Ganderbal	27	1.57	38.70	0.100	370	72.11	190.64
7	Budgam	127	7.38	10.80	0.480	378	6.67	55.81
8	Baramulla	77	4.48	54.42	0.620	805	1253.01	21487.11
9	Bandipora	50	2.91	7.96	0.090	180	48.42	144.00
10	Kupwara	47	2.73	50.62	0.270	426	38.77	94.28
11	Leh	107	6.22	421.59	0.200	93	471.13	621.30
12	Kargil	106	6.16	132.42	0.100	670	3.06	18.46
13	Jammu	214	12.44	10.92	0.710	112	139.69	1718.00
14	Samba	39	2.27	23.33	0.240	590	119.72	420.39
15	Udahmpr	100	5.81	24.73	0.230	85	138.15	1176.95
16	Reasi	32	1.86	53.13	0.085	459	20.80	182.07
17	Doda	58	3.37	51.47	0.147	207	26.80	80.96
18	Kishtwar	16	0.93	483.56	0.120	681	8.45	19.37
19	Ramban	29	1.69	46.41	0.109	276	22.61	51.08
20	Kathua	40	2.33	62.55	0.080	875	41.08	102.71
21	Rajouri	108	6.28	24.35	0.350	185	82.92	347.00
22	Poonch	80	4.65	20.93	0.200	313	35.26	448.78
23	Tawi Command Area Dev	75	4.36	58.95	0.250	333	86.96	287.15
		1720	100.00		5.891	343	2909.74	28515.70

P : Provisional

Source: Registrar Cooperative Societies, J&amp;K

Annexure-d 83 : District-wise details (in hectares) of Net Area Sown, Net Area Irrigated, Gross Area Sown And Gross Area Irrigated for the year 2007-08

District	Net Area Irrigated	Net Area Sown	Percentage NAI/NAS	Gross Area Irrigated	Gross Area Sown	Percentage GAI/GAS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantnag	30016	46502	64.55	51741	72041	71.82
Kulgam	20176	30707	65.70	26292	37756	69.64
Pulwama	21629	32245	67.08	38931	56984	68.32
Shopian	13262	19544	67.86	18393	25186	73.03
Srinagar	3750	4293	87.35	5228	6366	82.12
Ganderbal	10957	14418	76.00	14163	18431	76.84
Budgam	27249	42687	63.83	35031	53677	65.26
Baramulla	29523	64976	45.44	31307	67467	46.40
Bandipora	11435	20347	56.20	11746	21564	54.47
Kupwara	22851	45705	50.00	22851	45705	50.00
Leh	10212	10212	100.00	10619	10619	100.00
Kargil	9751	9751	100.00	10614	10614	100.00
Jammu	52547	81192	64.72	102391	169444	60.43
Samba	6724	28464	23.62	14996	60262	24.88
Udhampur	2744	48508	5.66	4172	80259	5.20
Doda	2830	30107	9.40	3826	38606	9.91
Kathua	17653	61010	28.93	39153	128055	30.58
Ramban	1289	18242	7.07	1453	24937	5.83
Rajouri	4988	53638	9.30	8312	98459	8.44
Reasi	1693	26346	6.43	2370	38783	6.11
Kishtwar	3072	17544	17.51	3072	22750	13.50
Poonch	3693	27565	13.40	6518	45970	14.18
J&K	308044	734003	41.97	463179	1133935	40.85

Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&amp;K

Annexure-d 84 : Area (in hectares) under Crops and Area Irrigated (2006-07)

S. No	Crop	Area under the crop	Area irrigated under the crop	Area irrigated under the crop as %age to area sown under the same crop	Area irrigated under the crop as %age of total area irrigated under all crops
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice	252516	230847	91.42	50.32
2	Wheat	266106	47033	17.67	10.25
3	Maize	323598	21679	6.70	4.73
4	Oil Seeds	64297	44266	68.85	9.65
5	Fruit & Vegetables	83955	34434	41.01	7.51
6	Others	135934	80478	59.20	17.54
	Total	1126406	458737	40.73	100.00

Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&amp;K

## Annexure-d 85: NABARD and its activities

PARTICULARS	COLD STORAGE	CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE STORE (CA STORE)	RURAL GODOWN (OPERATIONAL 31.03.2012)
OBJECTIVE	To promote setting up of cold storage/storages in the country for creation of cold chain infrastructure from farm to the consumer and modernization/ rehabilitation of cold storage and addition in onion storage capacity	To promote setting up of cold storage/storages in the country for creation of cold chain infrastructure from farm to the consumer and modernization/ rehabilitation of cold storage and addition in onion storage capacity	Creation of scientific storage capacity with allied activities to meet their requirements of farmers for strong farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs. Prevention of distressed sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit
ELIGIBLE ORGANISATIONS	Co-operative companies, corporation, proprietary /partnership firm, AMPC, marketing boards, agro-processing Co-op Growers' Associations	Co-operative companies, corporation, proprietary /partnership firm, AMPC, marketing boards, agro-processing Co-op Growers' Associations	For new construction: Individuals, farmer /grower partnership /proprietary firm, NGOs SHGs companies, federation Agri. Produce marketing companies, marketing board, and Agro processing corporation. For renovation: Co-operatives only
PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 25% promoter's contribution</li> <li>■ 33.33% Subsidy in case of hilly area subject to a maximum of Rs.66.66 Lacs</li> <li>■ Term loan by Bank at PLR+1%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 25% promoter's contribution</li> <li>■ 33.33% Subsidy in case of hilly area subject to a maximum of Rs.66.66 Lacs</li> <li>■ Term loan by Bank at PLR+1%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 20% owner min. contribution</li> <li>■ 46.67% term loan from eligible financing institutions</li> <li>■ 33.33% subsidy from the govt. subject to a maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs 62.50. lac</li> <li>■ 25% of the capital costs of the project to the categories of the farmers, agriculture graduates, cooperative and state / central were Housing Corporation subject to maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs.46.87 lacs.</li> <li>■ 15% of the capital cost of project to all other categories of individuals, companies and corporation etc. subject to maximum ceiling on subsidy of Rs.28.12 lac s .</li> <li>■ 25% of the capital cost of the project for renovation of go down of cooperatives with assistance from NCDC</li> </ul> <p>Pledge loan facilities: The farmers keeping their produce in the go downs shall be eligible to avail pledge loan on hypothecation of their produce</p>
ELIGIBILITY SUBSIDY:	Normative cost: Rs4000/-per MT. Estimated project cost Rs2.00 crore per unit. Subsidy: 33.33% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 66.66 lakh	Normative cost: Rs. 32000/-MT Estimated project: Rs. 16.00 crore per unit with maximum capacity of 5000 MT Subsidy:33.33% Subject to ceiling of Rs 5.33 crore	A)For go down up to 100 tones capacity project cost as appraised by financing bank or actual cost or Rs2500 per tone of storage capacity ,which ever is lower. B) For go down exceeding 1000 tones capacity-project cost as appraised by financing bank or actual cost or Rs.1875 per tone of storage capacity ,which ever is lower. However for go downs exceeding 1000 tones capacity, the subsidy would be restricted to that admissible for capacity of 1000 tones only. C) for renovation go downs by cooperatives –project cost as appraised by the bank /NCDC or actual cost of Rs. 500 per tone of storage capacity which ever is lower. The capacity of go down shall be calculated@ 0.4 MT per cubicmeter.

