



**Government of Jammu & Kashmir**

# **Economic Survey**

## **J&K**

### **2013-14**

*Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K*

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# J&K Economy (2013-14) – An Overview

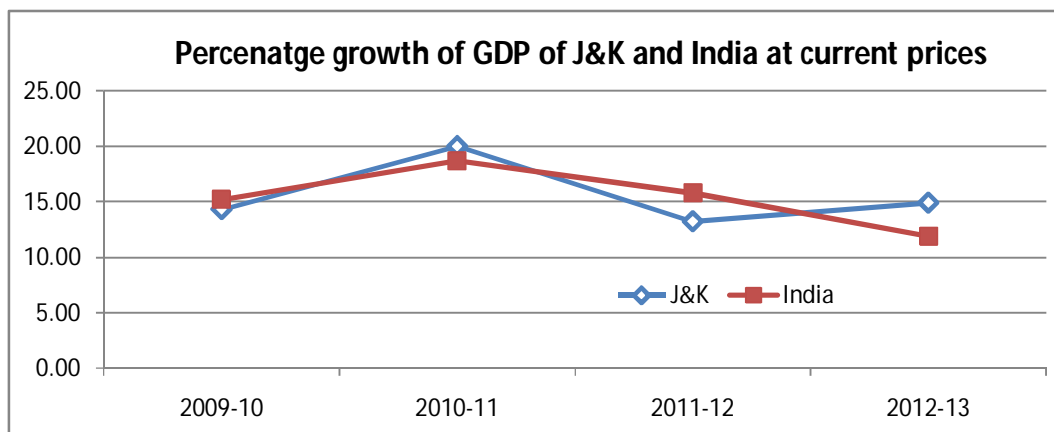
# 1

1.1 Jammu & Kashmir state with its varied and diversified geographic, agro-climate and topographic features poses peculiar and unique problems of development. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of J&K state during 2012-13 (at current prices) has increased to Rs. 75574.31 crores (quick estimates) from Rs. 65758.52 crores (quick estimates) of 2011-12 registering a growth of 14.93% during 2012-13. The growth as per advance estimates for the state during 2013-14 at current prices is projected at 15.54%. Similarly the State economy is expected to grow at 5.88% (advanced estimates at constant 2004-05 prices) during 2013-14 as compared to achievement of 5.51% in 2012-13 (quick estimates).

1.2 The tables given below show the growth of the economy of J&K State viz-a- viz National level at current and constant (2004-05) prices: -

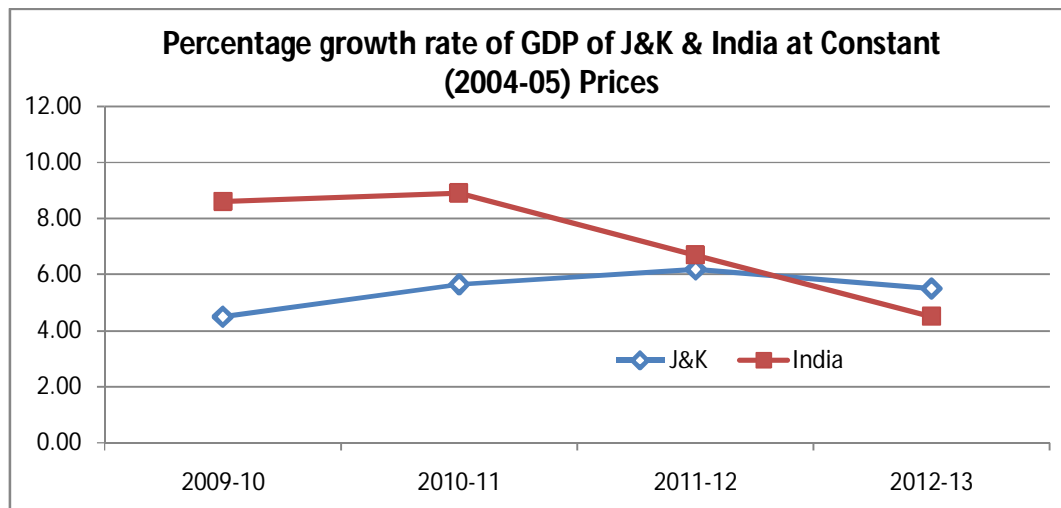
Table No 1: Gross Domestic Product of J&K and India at current prices						
Year	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
GSDP of J&K (Rs. in lakh)	2730462	4838451	5807257	6575852 (QE)	7557431 (QE)	8731872 (AE)
GDP of India (Rs. in lakh)	297146400	610890300	724886000 <sup>^</sup>	839169100 <sup>@</sup>	938887600 <sup>*</sup>	----
% contribution of J&K to India	0.92	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.80	----
Per capita GSDP of J&K (Rs.)	25478	42052	49809	55699	63232	72188
Per capita GDP of India (Rs.)	27286	52213	61120	69814	77148	----
Growth rate J&K (%age)	----	14.34	20.02	13.24	14.93	15.54
Growth rate India (%age)	----	15.2	18.7	15.8	11.9	----

*QE: Quick Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates,  
\* Ist Revised Estimates, @ IInd Revised Estimates, ^ IIIrd Revised Estimates*



<b>Table No 2: Gross Domestic Product of J&amp;K and India at constant (2004-05) prices</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
GSDP of J&K (Rs. in lakh)	2730462	3622489	3826996	4064065 (QE)	4287825 (QE)	4539945 (AE)
GDP of India (Rs. in lakh)	297146400	451607100	491853300 <sup>^</sup>	524753000 <sup>@</sup>	548211100 <sup>*</sup>	----
% contribution of J&K to India	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.88	----
Per capita GSDP of J&K (Rs.)	25478	31483	32824	34424	35875	37533
Per capita GDP of India (Rs.)	27286	38599	41472	43657	45046	----
Growth rate J&K (%age)	----	4.5	5.65	6.19	5.51	5.88
Growth rate India (%age)	----	8.6	8.9	6.7	4.5	----

*QE: Quick Estimates, AE: Advance Estimates*  
*\* Ist Revised Estimates, @ IInd Revised Estimates, ^ IIIrd Revised Estimates*



1.3 At constant 2004-05 prices, agriculture & livestock sector is likely to grow at 1.56 (advanced estimates) during fiscal 2013-14 as compared to 0.17% in the year 2012-13 (QE) While as the Agriculture and allied sector is expected to growth at 1.44% during 2013-14 (AE) against 0.13% achievement made during 2012-13(QE).

1.4 The industry sector at constant (2004-05) prices has revealed 5.86% growth during 2012-13 (QE) as compared to 0.52% for 2011-12 (QE). The sector is likely to grow at 3.79% during 2013-14 as per advance estimates.

1.5 At constant 2004-05 prices, the services sector has revealed 7.53% growth during 2012-13 (QE) as compared to 10.79% for the year 2011-12 (QE). The sector is expected to grow by 8.47% during 2013-14 (AE).

1.6 Per Capita Income on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for 2012-13 (quick estimates) is Rs. 63232 against per capita income of Rs. 55699 (quick estimates) for the year 2011-12. The per capita income for 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is Rs. 35878 against per capita income of Rs. 34424 (quick estimates) for the year 2011-12.

1.7 Per Capita Income on Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) has also gained considerable significance in the performance of the state economy. A rise or decline in per capita income signals direction of the growth in the economy. The per capita income of Jammu & Kashmir at current prices is worked out at Rs. 51493 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 45198 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), thereby showing growth of 13.93%. However, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has risen to Rs. 30335 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 29067 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), witnessing an increase of 4.36%.

1.8 As per 2013-14 (advance estimates), the estimated percentage contribution of Agriculture & allied sector is expected at 19.46%. Industry at 23.50% and Service sector at 56.54% towards GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices. In 2004-05, the corresponding shares were 28.06%, 28.23% and 43.71% respectively

1.9 The trends in state budget estimates, Revised Estimates and actual financial outcomes of some key fiscal aggregates from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as under:-

<b>Table No 3: Budgeted &amp; Actual Fiscal aggregates over three years</b>										
<b>Fiscal Aggregate</b>		<b>2010-11</b>			<b>2011-12</b>			<b>2012-13</b>		
		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>1</b>	Revenue Receipts (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	22849	23762	22234	26701	25513	24783	29948	29499	26217
(a)	State's Own Tax revenue	3505	3642	3483	4183	4791	4745	5419	5975	5833
(b)	State's own Non Tax Revenue	1457	1475	1093	1620	1851	2002	2118	2819	2160
(c)	State's share in Union Taxes	2911	2911	3067	3328	3691	3495	4245	4085	3870
(d)	Grants from Centre	14976	15733	14591	17570	15180	14541	18166	16620	14354
<b>2</b>	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	376	360	2	358	356	168	224	131	2
<b>3</b>	Fiscal Deficit	1800	2361	2295	2979	3979	3694	2364	3364	4216
<b>4</b>	<b>Total Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24531</b>	<b>30038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30435</b>
<b>5</b>	Revenue Expenditure 5(i) +5(ii)	17698	18383	18467	22752	22854	22680	24990	25237	25117
(i)	Plan	981	928	909	1178	1081	1248	1442	1242	1557
(ii)	Non-Plan	16717	17455	17558	21574	21773	21432	23548	23995	23560
<b>6</b>	Capital Expenditure 6(i) + 6(ii)	7327	8100	6064	7286	6994	5965	8863	9074	5317

(i)	Plan	7075	6758	5730	7020	6617	5474	7028	7228	4971
(ii)	Non-Plan (excluding Debt Repayment, including Loans and Advances)	252	1342	406	266	377	491	518	529	346
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24603</b>	<b>300038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30434</b>
(i)	Plan	8056	7686	6639	8198	7698	6722	8470	8470	6528
(ii)	Non-Plan	16969	18797	17964	21840	22150	21933	25383	25841	23906
	Pre-Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (PDNPRD)	11905	12337	12982	15771	15131	14685	16011	15201	15568
	GSDP (New Series with Base Year 2004-05)	42460	47709	54731	62365	62365	62365	70160	76115	76115
	Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GSDP	4.24	4.95	4.21	4.78	6.38	4.54	3.1	*4.4	**3.91
	Revenue Surplus	5151	5388	3767	3949	2659	2103	4958	4262	1100
	PDNPRD/GSDP (Percent)	28	25.85	23.71	25.28	24.26	23.5	22.8	19.97	20.45
<p>* Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 2833.00 crore has been worked out after excluding Cash Balance Investment Account of Rs. 749.88 crore and Rs. 110.61 crore being interest on Rs. 1300 crore raised for liquidation of Over Draft (OD) from J&amp;K Bank, as per recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.</p> <p>** Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has been shown at Rs. 2975 after reducing it by Rs. 1241.00 crore on account of following:-</p> <p>i. Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> FC : Rs. 110.61 crore.</p> <p>ii. Cash Balance investment A/c : Rs. 185.19 crore</p> <p>iii. SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year : Rs. 512.65 crore</p> <p>iv. Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately : Rs. 433.31 crore</p>										

1.10 The foregoing Table reveals that:-

- The state has continued to maintain revenue surplus, though its quantum decreased in 2012-13 by Rs. 1003 crore over the figure of surplus in 2011-12.
- The state has shown an increasing trend with a record own revenue of Rs. 5833 crore during 2012-13. The percentage increase was 22.92% over previous year's figure.
- The States share in Central Taxes and Duties and the grants from the Central Government taken together constituted on an average 69.51 % in 2012-13.
- The figures of total expenditure, however, do not include funds directly transferred by Central Government to state agencies for implementing Central Sector Schemes like PMGSY, National Rural Health mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Package for Special Category State DIPD, MGNREGA, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Rural Housing (IAY), Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS), for which funds to the tune of Rs. 226.32 crore, Rs. 139.23 crore, Rs. 508.06 crore, Rs. 33.21 crore, Rs. 762.76 crore, Rs. 474.50 crore, Rs. 50.1 crore and Rs. 45.00 crores respectively have been released by GoI during 2012-13.

1.11 The total expenditure increased by Rs. 1789 crore (6.24 per cent) during 2012-13 over the previous year. While revenue expenditure increased by Rs. 2437 crore, there was decrease of Rs. 675 crore in the capital expenditure.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
<b>General Services</b>	5739	5431	6684	8235	10119	11262
<b>Social Services</b>	3969	4287	5884	6756	7861	8507
<b>Economic Services</b>	6198	7293	8990	9540	10599	10572
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	38	42	49	72	66	93
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>15944</b>	<b>17053</b>	<b>21607</b>	<b>24603</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>30434</b>

1.12 Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore during 2012-13, Rs. 6528 crore constituted Plan expenditure and Rs. 23906 crore non-Plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure decreased by Rs. 194 crore (2.88 per cent) from Rs. 6722 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 6528 crore in 2012-13. However, the non-Plan expenditure recorded, an increase of Rs. 1973 crore (8.99 per cent) in 2012-13 from Rs. 21933 crore in 2011-12. The share of salary/wages/pension in the total expenditure during 2007-08 stood at 35.24 per cent, which had increased to 46.20 per cent during 2012-13. The sector wise expenditure reveals 37 percent of expenditure on General Services, 27.95 percent on Social Services and 37.73 percent on Economic Service.

1.13 Electricity is an essential source of commercial energy which is vital for sustained economic growth. The increase in demand for power means the economy is growing and is leading to modernization, industrialization and improvement in basic amenities culminating into a better quality of life of the people. The estimated hydro power potential of the State is 20,000 Megawatts (MW), of which about 16480 MW have been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 2693.45 MW. 16% (of identified potential) has been exploited so far. The energy generation in the state for the year 2013-14 (both thermal & hydel) is estimated to be 3767.54 MUs. Only 35.94 percent of the energy output was realised in the year 2012-13 which is one of the lowest in the country. The AT&C losses during 2012-13 were registered at 64.06%. The transmission and distribution losses were about 57.40 percent while as remaining loss was due to collection losses making it an aggregate of 64.06 percent. Per capita consumption in J&K State has shown steady growth and presently, it is around 928 units against national average of around 900 units for the year 2012-13.

1.14 During 2012-13, under Power T&D sub sector, T&D losses have come down by 4 % and AT&C losses by around 9% over the previous financial year. With the implementation of reform programme like RAPDRP and other enforcement initiatives taken, the scenario is likely to improve further.

1.15 The state Government on its part has not only implemented the national strategies but has launched various state specific strategies to achieve the goal of "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth". In addition to national initiatives like universalization of elementary education, health facilities for all, providing drinking water supply, road connectivity to all habitants, MGNREGA, food security act, State initiatives like Sher-i-



Kashmir Employment Welfare Programme, Seed Capital Programme, Youth Start-up loan, Women Entrepreneurship Programmes, Bad Pocket Initiatives, creation of new administrative units, exploration of new tourist areas, crop diversification and food processing etc, are some of these. The 12th Five Year Plan for the State has been proposed at Rs. 44000 crore. The Annual Plan ceiling for 2014-15 is proposed at Rs. 11300 crore which includes Rs. 7300 crore of State Plan and Rs. 4000 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1.16 The number of economic establishments during 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census were 509007 in the state in the year 2012, whereas it was 324908 during 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census (year 2005), registering an annual growth of 6.62% in the State. The number of workers during 6<sup>th</sup> EC were 1073850 no. as against 751502 no. during 5<sup>th</sup> EC, showing an annual growth of 5.23%.

1.17 A well structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps to boost the economic growth. As on 31-03-2013, 1638 branches of scheduled commercial banks, co-operative banks and state financial corporation (SFC) were in operation in J&K. The number of branches have risen by 13.04% over the previous year. Of these bank branches, maximum numbers of 866 constituting 52.87%, were operating in rural J&K, 25.52% in urban areas and 21.61% in semi-urban areas of the state. On an average 1 bank branch is available per 8 thousand people as on 31-03-2013 where as that for India, it is 10 thousand persons. More importantly, the coverage of area per bank is declining year by year. During the year 2012-13 one branch was available per 61.90sq.kms. This indicator is 30.26 sq. km for India during the same reference period. Credit-deposit ratio is an impressive indicator utilized for measuring the business performance of banks. Higher growth in advances i.e., 24.24% and comparatively lower growth in deposits (16.93%) improved the CDR from 34.36% as on March, 2012 to 36.51% ending march, 2013. This indicates increase in CDR by 2.15%.

1.18 NABARD has sanctioned 4710 no. of projects, out of which share of social sector projects is 47.98% followed by 41.15% share of roads and bridges. Similarly in the NABARD's cumulative sanctioned amount of Rs. 433857.71 lakh, more than ¾th amount viz 77.72% is claimed by rural roads and bridges sector, the share of Irrigation account for 7.75 percent, while as 10.77 percent and 3.76 percent sanctioned amount belonged to social sector and Agri related sectors, respectively.

1.19 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is the most well known index used, inter alia, for measuring inflationary trends for policy formulations in the country. The inflation rate at All India level from April to September 2013-14 [CPI-IW] was 10.95% while at the J&K level it was much below the country level and it was registered at 5.76%. In neighbouring states like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh the inflation rate during the period has remained at 10%, 5.66%, 7.51%, 8.33% and 7.44% respectively during above referred period.

1.20 Agriculture as we know plays a very prominent role for development of economy of J&K State. Around 70% of the population in the State gets livelihood directly or indirectly from the Agriculture and allied Sectors. The production of three major crops

paddy, maize and wheat in J&K state is more than 90% of the total food grain production of all crops and rest is shared by other cereals and pulses. As per the 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census of the State, in 2005-06 the total number of operational holders has been worked out to be 1377808 and average size of operational holding was found out to be 0.67 Hectare.

1.21 A slight increase was witnessed, during the year 2012-13, in the net area irrigated, as it increased from 319.26 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 325.08 thousand hectares in the state. Around 90% of the area irrigated was under rice in 2012-13, 28% area under wheat and 9.37% under maize, was also irrigated during the same year.

1.22 Area under Fruits in J&K State has increased from 3.25 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 3.55 lakh hectares in 2013-14. The production has increased from 17.13 lakh MTs in 2009-10 to 21.17 lakh MTs in 2013-14, recording an increase of 23.58%.

1.23 The livestock sector has emerged as one of the key components of growth in developing countries in the recent years. This sector is emerging as important growth leverage to state economy. Estimated livestock Population of the state, as per the latest available integrated sample survey (2011-12), is 160.407 lakh comprising 31.569 lakh cattle, 39.204 lakh sheep, 7.889 lakh Buffalo, 18.136 lakh goat, 58.311 lakh fowl and 5.298 lakh duck. The total estimated milk production for the State was 1614.57 thousand MTs. Average per capita availability of milk in our state was 370.10 gms per day which is higher than the national average of 356 gm per person per day in the year 2010-11. The total wool production estimated for the State was 75.295 lakh Kgs. Estimated total egg production of the State for the year was 6519.758 lakhs. Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 55 (number) per year for the State as a whole against 53 no. for 2010-11. Meat production registered a growth from 308.986 lakh Kgs to 322.781 lakh Kgs over the previous year resulting into 4.47% growth.

1.24 Sericulture continues to be a subsidiary occupation for about 29300 rural families in the State. Most of these families belong to economically backward sections of the society. During 2013-14, upto November, 2013, 1021 MT of cocoons have been produced generating an income of Rs 2026.00 lacs for these silkworm rearers. The Department of Sericulture has 173 mulberry nurseries spread over an area of 963 acres, and 374 mulberry blocks over an area 2215 acres across the State. The nurseries are utilized for production of saplings/cuttings for further distribution amongst farmers to augment area under mulberry and mulberry blocks which serve as leaf reservoirs for the landless and marginal farmers.

1.25 The State of J&K is endowed with variety of minerals. It is spread across an area of 13334 Sq. Kms., 60% of which is reported to be commercially viable for mining of various minerals. The core function of the state in mining is to facilitate and regulate the exploration and mining activities of investors and entrepreneurs, provision of infrastructure and royalty and tax collection.

1.26 The tourism tag has placed always the State of J&K in the limelight at the national as well as international levels. Our tourism products are well known. All out efforts are being made to increase the tourist inflow in the state as with more the arrival of

tourists, more economic activity gets generated which has multiplier effect on the income levels of the large chunk of population dependent on this sector.

1.27 The total fishermen population in the State as per livestock census 2003 was around 31,000. It is presently estimated at 91984. There are 1248 lakes including water bodies and water is spread into 0.40 lac hectares of area which gives an indication of the potential for fisheries in the State. The fish catch which was 184667 quintals tonnes in 2000-01, has now reached 199500 quintals tonnes in 2012-13.

1.28 Jammu and Kashmir has a total forest cover of 20230 Sq km (20.23 lakh hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total Geographical area of 101387 Sq km on this side of line of control. Forests cover 48 percent of the total geographical area of the State (excluding Ladakh region) which is above 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).

1.29 Infrastructure development serves as an engine for industrial development and calls for continuous attention of the Government. Development of Industrial Estates / Infrastructure is the major function of the Industries and Commerce Department. The State has 53 existing industrial estates spread over an area of 35,102 Kanals of land as per position ending November, 2013.

1.30 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. The Kashmir handicraft products have earned worldwide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship. In absence of other manufacturing industries in the state, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from time immemorial. The artistic imagination and craftsmanship of the Artisans reflected through a wide range of products, has delighted the connoisseurs world over for centuries. Crafts like Shawls, Crewel, Namdha, Chain Stitch, Wood Carving, Papier Machie, Costume Jewellery, Kani Shawls and the 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.

1.31 There are 2040 handloom units in the State which provide employment to 2875 persons. These units are producing Loies, Puttos, Tweed, Blankets, Raffal, Pashmina and Dusoti Khad.

1.32 Road length maintained by PW(R&B) Department has enhanced from 18368 kms in 2007-08 to 26700 kms during 2013-14 (ending Nov., 2013). The surfaced road length has increased from 15560 kms to 23600 kms during the corresponding period, depicting improvement in connectivity within the state.

1.33 The water sector is facing daunting challenges due to urbanization, industrialization and huge demand for Agriculture sector. The potential for augmentation of supply is limited, water tables are falling and water quality issues have increased. Our rivers and ground waters are continuously polluted by untreated effluents and sewerage. The climate change poses fresh challenges. To address the drinking water problem in the state, a number of schemes are being also implemented under State Plan/District Plan, LIC/NABARD loan assistance and Economic Reconstruction Agency. Availability of safe drinking water not only reduces the risk of death due to water borne diseases, but safe drinking water along with proper sanitation also helps in maintaining and determining the quality of life.