Annexure-d 86: NABARD and its activities

<p>PROCEDURE FOR SANCTION OF PROJECT AND RELEASE OF SUBSIDY</p>	<p>NABARD would release 50% of eligible subsidy participating bank in advance to kept in the subsidy reserve fund account of the concerned borrower in the bank to be adjust finally against loan amount of the bank on completion of the project., this amount of 50% of advance subsidy would be released by NABARD to the participating banks on submission of a brief project profile in prescribed Performa containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Name address location of the project/beneficiary.</li> <li>■ Promoter's profile.</li> <li>■ Name of associate bank(s)</li> <li>■ Nature/main activities under the project, its capacity, size.</li> <li>■ item-wise financial projections</li> <li>■ mean of finance</li> <li>■ Brief coverage on technical feasibility and financial viability.</li> <li>■ Other information if any.</li> </ul> <p>The remaining 50% of subsidy amount would be disbursed to the participating banks only after conduct of inspection by the monitoring committee consist of official from NABARD/participating banks and in-charge of NHB's center.</p>	<p>NABARD would release 50% of eligible subsidy participating bank in advance to kept in the subsidy reserve fund account of the concerned borrower in the bank to be adjust finally against loan amount of the bank on completion of the project., this amount of 50% of advance subsidy would be released by NABARD to the participating banks on submission of a brief project profile in prescribed Performa containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Name address location of the project/beneficiary.</li> <li>■ Promoter's profile.</li> <li>■ Name of associate bank(s)</li> <li>■ Nature/main activities under the project, its capacity, size.</li> <li>■ item-wise financial projections</li> <li>■ mean of finance</li> <li>■ Brief coverage on technical feasibility and financial viability.</li> <li>■ Other information if The remaining 50% of subsidy amount would be disbursed to the participating banks only after conduct of inspection by the monitoring committee consist of official from NABARD/participating banks and in-charge of NHB's center.</li> </ul>	<p>NABARD would release 50% of eligible subsidy participating bank in advance to kept in the subsidy reserve fund account of the concerned borrower in the bank to be adjust finally against loan amount of the bank on completion of the project., this amount of 50% of advance subsidy would be released by NABARD to the participating banks on submission of a brief project profile in prescribed Performa.</p> <p>The remaining 50% of subsidy amount would be disbursed to participating bank only after conduct of inspection by the monitoring committee consisting of official from NABARD/ participating bank and Directorate of marketing and inspection in the concerned state.</p>
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Annexure-d 87: NABARD and its activities

<p>ADJUSTMENT IN Borrower's account</p>	<p>The subsidy released by NABARD to the bank on behalf of individual unit will be kept in a separate account by the bank. The adjustment of the subsidy will be on the pattern of back ended subsidy. Accordingly, the full project cost including the subsidy amount but excluding the margin money. Contributing from the beneficiary would be disbursed as loan by the bank . The repayment schedule will be drawn on the loan amount in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjust after the bank loan portion (Excluding subsidy) is liquidated.</p> <p>No interest should be applied on subsidy amount by the bank .In view of this, for the purpose of charging interest on the loan , the subsidy amount should be excluded.</p>	<p>The subsidy released by NABARD to the bank on behalf of individual unit will be kept in a separate account by the bank. The adjustment of the subsidy will be on the pattern of back ended subsidy. Accordingly, the full project cost including the subsidy amount but excluding the margin money. Contributing from the beneficiary would be disbursed as loan by the bank . The repayment schedule will be drawn on the loan amount in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjust after the bank loan portion (Excluding subsidy) is liquidated.</p> <p>No interest should be applied on subsidy amount by the bank .In view of this, for the purpose of charging interest on the loan , the subsidy amount should be excluded.</p>	<p>The subsidy released by NABARD to the bank on behalf of individual project will be kept in a separate-wise account the adjustment of the subsidy will be on the pattern of back ended subsidy. Accordingly, the full project cost including the subsidy amount but excluding the margin money. Contributing from the beneficiary would be disbursed as loan by the bank The repayment schedule will be drawn on the loan amount in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjusted after full bank loan component net of subsidy with interest is liquidated but not before the date of disbursement of first installment of the loan. No interest should be applied on subsidy amount by the bank .In view of this, for the purpose of charging interest on the loan , the subsidy amount should be excluded.</p>
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Annexure-d 88 : Annual Survey of Industries