1.34 Poverty is one of the main issues and indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. Mere growth of economy cannot bring social justice and balanced development unless it is coupled with poverty alleviation and employment generating opportunities for deprived and marginalized sections of the society. The survey conducted by the State during 2007-08 put the BPL population at 21.63 percent. A host of poverty alleviation programmes are in operation in the State mostly with central assistance.

1.35 Unemployment is a social issue of serious concern. The 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 latest NSS Survey- 68<sup>th</sup> round conducted during July, 2011 – June, 2012 throughout the country constitutes an important source of information on unemployment. Unemployment rate as per Usual Principal Status (UPS) in J&K has come down from 5.3% to 4.9% during the period July, 2009 to June, 2012 i.e. (66<sup>th</sup> & 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS respectively).

1.36 Human resource development through education and health and social welfare is not only a pre-requisite for better human living but is also critical in determining the pace of economic development of a society. As per census 2011, the Life Expectancy of males and females at national level stands at 63.95 & 67.08 years, respectively. As far as, the J&K State is concerned, the life expectancy of males & females stands at 66.5 and 69.3 years, respectively; which is more than the national average. The crude birth rate of the J&K State is 17.8 which is well below the national average of 21.8. The crude death rate (CDR) of the J&K State is 5.5 which is quite low as compared to national average of 7.1, as per census 2011. The total fertility rate has come down below the replacement level for the first time in the State to 2.0 in 2010 as compared to 2.3 in 2006, which is quite low when compared with the national average which stands at 2.5. As per SRS 2011, the State's Infant Mortality Rate was registered at 41 as against the national level figure of 44.

1.37 During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.52% to 67.16% in the State as against 64.84% to 74.04% at the national level. The dropout rate in the state has declined to 11% in 2012-13. The access to Higher Education is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment ratio. The Gross Enrolment ratio for the state of J&K was 10.36% in

2007-08 which has increased to 18.2% (provisional) in 2011-12 which is higher than the national GER of 15%.

1.38 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 29599 AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 28,591 are currently functional. About 900000 beneficiaries which comprise children of 6 months to 6 years of age, Pregnant and lactating mothers, are being given supplementary nutrition.

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# Highlights

# 2

## Macro Economic Overview

- At constant 2004-05 prices, the Agriculture sector (Agriculture & Livestock only) is likely to grow at 1.56% (advanced estimates) in the year 2013-14 as compared to 0.17% in the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) while as the Agriculture & the allied sectors which includes Agriculture & Live Stock, Fisheries, and Forestry & Logging sectors, is expected to grow at 1.44%. The Industries sector is likely to grow at 3.79%. The Service sector, the major contributor to the State economy, is likely to grow by 8.47% (advance estimates) which has helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State economy.
- As per 2013-14 (advance estimates), the estimated percentage contribution of Agriculture & allied, Industry and Service sectors are likely to be 19.96%, 23.50% and 56.54% respectively towards GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices. In 2004-05, the corresponding shares were 28.06%, 28.23% and 43.71% respectively. Decreasing share of Agriculture & allied sector & increasing share of services sector in GSDP is a positive sign of development.
- Per capita income (worked as per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)) has gained considerable significance in the performance of the state economy. A rise or decline in per capita income signals direction of the growth in the economy. The per capita income of Jammu & Kashmir at current prices is worked out at Rs. 51493 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 45198 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), thereby showing growth of 13.93%. However, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has risen to Rs. 30335 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 29067 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), witnessing an increase of 4.36%.
- The total budget size of the state for Revenue expenditure in 2012-13 was Rs. 25117 crore to which own revenues of the State, including Share of Central Taxes contribute Rs. 11863 crore i.e 45.24 % against which 'Central Transfers' contribution was Rs. 14354 crore i.e. 54.76%. On expenditure side, an amount of Rs 23906 crore goes to finance Non-Plan expenditure mainly on interest, salaries, pension, Power purchase and re-payment of loans. The amount of Rs 6528 crore represents expenditure under Plan. The Non Plan Expenditure and Plan expenditure for the financial year 2012-13 represent respectively 78.55 percent and 21.45 percent of total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore.
- The state has continued to maintain revenue surplus of Rs. 1100 crores, though its quantum decreased in 2012-13 by Rs. 1003 crore over the figure of surplus in 2011-12.

- The tax revenue has clocked a figure of Rs. 5832 crore, which indicates about 22.90 % increase over 2011-12.
- The non-tax revenue for 2012-13 stood at Rs. 2160 crore as compared to Rs. 2001.64 crore for 2011-12 registering an increase of 7.91% over 2011-12.
- The Non-Plan grants during 2012-13 have decreased by 10.35 % to Rs. 4080 crore as against Rs. 4551 crore in 2011-12. Plan Grants, however, increased from Rs. 9255 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 9547 crore, registering an increase of 3.15% during the year.
- The total expenditure of the State increased from Rs. 15944 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 30434 crore in 2012-13 (90.88 per cent growth). The capital and revenue expenditure components have increased by 40.55 %, and 106.06% respectively during the same period.
- Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore during 2012-13, Rs. 6528 crore constituted Plan expenditure and Rs. 23906 crore non-Plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure decreased by Rs. 194 crore (2.88 per cent) from Rs. 6722 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 6528 crore in 2012-13. However, the non-Plan expenditure recorded, an increase of Rs. 1973 crore (8.99 per cent) in 2012-13 from Rs. 21933 crore in 2011-12.
- State Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has come down to Rs. 2975 crores during 2012-13.
- The 12th Five Year Plan for the State has been proposed at Rs. 44000 crore.
- The Annual Plan ceiling for 2014-15 is proposed at Rs. 11300 crore which includes Rs. 7300 crore of State Plan and Rs. 4000 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- There are as many as 142 Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in 19 departments of the state.
- From the financial year 2012-13, the entitlement under CDF has been enhanced to Rs. 150.00 lacs per Legislature per annum.
- The State Government initially notified 45 services of the six departments for delivering to the eligible persons under the Act, the time limit for providing the notified service, particulars of the Designated Officers, First Appellate Authorities and Second Appellate Authorities.
- On an average 1 bank branch is available per 8 thousand people as on 31-03-2013 where as that for India, it is 10 thousand persons. During the year 2012-13 one branch was available per 61.90 sq. kms. This indicator is 30.26 sq. km for India during the same reference period.
- The KCC scheme was launched in the state in 1998-99. In the beginning the disbursement under this scheme was confined to short term credits. Subsequently,

long-term loans are being sanctioned under this scheme. Since the inception of the scheme cumulative number of KCCs sanctioned was 6.35 lakh and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 3339.79 crore.

- The out-standing NPAs of banks stood at Rs. 1216.75 crore as on march 2013 as compared to Rs. 915.75 crore for the corresponding period of previous year registering significant growth of 32.87 % . When the indicator outstanding NPAs of banks as percentage of bank advances is applied the ratio is 5.17% as on March, 2013 against the corresponding figure of 4.83%of previous year.
- As on 31-3-2013 gross bank credit stood at Rs 23542.32 crore as compared to Rs 18948.94 crore for 2011-12 i.e., it has risen at24.24% over previous year. As against Rs. 55143.60 crore ending 2011-12, deposits of financial institutions as on 31-3-2013 stood at Rs. 64479.70 crore, posting an increase of 16.93% over previous year.
- Higher growth in advances i.e., 24.24% and comparatively lower growth in deposits (16.93%) improved the CDR from 34.36% as on March, 2012 to 36.51% ending march, 2013.This indicates increase in CDR by 2.15%.
- NABARD has sanctioned 4710 no. of projects in J&K state upto 31.03.2013, comprising of 347 no. of projects in Irrigation Sector, 1938 no. of projects in Rural Roads & Bridges Sector, 2260 no. of projects in Social Sector and 165 no. of projects in Agri Related Sector.

## Economic Sectors

- As per the 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census of the State, in 2005-06 the total number of operational holders has been worked out to be 1377808 and average size of operational holding was found out to be 0.67 Hectare.
- Area under Fruits in J&K State has increased from 3.25 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 3.55 lakh hectares in 2013-14. The production has increased from 17.13 lakh MTs in 2009-10 to 21.17 lakh MTs in 2013-14, recording an increase of 23.58%.
- Estimated livestock Population of the state, as per the latest available integrated sample survey (2011-12), is 160.407 lakh comprising 31.569 lakh cattle, 39.204 lakh sheep, 7.889 lakh Buffalo, 18.136 lakh goat, 58.311 lakh fowl and 5.298 lakh duck.
- During the year 2011-12, the total estimated milk production for the State was 1614.57 thousand MTs
- Average per capita availability of milk in our state was 370.10 gms per day which is higher than the national average of 356 gm per person per day in the year 2010-11.
- During the year 2011-12 the total wool production estimated for the State was 75.295 lakh Kgs



- Estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2011-12 was 6519.758 lakhs
- Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 55 (number) per year for the State as a whole as per the ISS report 2011-12 against 53 no. for 2010-11.
- Meat production registered a growth from 308.986 lakh Kgs to 322.781 lakh Kgs in the year 2011-12 over the previous year resulting into 4.47% growth.
- Jammu and Kashmir has a total forest cover of 20230 Sq km (20.23 lakh hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total Geographical area of 101387 Sq km on this side of line of control. All India figures indicate a percentage of 24.47% geographical area under forests. Out of the total forest area of 20230 Sq km, the area under reserved forests is 2551 Sq km, protected forest is 17463 Sq km and the rest 36 Sq km is unclassified.
- Forests cover 48 percent of the total geographical area of the State (excluding Ladakh region) which is above 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).
- The total fishermen population in the State as per livestock census 2003 was around 31,000. It is presently estimated at 91984.
- The fish catch which was 184667 quintals tonnes in 2000-01, has now reached 199500 quintals tonnes in 2012-13.
- A slight increase was witnessed, during the year 2012-13, in the net area irrigated, as it increased from 319.26 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 325.08 thousand hectares.
- Around 90% of the area irrigated was under rice in 2012-13. 28% area under wheat and 9.37% under maize was also irrigated during the same year.
- The State has 53 existing industrial estates spread over an area of 35,102 Kanals of land as per position ending November, 2013.
- *During 2012-13, 10.88 million meters of handloom fabrics valuing Rs 246.97 Crore were produced in the cooperative sector.*
- *There are 2040 handloom units in the State which provide employment to 2875 persons. These units are producing Loies, Puttos, Tweed, Blankets, Raffal, Pashmina and Dusoti Khad.*
- *The Department has 523 registered Handloom Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 15275 weavers. There are approximately 38,000 Handlooms in the State.*
- The Department has 173 mulberry nurseries spread over an area of 963 acres, and 374 mulberry blocks over an area 2215 acres across the State.

- The State of J&K is endowed with variety of minerals. It is spread across an area of 13334 Sq. Kms., 60% of which is reported to be commercially viable for mining of various minerals.