Characteristics	Unit	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
Factories	No	393	356	348	342
Fixed capital	Rs.in Lakhs	29300	33860	36401	38200
Working Capital	"	27400	17536	19375	18900
Workers	No	20187	18371	19162	21993
Total Persons engaged	"	26311	23216	24473	26952
Wages to workers	Rs.in Lakhs	7700	7162	7535	8600
Total emoluments	"	11500	10578	11525	12900
Fuel consumed	"	6600	7382	8757	9100
Material consumed	"	104000	94616	104763	127100
Total Inputs	"	139600	114288	133439	176500
Products/by products	"	140800	125091	138113	163700
Value of output	"	164600	134272	154879	199600
Depreciation	"	3800	4036	5203	4400
Net value added	"	21300	15947	16237	18800
Gross value added	"	25000	19984	21440	23100

Source : Publication Annual Survey of Industries

Annexure-d 89 : Salient features of 5th Economic Census – 2005

S.No	Particulars		4th EC 1998	5th EC 2005	AAGR* (1995-2005)
<b>1. Establishments (in number)</b>					
1	Number of Establishments	Rural	110530	183118	7.48
		Urban	105070	141790	4.37
		Combined	215600	324908	6.03
2	Number of Agricultural Establishments	Rural	1769	2152	2.84
		Urban	186	433	12.83
		Combined	1955	2585	4.07
3	Number of Non-Agricultural Establishments	Rural	108761	180966	7.54
		Urban	104884	141357	4.36
		Combined	213645	322323	6.05
<b>2. Employment (in number)</b>					
4	Number of persons employed	Rural	217415	367044	7.77
		Urban	256225	384481	5.97
		Combined	473640	751525	6.82
5	Number of persons engaged in Agricultural Enterprises	Rural	3507	5236	5.89
		Urban	385	1611	22.69
		Combined	3892	6847	8.40
6	Number of persons engaged in Non-Agricultural Enterprises	Rural	213908	361808	7.80
		Urban	255840	382870	5.93
		Combined	469748	744678	6.80
<b>3. Number of Establishments with 10 or more workers in Non-agricultural activities</b>					
7	Number of Establishments with 10 or more workers	Combined	5676	5980	9.34

\* Average Annual Growth Rate

Source: Economic Census 4th and 5th



## Annexure-d 90 : District-wise details of handloom units:

S. No.	District	Loies		Puttos		Tweeds		Blankets		Raffal		Pashmina		Dustui Khaddi		Total (A)	
		Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.	Units (No.)	Emp.
1	Srinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	154	0	0	145	154
2	Budgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	10
3	Pulwama	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	28	28
4	Anantnag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	16	16
5	Baramulla	0	0	0	0	9	9	4	4	8	8	10	10	5	5	36	36
6	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	2	0	0	8	8
7	Shapian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Bandipara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu	2	20	0	0	0	0	2	40	1	4	1	14	1	5	7	83
12	Samba	2	30	0	0	0	0	3	60	1	6	1	12	3	23	10	131
13	Kathua	2	20	1	5	1	5	5	105	3	25	2	16	10	90	24	266
14	Rajouri	18	36	0	0	0	0	20	40	4	8	0	0	20	40	62	124
15	Paonch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Udhampur	66	190	0	0	0	0	78	144	10	20	0	0	45	90	199	444
17	Reasi	6	12	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	24
18	Ramban	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	38
19	Dada	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	841
20	Kishtwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	64	2	67	0	0	0	0	5	131
	Total	96	308	1	5	24	28	157	1348	65	174	171	218	84	253	598	2334

Annexure-d 91 : Rank Wise Distribution of Estimated Literacy Rate (2008) at Regional Level

S.No	District	Literacy Rate (%)								
		Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kashmir Division										
(A) Kashmir Region										
1	Srinagar	73.88	63.22	68.87	82.17	68.57	75.72	81.56	68.19	75.21
2	Anantnag	77.01	54.32	66.24	74.91	65.92	70.65	76.57	56.75	67.16
3	Shopian	80.00	51.36	66.54	83.50	67.21	75.77	80.20	52.29	67.08
4	Pulwama	68.54	54.04	61.72	82.43	64.47	73.91	70.29	55.38	63.28
5	Baramulla	64.46	47.93	56.69	79.87	50.46	65.91	67.29	48.40	58.39
6	Kulgam	63.93	47.49	56.20	70.58	53.65	62.54	64.13	47.68	56.40
7	Bandipora	64.96	42.57	54.44	82.74	52.87	68.56	67.29	43.94	56.30
8	Ganderbal	61.00	45.21	53.58	70.79	67.69	69.32	61.62	46.67	54.59
9	Budgam	59.16	41.18	50.71	72.88	50.95	62.47	60.46	42.12	51.83
10	Kupwara	54.06	43.77	49.22	76.12	63.82	70.28	54.91	44.56	50.05
Sub Total(A)		65.00	47.82	56.92	80.53	64.88	73.10	69.16	52.45	61.28
(B) Ladakh Region										
1	Leh	70.43	64.91	67.84	90.90	77.67	84.62	75.40	68.05	71.94
2	Kargil	65.68	53.27	59.85	80.02	72.47	76.44	66.96	55.00	61.33
Sub Total(B)		67.82	58.50	63.44	87.95	76.26	82.40	71.14	61.48	66.59
Kmr (A+B) Division		65.13	48.32	57.23	80.73	65.17	73.34	69.24	52.82	61.50
Jammu Region/Division										
1	Jammu	84.66	79.83	82.39	89.53	80.47	85.23	86.95	80.14	83.73
2	Samba	85.35	76.93	81.39	87.80	78.68	83.47	85.96	77.37	81.91
3	Kathua	80.20	55.70	68.68	79.80	73.19	76.66	80.14	58.30	69.86
4	Udhampur	71.34	55.00	63.66	84.36	75.70	80.25	74.04	59.36	67.13
5	Ramban	75.06	55.31	65.78	83.25	75.66	79.65	75.63	56.74	66.74
6	Doda	78.13	47.49	63.73	82.82	73.66	78.48	78.45	49.29	64.74
7	Kisthwar	72.91	50.37	62.31	80.30	64.09	72.61	73.48	51.45	63.12
8	Poonch	68.64	51.82	60.73	72.58	65.36	69.15	68.90	52.69	61.28
9	Reasi	65.28	42.09	54.38	69.30	66.05	67.76	65.61	44.06	55.47
10	Rajouri	62.04	29.76	46.87	79.16	73.32	76.39	62.90	32.00	48.37
Jmu. Region /Division		75.99	57.93	67.51	86.73	78.04	82.61	78.41	62.52	70.92
J&K State		70.08	52.70	61.91	83.15	70.37	77.08	73.30	57.11	65.67

Annexure-d 92 : Estimated Literacy Rate by districts for the year 2009 excluding 0-6 year population (J&amp;K)

S. No	District	Literacy Rate (%) by Sex		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Anantnag	69.74	76.10	62.04
2	Kulgam	58.98	66.50	50.47
3	Pulwama	64.48	71.49	57.59
4	Shopian	68.79	81.91	54.50
5	Srinagar	77.14	83.06	70.71
6	Ganderbal	56.52	63.12	49.19
7	Budgam	53.00	61.33	43.56
8	Baramulla	60.01	68.56	50.42
9	Bandipora	57.92	68.51	45.96
10	Kupwara	50.90	56.25	46.55
11	Leh	75.42	69.97	72.77
12	Kargil	61.82	68.07	56.58
13	Jammu	86.59	87.26	81.59
14	Udhampur	68.62	74.91	61.63
15	Samba	84.77	86.27	78.82
16	Kathua	70.46	80.74	58.80
17	Reasi	56.96	66.48	46.33
18	Doda	66.85	80.26	51.72
19	Kishtwar	65.23	75.29	53.88
20	Ramban	68.85	77.44	59.17
21	Rajouri	59.19	70.76	46.07
22	Poonch	62.54	71.11	54.78
	J&K	67.89	74.96	59.71

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, J&amp;K

Annexure-d 93 : District-wise distribution of Post Offices in J&amp;K as on March 31, 2008