## Social Sectors

- The child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) has shown a sharp decline from 941 in 2001 to 862 as per census 2011. The overall sex ratio has also declined from 892 in 2001 to 889 as per census 2011.
- As per census 2011, the Life Expectancy of males and females at national level stands at 63.95 & 67.08 years, respectively. As far as, the J&K State is concerned, the life expectancy of males & females stands at 66.5 and 69.3 years, respectively; which is more than the national average.
- The crude birth rate of the J&K State is 17.8 which is well below the national average of 21.8.
- The crude death rate (CDR) of the J&K State is 5.5 which is quite low as compared to national average of 7.1, as per census 2011.
- The State's Infant Mortality Rate was registered at 41 as against the national level figure of 44.
- During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.52% to 67.16% in the State as against 64.84% to 74.04% at the national level.
- The Dropout rate in the state has declined to 11% in 2012-13.
- The access to Higher Education is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment ratio. The Gross Enrolment ratio for the state of J&K was 10.36% in 2007-08 which has increased to 18.2% (provisional) in 2011-12 which is higher than the national GER of 15%.
- The enrolment in Higher education for the academic year 2013-14 is 179398, which includes Govt. Degree Colleges 136163, B.Ed. Collges 26080 and Universities (Kashmir University, Jammu University, Baba Gulam Shah Badshah University & Islamic University of Science and Technology, Pulwama) 17146.
- 241 water supply schemes under Flagship programme of NRDWP, have been completed during 2012-13. During 2013-14, 87 WSS have been completed under the said programme up to 11/2013.
- 2900 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State during 2012-13. Besides, 1509 hand pumps have also been drilled during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
- 1780 rural schools have been provided drinking water facility during the year 2012-13. 1818 Rural Schools have been provided potable drinking water during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
- Population of 11 lac has been provided drinking water facility during 2012-13 and

2 lac during the current financial year 2013-14 ending 11/2013.

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- Population of 11 lac has been provided drinking water facility during 2012-13 and 2 lac during the current financial year 2013-14 ending 11/2013.
- 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 29599 AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 28,591 are currently functional.
- About 900000 beneficiaries which comprise children of 6 months to 6 years of age, Pregnant and lactating mothers, are being given supplementary nutrition.

## **Infrastructure Sectors**

- During 2012-13, T&D losses have come down by more than 4 % and AT&C losses by around 9% during the previous year, with the implementation of various initiatives taken in the sector, the scenario is likely to improve further.
- The energy generation for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be 3767.54 MUs.
- The number of households in the State during the year 2010-11 was 2015088 based on Census 2011 projections and 1753201 households avail electricity. 1490696 consumers are registered with the PDD ending 2012-13
- Per capita consumption in J&K State has shown steady growth and presently it is around 928 units against national average of around 900 units for the year 2012-13.
- 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/hamlets electrified till date rose to 20203 (6554 villages+13649 hamlets).
- Road length maintained by PW(R&B) Department has enhanced from 18368 kms in 2007-08 to 26700 kms during 2013-14 (ending Nov., 2013).
- Presently, 2038 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5486.14 crore have been sanctioned under this programme in nine phases, against which an amount of Rs. 2462.94 crore stands released by GOI ending Nov, 2013 against which Rs. 2382.86 crore stands utilized. So far 891 schemes have been completed. A total road length of 4968 Kms have also been completed till date.

- The wireless tele-density as on October, 2012 was 46.48% rose by 4.10 percentage points to 50.58% as on October, 2013 and as on November, 2013, it is 50.83%.
- As per the data available as on 31-3-2012, the number of internet connections in J&K, issued by BSNL was 28448. Postal services in the state are provided by 1696 post offices of all categories put together as on 31-03-2013. On an average one post office (all categories put together) has to serve 7748 people as on 31-03-2013 in the state as compared to 7813 people in India for 2010-11.

## Issues

- The inflation rate at All India level from April to September 2013-14 [CPI-IW] was 10.95% while at the J&K level it was much below the country level and it registered at 5.76%.
- Unemployment rate as per Usual Principal Status (UPS) in J&K has come down from 5.3% to 4.9% during the period July 2009 to June 2012 i.e. (66<sup>th</sup> & 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS).

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# Executive Summary

# 3

## Macro Economic Overview

- The trends in budget estimates, Revised Estimates and actual financial outcomes of some key fiscal aggregates from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as under:-

<b>Table No 1: Budgeted &amp; Actual Fiscal aggregates over three years</b>										
Fiscal Aggregate		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>1</b>	Revenue Receipts (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	22849	23762	22234	26701	25513	24783	29948	29499	26217
(a)	State's Own Tax revenue	3505	3642	3483	4183	4791	4745	5419	5975	5833
(b)	State's own Non Tax Revenue	1457	1475	1093	1620	1851	2002	2118	2819	2160
(c)	State's share in Union Taxes	2911	2911	3067	3328	3691	3495	4245	4085	3870
(d)	Grants from Centre	14976	15733	14591	17570	15180	14541	18166	16620	14354
<b>2</b>	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	376	360	2	358	356	168	224	131	2
<b>3</b>	Fiscal Deficit	1800	2361	2295	2979	3979	3694	2364	3364	4216
<b>4</b>	<b>Total Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24531</b>	<b>30038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30435</b>
<b>5</b>	Revenue Expenditure 5(i) +5(ii)	17698	18383	18467	22752	22854	22680	24990	25237	25117
(i)	Plan	981	928	909	1178	1081	1248	1442	1242	1557
(ii)	Non-Plan	16717	17455	17558	21574	21773	21432	23548	23995	23560
<b>6</b>	Capital Expenditure 6(i) + 6(ii)	7327	8100	6064	7286	6994	5965	8863	9074	5317
(i)	Plan	7075	6758	5730	7020	6617	5474	7028	7228	4971
(ii)	Non-Plan (excluding Debt Repayment, including Loans and Advances)	252	1342	406	266	377	491	518	529	346
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24603</b>	<b>300038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30434</b>
(i)	Plan	8056	7686	6639	8198	7698	6722	8470	8470	6528
(ii)	Non-Plan	16969	18797	17964	21840	22150	21933	25383	25841	23906
	Pre-Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (PDNPRD)	11905	12337	12982	15771	15131	14685	16011	15201	15568

GSDP (New Series with Base Year 2004-05)	42460	47709	54731	62365	62365	62365	70160	76115	76115
Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GSDP	4.24	4.95	4.21	4.78	6.38	4.54	3.1	*4.4	**3.91
Revenue Surplus	5151	5388	3767	3949	2659	2103	4958	4262	1100
PDNPRD/GSDP (Percent)	28	25.85	23.71	25.28	24.26	23.5	22.8	19.97	20.45

\* Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 2833.00 crore has been worked out after excluding Cash Balance Investment Account of Rs. 749.88 crore and Rs. 110.61 crore being interest on Rs. 1300 crore raised for liquidation of Over Draft (OD) from J&K Bank, as per recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

\*\* Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has been shown at Rs. 2975 after reducing it by Rs. 1241.00 crore on account of following:-

- v. Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> FC : Rs. 110.61 crore.
- vi. Cash Balance investment A/c : Rs. 185.19 crore
- vii. SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year : Rs. 512.65 crore.
- viii. Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately : Rs. 433.31 crore

The foregoing Table reveals that:-

- The state has continued to maintain revenue surplus, though its quantum decreased in 2012-13 by Rs. 1003 crore over the figure of surplus in 2011-12.
- The state has shown an increasing trend with a record own revenue of Rs. 5833 crore during 2012-13. The percentage increase was 22.92 % over previous year's figure.
- The States share in Central Taxes and Duties and the grants from the Central Government taken together constituted on an average 73.10 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state during the period 2002-2013 and 69.51 % in 2012-13. These resources transferred by the Central Government financed on an average 65.2 per cent of the total expenditure during the period 2002-13, indicating a marginal decline in the State's dependence on transfer of central resources.
- The figures of total expenditure, however, do not include funds directly transferred by Central Government to state agencies for implementing Central Sector Schemes. Since these funds are not routed through the state treasuries, these are neither captured in the Finance Accounts nor in the Annual Financial Statement (State Budget). In order to get a clearer picture of overall expenditure, funds provided under some major programmes/schemes are shown in table below:-

Name of Programme/scheme	Name of the Implementing Agency in the State	Total Funds released by GoI during	
		2011-12	2012-13
PMGSY	State Rural Roads Agency	762.10	226.32
National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	State Health Department and other agencies	452.45	139.23
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Ujala Society	300.71	508.06

Package for Special Category State DIPD	Jammu and Kashmir Financial Corporation Limited	59.59	33.21
MGNREGA	Assistant Commissioners Development DRDA	781.31	762.76
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	State Water and Sanitation Mission	420.42	474.5
Rural Housing (IAY)	Assistant Commissioners DRDA	58.83	50.1
Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS)	District Development Commissioners	40.00	45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2875.41</b>	<b>2281.55</b>

- The total expenditure of the State increased from Rs. 15944 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 30434 crore in 2012-13 (90.88 *per cent* growth). The capital and revenue expenditure components have increased by 40.55 %, and 106.06% respectively during the same period.
- In absolute terms, increases were of the order of Rs. 1507 crore in capital expenditure and Rs. 12928 crore in revenue account over the period 2007-13. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 1789 crore (6.24 per cent) during 2012-13 over the previous year. While revenue expenditure increased by Rs. 2437 crore, there was decrease of Rs. 675 crore in the capital expenditure.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Services	5739	5431	6684	8235	10119	11262
Social Services	3969	4287	5884	6756	7861	8507
Economic Services	6198	7293	8990	9540	10599	10572
Loans and Advances	38	42	49	72	66	93
Total	15944	17053	21607	24603	28645	30434

- Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore during 2012-13, Rs. 6528 crore constituted Plan expenditure and Rs. 23906 crore non-Plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure decreased by Rs. 194 crore (2.88 per cent) from Rs. 6722 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 6528 crore in 2012-13. However, the non-Plan expenditure recorded, an increase of Rs. 1973 crore (8.99 per cent) in 2012-13 from Rs. 21933 crore in 2011-12. The share of salary/wages/pension in the total expenditure during 2007-08 stood at 35.24 per cent, which had increased to 46.20 per cent during 2012-13. The sector wise expenditure reveals 37 percent of expenditure on General Services, 27.95 percent on Social Services and 37.73 percent on Economic Service.
- The expenditure on payment of interest increased marginally from Rs. 2,383 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 2,707 crore in 2012-13. Repayment of high cost overdraft with J&K Bank helped bring down the interest burden by more than Rs. 220 crore in 2011-12.



The average rate of interest on Government borrowings during 2006-11 was 8.70 per cent, which reduced to 8.15 per cent in 2012-13.

- The Table given below shows the growth of the economy of J&K State viz-a- viz National level at constant (2004-05) prices over the years:-

<b>Table No 4: Comparative growth of GDP and GSDP (Percent) over the years</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	<b>GDP</b>
2002-03	5.40	3.88
2003-04	4.41	7.97
2004-05	5.72	7.05
2005-06	5.78	9.48
2006-07	5.95	9.57
<b>Annual average Growth Rate-10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>7.59</b>
2007-08	6.40	9.32
2008-09	6.46	6.72
2009-10	4.50	8.59
2010-11	5.65	9.32
2011-12(Q)	6.19	6.21
<b>Annual estimated average Growth Rate-11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>8.03</b>
2012-13(Q)	5.51	4.5*
2013-14 (A.E.)	<b>5.88</b>	---
<i>* Growth rate of GDP revised by CSO, GoI to 4.5% from earlier 5% as per Press Note dated 31st Jan, 2014 Q: Quick, A.E: Advance Estimates</i>		

- At constant 2004-05 prices, the Agriculture sector (Agriculture & Livestock only) is likely to grow at 1.56% (advanced estimates) in the year 2013-14 as compared to 0.17% in the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) while as the Agriculture & the allied sectors which includes Agriculture & Live Stock, Fisheries, and Forestry & Logging sectors, is expected to grow at 1.44%. The Industries sector is likely to grow at 3.79%. The Service sector, the major contributor to the State economy, is likely to grow by 8.47% (advance estimates) which has helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State economy.
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- Per capita income (worked as per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)) has gained considerable significance in the performance of the state economy. A rise or decline in per capita income signals direction of the growth in the economy. The per capita income of Jammu & Kashmir at current prices is worked out at Rs. 51493 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 45198 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), thereby showing growth of 13.93%. However, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has risen to Rs.