District	Head Offices			Sub Offices			Extra Departmental Sub Office			Extra Departmental Branch Offices			Total			Average per Post Office	
	Ur	Ru	To	Ur	Ru	To	Ur	Ru	To	Ur	Ru	To	Ur	Ru	To	Area sq km	Pop Nos
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anantnag	1	-	1	14	7	21	-	-	-	-	138	138	15	145	160	24.90	8576
Pulwama	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	1	93	94	7	97	104	13.44	7344
Srinagar	1	-	1	35	2	37	3	1	4	13	34	47	52	37	89	25.03	15813
Budgam	-	-	-	12	0	12	-	-	-	3	64	67	15	64	79	17.35	9323
Baramulla	1	-	1	10	6	16	1	1	2	8	167	175	20	174	194	23.65	7057
Kupwara	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	72	72	2	76	78	30.50	9759
Leh	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	48	48	2	52	54	835.37*	2541
Kargil	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	46	46	2	50	52	269.92	2685
Jammu	2	-	2	61	8	69	3	6	9	2	153	155	68	167	235	13.18	7913
Udhampur	1	-	1	12	10	22	2	-	2	1	155	156	16	165	181	25.14	4808
Doda	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	2	117	119	10	123	133	87.90	6089
Kathua	1	-	1	7	9	16	2	1	3	-	123	123	10	133	143	18.54	4502
Rajouri	1	-	1	4	7	11	-	2	2	1	110	111	6	119	125	21.04	4525
Poonch	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	59	60	2	62	64	26.16	6814
J&K State	9	-	9	175	74	249	11	11	22	32	1379	1411	227	1464	1691	60.00*	7021

Ur = Urban, Ru = Rural, To = Total, Pop = Population \* position of area on this side of line of control.

Annexure-d 94 : Item-wise detail of goods imported since inception of cross LOC trade(21.10.2008) upto 31.05.2009 through Chakkan –da-Bagh Poonch

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Amount (Pakistani currency)
1.	Rice	125 Bags	535050.00
2.	Onion	1.68 Bags	87940.00
3.	Potato	590 Bags	856050.00
4.	Garlic	21057 Bags	25704794.00
5.	Kinu	3092 Boxes	1051957.00
6.	Amrood	01 Bag	370.00
7.	Anar	200 Kgs	15000.00
8.	Frouter	1500Kgs	37000.00
9.	Malta	05 Bags	2700.00
10.	Chapple	8358 Pair	4220965.00
11.	Carpet	04 Bundles	154812.00
12.	Apple	36 Boxes	29050.00
13.	Shawls	1982 Nos.	910905.00
14.	Janamaz.	1851 Nos.	2257045.00
15.	Herbs	239 Bags	312762.00
16.	Grapes	10 Kg.	4000.00
17.	Peas	861 Kgs.	17200.00
18.	Lemon	200Kgs	9200.00
19.	Ginger	2251 Bags	17327581.00
20.	Muskmelon	105 Bags	61000.00
21.	Dry Dates	403 Bags	1017770.00
22.	Water melon	40 Bags	36000.00
23.	Kaju	01 Bag.	13000.00
24.	Darwakh	55 Bags	84400.00
25.	Mushakbala	176 Bags	891592.00
26.	Jamora	02 bags	36448.00
27.	Suit Cloth	07 Pcs.	3500.00
28.	Arwal	15 Bags	19000.00
29.	Gulab pittti	04 Bags	58600.00
30.	Ramanchini. .	20 Bags	26600.00
31.	Gulnar	51 Bags	207800.00
32.	Phool Gulab	12 Bags	6585.00
33.	Saramjan	21 Bags	368400.00
34.	Anjir	11 Bags	30200.00
35.	Apricot	06 Boxes	35100.00
36.	Mungi	20351 Bags	56979051.00
37.	Dry fruit	23. Bags	64580.00
38.	Almond	04 Bags	121560.00
39.	Dry Gaps	03 bags	12000.00
40.	Kishmish	11 bags	41000.00
41.	Freight & Labour	--	50400.00
	G.Total		113698967.00