30335 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 29067 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), witnessing an increase of 4.36%.

- The state Government on its part has not only implemented the national strategies but has launched various state specific strategies to achieve the goal of "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth". In addition to national initiatives like universalization of elementary education, health facilities for all, providing drinking water supply, road connectivity to all habitants, MGNREGA, food security act, State initiatives like Sher-i-Kashmir Employment Welfare Programme, Seed Capital Programme, Youth Start-up loan, Women Entrepreneurship Programmes, Bad Pocket Initiatives, creation of new administrative units, exploration of new tourist areas, crop diversification and food processing etc, are some of these.
- The 12th Five Year Plan for the State has been proposed at Rs. 44000 crore. During the first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan, the amount has been retained at Rs. 7300 crore. During 2012-13, an expenditure of Rs. 6008.74 crore has been incurred against the availability of Rs. 6073.99 crore, which works out to 96%.
- The Annual Plan ceiling for 2014-15 is proposed at Rs. 11300 crore which includes Rs. 7300 crore of State Plan and Rs. 4000 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- A special dispensation has been made available under "Bad Pocket Initiative" in the state with the announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister during Budget Speech for the year 2011-12 to fill the critical infrastructure gaps in the bad pocket areas. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1574.78 lacs, Rs. 4000.00 lacs and Rs. 1000.00 lacs have been released during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 respectively under "Bad Pocket Initiative" to the various Bad pocket districts/areas.
- There are as many as 142 Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in 19 departments of the state. The financial picture of these schemes over the last five years including that of the current financial year is given as under:-

Year	Opening Balance (OB)	Central Share received	State Share	Total availability	Expenditure	%age of expenditure
2009-10	643.76	1821.10	622.88	3087.74	2248.03	73%
2010-11	601.28	2287.35	864.33	3752.96	2698.70	72%
2011-12	1170.96	3297.72	806.40	5275.08	3635.37	69%
2012-13	1326.82	3376.49	754.88	5458.19	4241.59	78%
2013-14 (ending Sept., 2013)	1104.55	1892.14	314.73	3311.42	1850.48	58%
2014-15		4000.00	(Expected Central Share)			

- Border Area Development Programme, a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme aims at addressing the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border.

- The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an economic package for the state of Jammu & Kashmir in November, 2004. The State Sector projects have specially been designed for the J&K State.
  - 19 Schemes/Projects have been taken up in the State Sector under PMRP.
  - 8 Projects have been physically completed: a) Baglihar HEP(b) Khanabal Pahalgam Road (c) Narbal Tangmarg road(d) 14 Degree Colleges (e) 9 ITIs (f) 119 Model villages (g) Infrastructure Dev of Leh (h) Land Acquisition for PMGSY roads.
  - 6 Projects have been completed financially: (a) Access road Swalakote (b) Ramban-Dhamkund road (c) ADB Loan-I (d)10 Degree colleges (e) 5 ITI's (f) Infrastructure Dev of Kargil
  - Three Projects (a) Strengthening of T&D network (b) Mughal road and (c) TRT for Kashmir migrants are expected to be completed this year.
  - Two projects (a) Counterpart fund for ADB loan and (b) Rehabilitation of Dal-Nigeen dwellers will spill over to the end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- The outlays for District Plans are being increased from time to time. The guidelines governing the decentralized planning in the State stipulates that at least 30% of the total plan outlay of the State has to be earmarked for district planning. However, a major improvement has been made during 2006-07 when a 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 to 40% of the total plan outlays.
- The Constituency Development Scheme is also operational in the State since 1997-98 on the pattern of MPLADS. Initially an amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs per MLA/MLC per annum was allotted which was enhanced to Rs. 35.00 lacs during 2004-05, Rs. 50.00 lacs during 2009-10 and Rs.100.00 lacs during 2011-12. From the financial year 2012-13, the entitlement under CDF has been enhanced to Rs. 150.00 lacs per Legislature per annum. The objective of the scheme is to enable State Legislators to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their respective constituencies.
- To address the unique developmental needs of the backward areas and 'Bad Pockets', a special dispensation has been made available under "Bad Pocket Initiative" in the State during 2011-12 covering the developmental projects in the areas notified under SRO-201, dated 15-06-2006 issued by the Finance Department. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1574.78 lacs, Rs. 4000.00 lacs and Rs.1000.00 lacs have been released respectively during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 under "*Bad Pocket Initiative*" to various districts.
- The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, is in operation in 11 districts covering 44 border blocks (areas bordering International Border and LOC with Pakistan, including 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 the front line border areas, the focus has been on construction of

school buildings, hospital blocks, development of play fields, besides construction of link roads, development of agriculture, installation of solar lights, etc.

- Elections to the Gram Panchayats were held in the year, 2011 after a very long gap. The elections have been completed for all the 4128 Gram Panchayats. Accordingly, 4128 Sarpanchs and 29719 Panchs have been elected.
- Out of 4128 panchayats, 1785 panchayats do not have their own buildings. A programme for construction of panchayat buildings, has been started in the state and upto 2012-13, 1269 number of buildings have been taken up. During the current financial year i.e 2013-14, 367 number of buildings shall be taken up.
- The Performance of Directorate of Economics and Statistics as Development Evaluation Agency of J&K State can be gauged from the fact that around 377 Evaluation Reports on a wide variety of subjects have been released as of now and the main findings of these reports have been summarized in the publication entitled “Compendium of Evaluation studies”.
- The Monitoring Cell is charged with the following main responsibilities:-
  - a) Monitoring of important schemes and projects under implementation by various departments and other government agencies, as are identified by the Hon’ble Chief Minister for achieving financial/ physical targets.
  - b) Monitoring the implementation of decisions taken in the meetings held under the Chairmanship of the Hon’ble Chief Minister, including the District Development Board meetings.
- More than 225 works/ projects each costing Rs 10.00 crore and above of prime public importance have been identified with the approval of the Hon’ble Chief Minister for close monitoring of physical & financial targets. The works/schemes even with lesser costs are also being monitored by the Cell on the directions of the authorities. Physical inspection of projects/works, out of the identified projects/ works is regularly being carried out by the officers of the Monitoring Cell and upto now the physical inspection of 105 projects has been conducted. The physical verification reports of all the inspected works have been prepared and sent to the concerned Administrative Departments/ offices for addressing the problem areas and initiating action on the key observations brought out in the reports by the inspecting officers.
- The Result Framework Document (RFD) provides a summary of most important results that the department is expected to achieve during the financial year. The document has two main purposes:-
  - i) Move the focus of the department from process orientation to result orientation.
  - ii) Provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate department’s overall performances at the end of the year.
- Result Framework Document (RFD) is essentially a record of understanding between the Government and executing agencies. The document contains besides objectives,

policies programmes and projects also the success indicators and targets to measure progress in implementing them.

- Based on the interaction with and presentation by the Secretary PMD, Cabinet Secretariat, Hon'ble Chief Minister decided to introduce RFD in J&K State as well.
- For having the easy access of the people top the corridors of governance for refressal of their grievance, J&K State has enacted Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011. This Act enables the stakeholders in smooth delivery of Public Services in stipulated period of time.
- The State Government initially notified 45 services of the six departments for delivering to the eligible persons under the Act, the time limit for providing the notified service, particulars of the Designated Officers, First Appellate Authorities and Second Appellate Authorities.
- A well structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps to boost the economic growth. These financial institutions provide credit to all sections of the society and for infrastructure projects at reasonable rates. After liberalization the international financial institutions transformed the conservative financial sector to a dynamic one.
- As on 31-03-2013, 1638 branches of scheduled commercial banks, co-operative banks and state financial corporation (SFC) were in operation in J&K. The number of branches have risen by 13.04% over the previous year. Of these bank branches, maximum numbers of 866 constituting 52.87%, were operating in rural J&K, 25.52% in urban areas and 21.61% in semi-urban areas of the state.
- On an average 1 bank branch is available per 8 thousand people as on 31-03-2013 where as that for India, it is 10 thousand persons. More importantly, the coverage of area per bank is declining year by year. During the year 2012-13 one branch was available per 61.90sq.kms. This indicator is 30.26 sq. km for India during the same reference period. As on 31-3-2013 gross bank credit stood at Rs 23542.32 crore as compared to Rs 18948.94 crore for 2011-12 i.e., it has risen at 24.24% over previous year. As against Rs. 55143.60 crore ending 2011-12, deposits of financial institutions as on 31-3-2013 stood at Rs. 64479.70 crore, posting an increase of 16.93% over previous year. Credit-deposit ratio is an impressive indicator utilized for measuring the business performance of banks. Higher growth in advances i.e., 24.24% and comparatively lower growth in deposits (16.93%) improved the CDR from 34.36% as on March, 2012 to 36.51% ending march, 2013. This indicates increase in CDR by 2.15%. The Kisan credit card (KCC) is pioneering credit delivery system for providing adequate, timely, cost effective and hassle free credit support to farmers under single window with flexible and simplified procedure. The KCC scheme was launched in the state in 1998-99. In the beginning the disbursement under this scheme was confined to short term credits. Subsequently, long-term loans are being sanctioned under this scheme. Since the inception of the scheme cumulative number of KCCs sanctioned was 6.35 lakh and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 3339.79 crore. The out-standing

NPAs of banks stood at Rs. 1216.75 crore as on march 2013 as compared to Rs. 915.75 crore for the corresponding period of previous year registering significant growth of 32.87 % . When the indicator outstanding NPAs of banks as percentage of bank advances is applied the ratio is 5.17% as on March, 2013 against the corresponding figure of 4.83% of previous year.

- The sector wise details of projects for which NABARD has sanctioned and disbursed loan are given in table no 2. The table revealed that out of 4710 sanctioned projects share of social sector projects is 47.98% followed by 41.15% share of roads and bridges. Similarly in the NABARD's cumulative sanctioned amount of Rs.433857.71 lakh more than ¾th amount viz 77.72% is claimed by rural roads and bridges sector, the share of Irrigation account for 7.75 percent , while as 10.77 percent and 3.76 percent sanctioned amount belonged to social sector and Agri related sectors respectively. Similarly out of cumulative NABARD loan disbursement of Rs. 338733.00 lakh, 79.48 % has been disbursed in roads & bridges sector, and the remaining 20.52 percent loan disbursed collectively in the other three sectors.

<b>Table No 8: Sector wise Cumulative no. of projects sanctioned and Loans disbursed under RIDF as on 31.03.2013</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>	<b>Amount in Lakh Rs.</b>	
		<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Disbursed</b>
<b>Irrigation Sector</b>			
Minor Irrigation	343	29328.96	21930.02
Medium Irrigation	3	1551.31	1163.21
Ongoing Major Irrigation	1	2757.46	2265.30
<b>sub total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>33637.73</b>	<b>25358.53</b>
<b>Rural Roads and Bridges</b>			
Roads	1677	296798.78	238059.75
Bridges	261	40400.05	31183.32
<b>sub total</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>337198.83</b>	<b>269243.08</b>
<b>Social Sector</b>			
Rural Drinking Water Supply	283	28520.66	18874.16
Infrastructure for Rural Education Institutions &	1860	3183.56	2414.00
Public Health Institutions	117	15017.39	10655.05
<b>sub total</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>46721.61</b>	<b>31943.21</b>
<b>Agri Related Sector</b>			
Flood protection	52	10774.80	8574.64
Animal Husbandry/Seep Husbandry	79	2299.10	1535.58
Others W/S /Agriculture/Horticulture Farms/RMY	34	3225.65	2077.97
<b>sub total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>16299.55</b>	<b>12188.19</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>433857.72</b>	<b>338733.00</b>

## Economic Sectors

- Agriculture as we know plays a very prominent role for development of economy of J&K State. Around 70% of the population in the State gets livelihood directly or

indirectly from the Agriculture and allied Sectors. The State comprises of three regions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh having distinct geographical outlook and agro climatic zones. Each zone having its own characteristics that largely determine the cropping pattern and productivity of crops. Paddy is the main crop of Kashmir, followed by maize, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, fodder and wheat. In Jammu region, wheat is the prominent crop followed by maize, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, fodder, vegetables and other crops while in Ladakh, barley is the major cereal crop followed by wheat. State also has the honour of being amongst the world's few places where quality saffron is cultivated. Pampore tehsil of district Pulwama, which is situated at a distance of 15 kilometres from Srinagar, is famous for its high grade saffron in the world. Saffron is also grown, though on a limited scale in Kishtwar district of Jammu region. Saffron crop is being introduced in temperate areas of other districts as well and significant success has been reported from some areas of Doda and Udhampur districts. Due to the implementation of Saffron Mission interventions, it has been possible for the state to rejuvenate the old less productive saffron zones and it has been experienced that the new corm introduced has benefited the farmers by way of increased production leading to increase in their earnings and has created an effect of attraction for undertaking the farm business management for development of saffron.

- The production of three major crops paddy, maize and wheat in J&K state is more than 90% of the total food grain production of all crops and rest is shared by other cereals and pulses.
- 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census with reference period 2005-06 was conducted in our state, which depicts operational holdings under different size classes. As per the 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census of the State, the total number of operational holders has been worked out to be 1377808 and average size of operational holding was found out to be 0.67 Hectare. About 94% of the operational holders fall in the category of Marginal and Small farmers. About 5% of the operational holders fall in semi-medium category holding, only 1% of the operational holders fall in the Medium category holding and only 0.04% of the operational holders fall in the large category holding.
- Area under Fruits in J&K State has increased from 3.25 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 3.55 lakh hectares in 2013-14. The production has increased from 17.13 lakh MTs in 2009-10 to 21.17 lakh MTs in 2013-14, recording an increase of 23.58%.
- Export of fruit outside the State, has occupied a prominent place in trade of the State but it is showing fluctuating trend over the years. The total quantity exported ending Nov. 2013-14 is 7.20 lakh MTs.
- Estimated livestock Population of the state, as per the latest available integrated sample survey (2011-12), is 160.407 lakh comprising 31.569 lakh cattle, 39.204 lakh sheep, 7.889 lakh Buffalo, 18.136 lakh goat, 58.311 lakh fowl and 5.298 lakh duck.
- 49.19% that is 78.908 lakh of the total livestock population is dispersed in Jammu Division consisting of 16.023 lakh Cattle, out of which 5.237 lakh cattle are cross-bred

and the remaining 10.786 lakh are of local breed. Similarly other livestock population in this region is 20.812 lakh sheep (14.505 lakh cross + 6.307 lakh local), 7.675 lakh buffaloes, 12.054 lakh goats, 22.315 lakh fowls and 0.029 lakh ducks.

- Kashmir region shares 47.42% (74.994 lakh) of the total livestock population with 14.582 lakh cattle (11.046 lakh cross + 3.536 lakh local), 16.261 lakh sheep (13.439 lakhs cross +2.882 lakhs local), 0.214 lakhs buffaloes, 3.172 lakhs goats, 35.496 lakhs fowls, 5.269 lakhs ducks.
- The contribution of Ladakh region depicts that livestock population of these two districts includes 0.964 lakh cattle, 2.131 lakhs sheep, 2.910 lakhs goats and 0.500 lakhs fowls.
- During the year 2011-12, the total estimated milk production for the State was 1614.57 thousand MTs constituting of 982.05 Th MTs (60.83%) of Cross-cow Milk, 237.19 Th MTs (14.69%) of Local-cow Milk, 293.70 Th MTs (18.19%) of Buffalo Milk and 101.62 Th MTs (62.94%) of Goat Milk. During the year 2010-11, the total estimated milk production for the State was 1609.247 thousand MTs.
- Average per capita availability of milk in our state was 370.10 gms per day which is higher than the national average of 356 gm per person per day in the year 2010-11.
- During the year 2011-12 the total wool production estimated for the State was 75.295 lakh Kgs which consisted of 61.586 lakh Kgs (81.79%) from Cross-breed Sheep and 13.709 lakh Kgs (18.20%) of Local-breed Sheep. During the year 2010-11, the total wool production estimated for the state was 73.819 lakh Kgs.
- Total Number of Laying Birds (Hens +Ducks) of the State was 36.866 lakhs out of which 84.30% (31.079 lakhs) are of Desi category while as 15.70% (5.787 lakhs) are of improved stock as per ISS estimates for the year 2011-12.
- Estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2011-12 was 6519.758 lakhs out of which 6122.661 lakhs(93.91%) were laid by Hens and 397.097 lakhs (6.09%)by Ducks and estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2010-11 was 6209.333 lakhs.
- Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 55 (number) per year for the State as a whole as per the ISS report 2011-12 against 53no. for 2010-11.
- As per estimated results of ISS survey 2011-12, the meat availability was worked out to be 2.701 Kgs per person per year against 2.650 kgs for 2010-11.
- Meat production registered a growth from 308.986 lakh Kgs to 322.781 lakh Kgs in the year 2011-12 over the previous year resulting into 4.47% growth.
- Jammu and Kashmir has a total forest cover of 20230 Sq km (20.23 lakh hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total Geographical area of 101387 Sq km on this side of line of control. All India figures indicate a percentage of 24.47% geographical area under forests. Out of the total forest area of 20230 Sq km, the area under reserved



forests is 2551 Sq km, protected forest is 17463 Sq km and the rest 36 Sq km is unclassified.

- Out of the total forest area, 12066 Sq km are in Jammu Region, followed by Kashmir Region with 8128 Sq km and Ladakh Region with only 36 Sq km. Kashmir Region has 40.17%, Jammu Region has 59.64%, while Ladakh Region has 0.17% area under forest cover.
- Forests cover 48 percent of the total geographical area of the State (excluding Ladakh region) which is above 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).
- The total fishermen population in the State as per livestock census 2003 was around 31,000. It is presently estimated at 91984. The 27781 Km. length of rive /streams facilitates farming of more than 40 million tonnes of fish. As against this, the State has only 0.07 lakh hectares under reservoir area. There is a big gap between the demand and supply of fish. Fish is a valuable element of diet of the local people throughout the year. There is also a demand for fish from the defense personnel and tourists. There are 1248 lakes including water bodies and water is spread into 0.40 lac hectares of area which gives an indication of the potential for fisheries in the State.
- Due to congenial conditions for development and sustenance of different varieties of fish, the production is showing an increasing trend. The fish catch which was 184667 quintals tonnes in 2000-01, has now reached 199500 quintals tonnes in 2012-13. The production of famous Kashmir trout has touched 2600 quintals during 2012-13. Achievement during 2013-14 ending November, 2013 are to the tune of 149000 quintals including trout production of 1900 quintals.
- A slight increase was witnessed, during the year 2012-13, in the net area irrigated, as it increased from 319.26 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 325.08 thousand hectares.
- around 90% of the area irrigated was under rice in 2012-13. 28% area under wheat and 9.37% under maize was also irrigated during the same year.
- Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Flood Management Programme 28 projects costing Rs. 370.60 crores were approved and sanctioned by the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India and funds to the tune of Rs. 322.68 crores have been released by Govt. of India till March, 2013
- Floriculture sector has been identified as a focus segment and accorded a top priority. Income of farmers from flower cultivation has seen a phenomenal jump due to ever growing demand for flowers in domestic and international markets. This sector is generating employment. The Government has taken several measures to promote this activity.
- Commercial Floriculture which is being implemented in the State and utilizing various CSS viz RKVY, HMNEH, NMMI, NMMP & ATMA. It is catalytic for uplifting the economic condition of the small and marginal farmers of the State. Under Commercial

Floriculture, the scope of the employment has also been expanded to a large extent. Progressive growers are also showing a keen interest in diversification of floriculture crops, as there is bright horizon in the sphere of floriculture sector.

- A comprehensive Industrial Policy came into being in 2004 which facilitated provision of incentives to attract private sector investment for the industry in a big way. The incentives are aimed at overcoming the constraints of remoteness, poor connectivity, high transportation cost and erratic power supply faced by the Industry. It focuses on private sector industrialization in backward blocks of the State and modernization of the existing units.
- Prior to State incentives the Central Government in 2002 announced its Package of Incentives which has been extended for further five years up to 15 July, 2017 on its expiry of ten years period in July 2012. Therefore two sets of incentives are available to the entrepreneurs- one from the Centre Government and the other from the State Government.
- These incentives are as follows:-

#### **State 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.

#### **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.
- Infrastructure development serves as an engine for industrial development and calls for continuous attention of the Government. Development of Industrial Estates / Infrastructure is the major function of the Industries and Commerce Department. The State has 53 existing industrial estates spread over an area of 35,102 Kanals of land as per position ending November, 2013.
- 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. The Kashmir handicraft products have earned worldwide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship. In absence of other manufacturing industries in the state, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from time immemorial. The artistic imagination and craftsmanship of the Artisans reflected through a wide range of products, has delighted the connoisseurs world over for centuries. Crafts like Shawls, Crewel, Namdha, Chain Stitch, Wood Carving, Papier Machie, Costume Jewellery, Kani Shawls and the 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.
- As on 31.03.2013 there were 2730 handicrafts societies registered with a membership of 15987. The department provides Managerial subsidy on tapering basis @100% first year, 66%, 2<sup>nd</sup> year; and 33%, 3rd year to the pass out trainees which is paid for formation of cooperative societies. During the year 2013-14, 58 societies have been formed with a membership of 580 by the end of Oct., 2013.
- There are 2040 handloom units in the State which provide employment to 2875 persons. These units are producing Loies, Puttos, Tweed, Blankets, Raffal, Pashmina and Dusoti Khad.
- The Department has 523 registered Handloom Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 15275 weavers. There are approximately 38,000 Handlooms in the State. During 2012-13, 10.88 million meters of handloom fabrics valuing Rs 246.97 Crore were produced in the cooperative sector. The production and value of handloom fabrics for the current financial year viz 2013-14 (ending 10/2013) is of the order of 4.97 million meters and Rs 112.79 Crore respectively. Loan facility is also being provided to these cooperative societies for purchase of sewing machines.