## Annexure-d 95 : Itemwise detail of goods exported since inception of trade upto.31.5.2009, through Chakkan-Da-Bagh Poonch

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Amount
1.	Onion	72820 Bags	20130387.00
2.	Banana	10472 Bags	2892866.00
3.	Carrot	19 Bags	8844.00
4.	Apple	43 boxes	28550.00
5.	Cabbage	12 bags	2236.00
6.	Tomato	3910 Boxes	1098301.00
7.	Rajmash	122 bags.	338633
8.	Shawls	706 pieces	232107
9.	Potato	1160 Bags	289858.00
10.	Peas	5 bags	3402.00
11.	Kali-flower	20 bags	3755.00
12.	Honey	86 tins	64372.00
13.	Rugs	154 Nos.	61376.00
14.	Imli	205 Bags	125490.00
15.	Lady-finger	35 bags	25113.00
16.	Coconut	2798 bags	6007083.00
17.	Gari	1095 bags	3021596.00
18.	Green Chilly	84 bags	31540.00
19.	Narial	180 Bags	495000.00
20.	Grapes	2164 Bags	314707
21.	Pine-apple	2005 box	568704.00
22.	Mango	408 box	645299.00
23.	Papita	245 box	27008.00
24.	Dhania	2331 Bags	6770444.00
25.	Karala	4 Bags	3060.00
26.	Tawasheer	50 Bags	69205.00
27.	Moti-elachi	440 Pcs.	2452025.00
28.	Isabgool	20 Bags	239204.00
29.	Sonaf	01 Bag	4866.00
30.	Lemon	4270 Bags	3452852.00
31.	Piplamool	10 Bags	84372.00
32.	Magaz-Kheera	05 Bags	110116.00
33.	Walnut	14 Bags	40460.00
34.	Singada	02 Bags	1938.00
35.	Badam	05 Boxes	16940.00
36.	Anisoo	79 Bags	99260.00
37.	Maize	01 Bags	400.00
38.	Phatkari	226 Bags	309809.00
39.	Dabra	20 bags	15040.00
40.	Labour & Freight charges	-	201818.00
	G.Total		50288036.00

Annexure-d 96 : List of Imported goods from Chakoti POK to Salambad Uri 21.10.2008 to 3.6.2009

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Qty/Qtls.
1.	Orange	25297	3587.00
2.	Mango	216	21.70
3.	Pear	27	17.94
4.	Banana	-	15.60
5.	Grapes	430	32.80
6.	Guava	178	22.74
7.	Apple	686	109.50
8.	Pomegranate	-	170.40
9.	Onion	-	581.90
10.	Garlic	-	12171.75
11.	Ginger	-	241.18
12.	Rice	-	151.55
13.	Potato	-	54.00
14.	Mixed vegetables (Turnip, Radish, Cauliflower, carrot)	-	55.54
15.	Moong	-	8721.30
16.	Rajmah dal	-	8.00
17.	Maize	-	24.40
18.	Honey,	-	14.23
19.	Dry fruits (Dates, apricots, almond Giri, pista, magaz kishmish Jalgoza, fig & Zirish)	-	350.24
20.	Medicinal Herbs	-	83.00
21.	Jai-Nimaz	11610 No's	
22.	Stole	856 No's	-
23.	Carpet roll	165 pieces	-
24.	Carpet pieces	297 rolls	-
25.	Wall hanging	63 No's	-
26.	Bed sheet	10 sets	-
27.	Cushions	100 No's	-
28.	Peshawari Chapals	4053 pairs	-
	Total	-	26088.00

Number of consignments = 29

Number of Mini truck loads = 586

The cost of the commodities could not be mentioned as the same was not quoted in respect of any commodity by any trade.