- The Department runs 100 training centers to impart training in various trades which include readymade garments, handloom weaving, Pashmina spinning and weaving, and Kani shawl weaving.
- Jammu and Kashmir 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 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 State of J&K is endowed with variety of minerals. It is spread across an area of 13334 Sq. Kms., 60% of which is reported to be commercially viable for mining of various minerals. The core function of the state in mining is to facilitate and regulate the exploration and mining activities of investors and entrepreneurs, provision of infrastructure and royalty and tax collection.
- Sericulture continues to be a subsidiary occupation for about 29300 rural families in the State. Most of these families belong to economically backward sections of the society. During 2013-14, upto November, 2013, 1021 MT of cocoons have been produced generating an income of Rs 2026.00 lacs for these silkworm rearers. The Department has 173 mulberry nurseries spread over an area of 963 acres, and 374 mulberry blocks over an area 2215 acres across the State. The nurseries are utilized for production of saplings/cuttings for further distribution amongst farmers to augment area under mulberry and mulberry blocks which serve as leaf reservoirs for the landless and marginal farmers. Annually about 20.00 Lac plants are produced from these nurseries against the potential of 30.00 Lac plants. The Department has well established seed organization and presently about 60% local annual seed demand is met out from the sector.
- Science and technology is widely recognized as an important tool for fostering and strengthening the economic and social development of the region. J&K has made significant progress in various spheres of science and technology over the years and can now take pride in having a strong network of S&T institutions, trained manpower and an innovative knowledge base
- Information Technology Sector, identified as one of the thrust areas, is growing in the state at healthy pace. Information Technology has proved to be a very effective tool in the development of a society and become the driving force in the growth of economies across the globe. Recognizing the IT sector as major tool for fostering state's economy, various initiatives have been/are being taken up by the State Government to strengthen this sector.

## Social Sectors

- The child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) has shown a sharp decline from 941 in 2001 to 862 as per census 2011. The overall sex ratio has also declined from 892 in 2001 to 889 as per census 2011.
- As per census 2011, the Life Expectancy of males and females at national level stands at 63.95 & 67.08 years, respectively. As far as, the J&K State is concerned, the life expectancy of males & females stands at 66.5 and 69.3 years, respectively; which is more than the national average.
- As per the estimation made by the Registrar General of India, on the basis of Sample Registration System (SRS- 2011), the crude birth rate of the J&K State is 17.8 which is well below the national average of 21.8.
- The crude death rate (CDR) of the J&K State is 5.5 which is quite low as compared to national average of 7.1, as per census 2011
- The total fertility rate has come down below the replacement level for the first time in the State to 2.0 in 2010 as compared to 2.3 in 2006, which is quite low when compared with the national average which stands at 2.5
- As per SRS 2011, the State's Infant Mortality Rate was registered at 41 as against the national level figure of 44
- Neo-natal survival is a very sensitive indicator of population growth and socio-economic development. At national level, the neo-natal mortality rate was 37 per 1000 live births during 2006 which came down to 33 in 2010. The Neo-natal Mortality Rate of the State remained stagnant at 39 during 2006 to 2008 and further declined to 35 in 2010
- **Consolidated Physical Status:** The cumulative physical progress ending November, 2013 under National Rural Health Mission is given as under:

<b>Table No 9: Physical Achievement under NRHM for Year 2013-14 (ending November, 2013)</b>		
<b>S.No</b>	<b>(A) Cumulative Achievements on Key Strategies As on Date</b>	
1	Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS) Registered	722
2	No. of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees Constituted.	6857
3	No. of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees for which accounts opened.	6821
4	No. of ASHAs engaged	10779
5	No. of ASHAs trained in Module I/II-IV	9500/9184
6	No. of ASHAs trained in Module V	8630
7	No. of CHC upgraded as FRUs	76
8	No. of PHCs made operationalized as 24x7	198
9	Baby Care Corners Established	274
10	Specialist/Doctors/Paramedics engaged	5381
11	No. of Mobile Medical Units	7
12	No. of Ambulances procured	199
13	No. of Stabilization Units established	75

14	No. of ARSH Clinics Setup	27
15	SNCUs established	13

- Literacy is at the heart of basic education for all, and of all human capabilities. Basic literacy is essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy. Universal literacy also has special significance for those who have been historically deprived of access to education. In fact, education is a lifelong learning perspective not only to enhance reading and writing capabilities, but also to impart a comprehensive set of life skills that enable people to access all development resources.
- During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.52% to 67.16% in the State as against 64.84% to 74.04% at the national level.
- Ever since the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and initiation of host of steps like provision of free text-books, scholarships, various educational facilities at an easy reach etc, the state has been able to reduce the drop-out rate. The dropout rate in the state has declined to 11% in 2012-13.
- The State Government rolled out “Beti Anmol” scheme during 2011-12 with a view to arrest post matric dropout rate of girl students belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and enhancing their employment prospects. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 5000/- is to be given as incentive to the girl students of Educationally Backward Blocks, who pass their matriculation examination and get themselves enrolled in the 11th class. The incentive is given in the shape of a bank deposit the amount of which is en-cashable only after the students pass their 12th class examination. Beti Anmol scheme is presently catering to the girl students hailing from 97 educationally backward blocks of the state. The ultimate objective of this new initiative is to encourage the education of the girl students in the State. The Scheme is operative from academic session 2011-12 both for winter and summer zones. 5955 girls students were provided incentive during 2012-13, against the target coverage of 5962 beneficiaries, ending March, 2013.
- The access to Higher Education is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment ratio. The Gross Enrolment ratio for the state of J&K was 10.36% in 2007-08 which has increased to 18.2% (provisional) in 2011-12 which is higher than the national GER of 15%. The enrolment has accordingly increased from 77,000 in 2004-05 to 1,35,264 in 2012-13. The overall enrollment in the Higher Education Sector including Universities, Private Institutions and Agriculture/ Medical Institutions has increased approximately to 2,77,000 in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The enrolment in Higher education for the academic year 2013-14 is 179398, which includes Govt. Degree Colleges 136163, B.Ed. Collges 26080 and Universities (Kashmir University, Jammu University, Baba Gulam Shah Badshah University & Islamic University of Science and Technology, Pulwama) 17146. The Govt. of India, MHRD has set GER target of 22% at the national level to be achieved by 2020. The State is also aiming at achieving this GER target of 22% by the end of 2020.

- 22 Degree Colleges were already established in 2007-08 which include 14 Degree Colleges under PMRP Phase-I and 08 Degree Colleges under State Plan. In addition to this, 23 Degree Colleges were sanctioned/ made functional during 2010-11 & 2011-12 which includes 11 Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts.
- **Technical Education Department** comprises of Polytechnic Sector, offering 3 year diploma after 10+ in various Engineering & Non-Engineering Courses Approved by AICTE, New Delhi.

<b>Table No 10: Polytechnics at a Glance</b>	
<b>Total Polytechnics (including 3 women Polytechnics)</b>	<b>32</b>
Government Polytechnics (06 old+ New 18)	24
Private Polytechnics	08
<b>Total Intake Capacity</b>	<b>6760</b>
Government	4385
Private	2375
Women exclusive	480
<b>Total Number of courses offered</b>	<b>23</b>

- **ITI Sector**, offering 2year/1 year/6 months craftsman training in different Engineering & Non-Engineering trades approved by NCVT, New Delhi and SCVT, J&K.

<b>Table No 11: ITIs at a Glance</b>	
<b>Total No. of Industrial Training Institutes</b>	<b>59</b>
Government ITIs	53
Private ITIs	06
Women ITIs	11
Women Wings in ITIs	17
Designated Trades	70
Trade Units	642
Total intake capacity	<b>15763</b>

- The water sector is facing daunting challenges due to urbanization, industrialization and huge demand for Agriculture sector. The potential for augmentation of supply is limited, water tables are falling and water quality issues have increased. Our rivers and ground waters are continuously polluted by untreated effluents and sewerage. The climate change poses fresh challenges.
- From 2009-10 onwards, the ARWSP has been replaced by “**National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP)**” to achieve the objective of provision of safe drinking water supply to all rural habitations.
- As per Survey 2003, there were 12015 rural habitations in the J&K State. Besides there are 3598 habitations which have emerged over the years making the total No. of habitations to 15613.
- From the year 2012-13, the criteria for measurement of availability of drinking water has been changed from liter per capita per day (LPCD) to %age of population covered with 40 lpcd. The physical progress of rural habitations up to date, indicates that 61% habitations have been fully covered, 39% have been partially covered with %age of coverage varying between less than 25% to 100%.

- **Notable Achievements during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (end. Nov. 2013):**
- 241 water supply schemes under Flagship programme of NRDWP, have been completed during 2012-13. During 2013-14, 87 WSS have been completed under the said programme up to 11/2013.
  - 2900 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State during 2012-13. Besides, 1509 hand pumps have also been drilled during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
  - 1780 rural schools have been provided drinking water facility during the year 2012-13. 1818 Rural Schools have been provided potable drinking water during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
  - To check quality of drinking water, 24 new Division/ sub-division level Water Quality testing laboratories have been commissioned in the State during 2012-13. During the current financial year, 3 new labs have been established in the State.
  - 24504 water sample tests were conducted during the year 2012-13 and another 34824 tests during the 2013-14 ending 11/2013.
  - Population of 11 lac has been provided drinking water facility during 2012-13 and 2 lac during the current financial year 2013-14 ending 11/2013.
- 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 in capital cities viz 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.
- 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 GoI 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.
- Water supply schemes for Sopore, Anantnag & Udampur towns have been sanctioned under UIDSSMT at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 33.00 crore, Rs. 36.89 crore & Rs. 28.82 crore, respectively.
- About 900000 beneficiaries which comprise children of 6 months to 6 years of age, Pregnant and lactating mothers, are being given supplementary nutrition.
- 12 Nari Niketans are functioning in the State having total capacity of 400 inmates to provide free boarding, lodging, healthcare to the destitute



- 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.
- National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March, 2007 for effective implementation of child rights in the country.
- The department of Social Welfare, J&K is mandated with the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The department administers central and state government's 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 and field agencies.
- 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 29599 AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 28,591 are currently functional.