Annexure-d 97 : List of Exported goods from Salambad Uri to Chakoti POK from 21.10.2008 to 3.6.2009

S.No	Name of the item	Qty.(No./Boxes)	Qty/Otts.
1	Apple	7052	910.00
2	Banana	-	633.10
3	Pomegranate	440	106.32
4	Grapes	9024	341.60
5	Mango	3010	498.59
6	Pine Apple	1532	418.17
7	Orange	34	4.75
8	Coconut fresh/dry	-	758.31
9	Kiwi fruit	358	4.28
10	Loquat	-	1.50
11	Melons/ water melons	-	75.89
12	Mosambi	-	0.60
13	Cherry	211	2.00
14	Strawberry	82.	0.80
15	Lemon	-	1123.97
16	Rajmah (dal)	-	664.54
17	Onion	-	7239.00
18	Tomato	-	655.65
19	Potato	-	48.51
20	Mixed vegetables (Cabbage. cauliflower. Raddish, turnip. saag & green chilli)	-	142.56
21	Peas	-	197084
22	Moong	-	226.45
23.	Almond giri	-	7.27
24	Walnut	-	7.52
25	Walnut Geri	-	82.50
26	Water chestnut giri	-	2.40
27	Honey	-	5.55
28	Spices/cakes/powder/saunf	-	44.19
29	Saffron	-	120.00 gm.
30	Canned mushroom/ cherry	20 tins	
31	Embroidery suits	1840 No's	
	Shawls/stoles		
32	Tamarind (Emli)		2.00
33	Nambium(Nadru)	-	7.50
34	Dehydrated veg.	-	0.05
35	Cushion cover	100 No's	
36	Papier-mache	500 No's	
	Total		15986

Number of consignments = 29

Number of Mini truck loads = 459

The cost of the commodities could not be mentioned as the same was not quoted in respect of any commodity by any trade.



Annexure-d 98 : Items to be Traded From Salamabad to Chakoti and Chakandabagh to Rawlakote

S.No	Items
1	Carpets
2	Rugs
3	Wall Hangings
4	Shawls and Stoles
5	Namdas
6	Gabbas
7	Embroidered items (including crewel)
8	Furniture including walnut furniture
9	Wooden handicrafts
10	Fresh fruits and vegetables
11	Dry fruits including walnuts
12	Saffron
13	Aromatic plants
14	Fruit bearing plants
15	Dhania, Moongi, Imli and Black Mushrooms
16	Kashmiri spices
17	Rajmah
18	Honey
19	Paper Machie products
20	Spring, Rubberised Coir/Foam Mattresses, Cushions, Pillows and Quilts
21	Medicinal Herbs

Annexure-d 99 : Items to be traded from Chokoti to Salamabad and Rawalakote to Chakan-da-bagh

S.No	Items
1	Rice
2	Jehnamaz and Tusbies
3	Precious stones
4	Gabbas
5	Namdas
6	Peshawari leather chappals
7	Medicinal Herbs
8	Maize and maize products
9	Fresh fruits and vegetables
10	Dry fruits including walnuts
11	Honey
12	Moongi
13	Imli
14	Black Mushroom
15	Furniture including walnut furniture
16	Wooden handicrafts
17	Carpets and rugs
18	Wall hangings
19	Embrided items
20	Foam mattresses, cushions and pillows
21	Shawls and stoles

## Annexure-d 100 : Consumer Price Index Numbers

Average of months	Industrial workers Base 1982=100 General Index		Agricultural Labourers Base 1986-87=100 (July-June Agricultural Year) General Index	
	All India	J & K	All India	J&K
1	2	3	7	8
1999-00	428	471	309	323
2000-01	444	485	304	326
2001-02	463	531	311	331
2002-03	482	551	323	344
2003-04	500	583	332	345
2004-05	520	606	342	348
2005-06	542	637	358	360
2006-07	579(125)	676(120)	380	383
2007-08	616 (133)	710 (126)	409	408
2008-09	671 (145)	768 (137)	450	449

Note: The current series of CPI for Industrial workers with 2001 base was introduced w.e.f January 2006 index. The earlier series on base 1982=100 was simultaneously discontinued. The conversion factor from the current to old series is 4.63 and 5.62 of the General Index respectively for all-India and J&K. CPI-IW within brackets is as per new series

\* Indicates index months average