## **Infrastructure Sectors**

- Electricity is an essential source of commercial energy which is vital for sustained Economic Growth. The increase in demand for power means the economy is growing and is leading to modernization, industrialization and improvement in basic amenities culminating into a better quality of life of the people.
- The estimated hydro power potential of the State is 20,000 Megawatts (MW), of which about 16480 MW have been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 2693.45 MW. 16% (of identified potential) has been exploited so far, consisting of 761.96 MW in State Sector from 21 power projects, 1889 MW from seven power projects under Central Sector i.e. 690 MW Salal Hydel Electric Project, 480 MW Uri-I Hydel Electric Project, 390 MW Dulhasti, 120 MW Sewa-II, 45 MW Nimo Bazgo, 44 MW Chutak & 240 MW Uri II (2 units of 120 MW commissioned) and 42.5 MW from two private sector projects.
- The installed capacity in the State, thermal as well as Hydel, is 969.96 MW (208 MW Thermal + 761.96 MW Hydel). The energy generation for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be 3767.54 MUs.
- **Status of Electrification of Rural Households in the state:**
  - Total number of rural households as per Census 2011: 1497920
  - Number of rural households electrified: 1208527
  - Number of un-electrified/de-electrified rural households: 289393
  - Number of un-electrified rural households to be covered under RGGVY-II: 253404

➤ **Habitation Electrification:**

- Total number of habitations: 24655
  - Total number of electrified habitations: 13649
  - Total number of un-electrified/de-electrified / partially electrified habitations: 11006
  - Habitations which qualify for electrification under RGGVY phase-II: 9524
  - Left out habitations to be covered under State Plan and other schemes: 1482
- Only 35.94 percent of the energy output was realised in the year 2012-13 which is one of the lowest in the country. The transmission and distribution losses are about 57.40 percent while as rest loss is due to collection losses making it an aggregate of 64.06 percent.
- Power 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 60 percent. The main reasons for such high losses are technical as well as commercial. The high technical losses due to existing outdated system. To minimize such losses, the system needs up-gradation and improvements. Commercial losses include theft, unaccounted and uncontrolled consumption of power beyond agreement load, unregistered consumers, lesser contract demand etc. Due to various measures taken by PDD, the losses are now showing a downward trend and these reduced by about 4% during 2012-13 as compared to previous year.
- The number of households in the State during the year 2010-11 was 2015088 based on Census 2011 projections and 1753201 households avail electricity. 1490696 consumers are registered with the PDD ending 2012-13
- Per capita consumption in J&K State has shown steady growth and presently it is around 928 units against national average of around 900 units for the year 2012-13. Due to extreme climatic conditions in most parts of the state the per capita consumption is low. The issue needs to be addressed by increased generation for which the state has framed ambitious plans to add 9000MW during 12<sup>th</sup> & 13 Plan period.
- 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/hamlets electrified till date rose to 20203 (6554 villages+13649 hamlets). Under RGGVY schemes 283 un-electrified/de-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified out of which 192 villages stand electrified as on Oct-2013.

<b>Table No 12: Operational Details Transport Corporation</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
1.	Transport Workshops & Yards	Nos.	21
2.	Sch. Routes Optd	Nos.	171
3.	Sch. Route Kms	Kms	30004
4.	Total Fleet Held(Avg):		
	i) Buses	Nos.	704
	ii) Trucks	Nos.	377
	iii) Jeeps & Wagons	Nos.	0
	iv) Motor Cycle	Nos.	0
	v) Others	Nos.	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>1095</b>
5.	Avg Number of vehicles on road		
	i) Passenger Veh's	Nos.	329
	ii) Goods Vehicles	Nos.	264
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>593</b>
6.	Avg. seating capacity of buses	Nos.	42
7.	Eff. Kms	Lakh Kms.	279.58
8.	i) Total Rev (Comm)	Rs. in Lakh	8138.82
	ii) Non -Comm Rev	Rs. in Lakh	857.61
9.	Passenger Carried	Lakh nos	50.68
10.	Goods Carried	Lakh Qtls	53.36
11.	Persons Employed	Nos.	2887

➤ **City passenger Transport**

J&K SRTC provides local transport facility in Srinagar city and 26 buses are playing on the roads of the city. The number of passengers carried during 2012-13 was 2.11 lakh.

<b>Table No 13: Govt. city bus services</b>		<b>City / School services Srinagar</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of buses</b>	<b>No of Passengers ( In Lakhs)</b>
2010-11	29	1.01
2011-12	28	1.76
2012-13	26	2.11

*Note:- No city service is being operated by JK SRTC in Jammu / Udhampur districts.*

- Road length maintained by PW(R&B) Department has enhanced from 18368 kms in 2007-08 to 26700 kms during 2013-14 (ending Nov 2013). The surfaced road length has increased from 15560 kms to 23600 kms during the corresponding period.

<b>Table No 14: Road length maintained by PW(R&amp;B) Department</b>				
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Surfaced</b>	<b>Un-surfaced</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2007-08	15560	2808	18368
2	2008-09	15868	3093	18961
3	2009-10	16838	3178	20016
4	2010-11	18788	3031	21819
5	2011-12	20700	2605	23305
6	2012-13 (P)	21882	2961	24843
7	2013-14 (P)	23600	3100	26700

*P: provisional*

- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a flagship programme which was launched in Dec. 2000 in the country and also extended to J&K State in the same

year. The objective of the PMGSY programme is to provide connectivity by way of all weather roads to the unconnected habitations in rural areas. Under Bharat Nirman Programme, it is envisaged to provide road connectivity to all the unconnected habitations in the country having population more than 1000 souls as per census 2001 whereas in hilly states and desert areas the target is to provide connectivity with population size of 500 souls and above.

- Presently, 2038 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5486.14 crore have been sanctioned under this programme in nine phases, against which an amount of Rs. 2462.94 crore stands released by GOI ending Nov, 2013 against which Rs. 2382.86 crore stands utilized. So far 891 schemes have been completed. A total road length of 4968 Kms have also been completed till date.
- NABARD is providing loan assistance to the State Government under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) which was introduced in our State in 1999-2000. So far 2003 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 3847.79 crore, out of which 1056 schemes have been completed ending Nov 2013.

### **Special Bridges Programme**

- As a part of Reconstruction and restoration programme, the re-construction of bridges is an important component of road connectivity. During 2012-13 and 2013-14 (ending Nov 2013), 55 bridges were completed. At present 452 bridges are under construction.
- The 4-laning of National Highway 396 kms from Lakhanpur to Srinagar is being executed by National Highway Authority of India at an estimated cost of Rs.592.47 Crore as part of North South Corridor under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase II. 115 kms have been already completed in six packages in Phase I.
  - The Phase II of Srinagar Jammu section is in progress. In respect of Panthachowk Qazigund, the progress is 24% and in case of Qazigund – Banihal tunnel, the progress is 22.15%. In respect of the Chenani Nashri tunnel, progress has improved to 44.50%. In respect of Udhampur Sidhra, it has improved to 71%.
  - Tele density is an important indicator in the telecom penetration. The flourishing and successful implementation of private sector services registered increased tele density in the state. The wireless tele density as on October 2012 was 46.48% rose by 4.10 percentage points to 50.58% as on October 2013 and as on November 2013 it is 50.83 percent. The wireline tele-density as on March 2013 was 2.03 % percent in J&K.
  - As per the data available as on 31-3-2012, the number of internet connections in J&K, issued by BSNL was 28448. Postal services in the state are provided by 1696 post offices of all categories put together as on 31-03-2013. On an average one post office (all categories put together) has to serve 7748 people as on 31-03-2013 in the state as compared to 7813 people in India for 2010-11, indicating by and large the same ratio for state and the country.

- The following table depicts the quantity and value of Imports & Exports between the two countries in the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, ending Nov., 2013:-

<b>Table No 15: Quantity and Value of Imports &amp; Exports</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Export to PaK</b>		<b>Import from PaK</b>	
	<b>Quantity (Qtls)</b>	<b>Value INR Crore</b>	<b>Quantity (Qtls)</b>	<b>Value (in Crores) Pak currency</b>
2011-12	465272.41	320.19	368535.17	531.24
2012-13	768061.86	371.67	790245.70	657.79
2013-14 Ending 11/2013	508024.90	244.80	247160.96	377.35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of trading days increased from 2 to 4 days per week.</li> <li>▪ 21 items listed as permissible for trading.</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE: The trade is barter in nature and the value figures are based on valuation figures provided by the traders</i></p>				

## Issues

- At All-India Level CPI-IW is the weighted average of 78 centres. From J&K State, CPI-IW is compiled for Srinagar centre comprising of four markets viz Haba Kadal, Zaina kadal, Maharaja Bazar and Pampore. The current series of consumer price index for industrial workers on base 2001=100 had replaced the previous series of CPI-IW on base 1982=100 w.e.f. January 2006 Index.
- The table further reveals that the inflation rate at All India level from April to September 2013-14 [CPI-IW] was 10.95% while at the J&K level it was much below the country level and it registered at 5.76%.
- The Government of India allocates foodgrains to the J&K State at the scale of 35 Kg per family per month. The monthly allocations for the APL,.BPL and AAY categories for the financial year 2013-14, are being made as per the following pattern:-

<b>Table No 16:</b>		<b>(unit in MTs)</b>					
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Food grains</b>				<b>Total allocation</b>	<b>%age of total</b>
		<b>Rice</b>	<b>%age of total</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>%age of total</b>		
1	Above Poverty Line (APL)	24617	55.4	12693	68.11	37310	59.16
2	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	12627	28.42	4181	22.43	16808	26.65
3	Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)	7187	16.18	1762	9.46	8949	14.19
<b>Total</b>		44431	100	18636	100	63067	100

- Food rationing is an important tool for regulating supplies and 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 the Government of India.

- In Jammu and Kashmir 12.36 lac APL, 4.80 BPL and 2.56 lac Antayodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards totaling to 19.72 lac, are in circulation as on 31-3-2011. In addition 10220 Annapurna cards are also in operation.
- Poverty is one of the main issues and indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable lifestyle. Mere growth of economy cannot bring social justice and balanced development unless it is coupled with poverty alleviation and employment generating opportunities for deprived and marginalized sections of the society. The survey conducted by the State during 2007-08 put the BPL population at 21.63 percent. A host of poverty alleviation programmes are in operation in the State mostly with central assistance.
- Unemployment is a social issue of serious concern. The 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 latest NSS Survey- 68<sup>th</sup> round conducted during July, 2011 – June, 2012 throughout the country constitutes an important source of information on unemployment. Unemployment rate as per Usual Principal Status (UPS) in J&K has come down from 5.3% to 4.9% during the period July 2009 to June 2012 i.e. (66<sup>th</sup> & 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS).
- Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is the most well known index used, inter alia, for measuring inflationary trends for policy formulations in the country. The inflation rate at All India level from April to September 2013-14 [CPI-IW] was 10.95% while at the J&K level it was much below the country level and it registered at 5.76%.

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# SWOT

# 4

4.1 Jammu and Kashmir is strategically and geo-politically a sensitive state. The state Govt. with financial support of the Govt. of India envisaged inter-alia to improve necessary infrastructure for enhancing the productive capacity of the state to make it self sufficient. Emphasis is laid for poverty reduction and increasing employment opportunities to achieve the long cherished objectives of equitable and inclusive growth. Focused attention is given to the building of necessary infrastructure which is regarded as an engine of economic growth and provides a basic framework for economic and social progress. Physical infrastructure strengthens the economy, boosts investment, attracts prospective entrepreneurs, helps alleviation of poverty and reduces un-employment incidence through numerous positive forward/backward linkage effects of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Similarly, social infrastructure like education, health, housing, sanitation etc. improves the quality of life and standard of living apart from paving way to economic infrastructure. A number of ambitious flagship programmes have been launched by adopting synchronised approach which enrich the economy and narrow the rural-urban gap by spreading growth benefits uniformly.

4.2 SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats involved in any venture. This chapter is earmarked to provide SWOT analysis of the socio-economic fabric of the state. SWOT also encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the development parameters linked with economic performance of the State thereby enabling the policy makers and researchers to reorient themselves to the prevailing conditions. Thus while discussing the problems of the state it is important to look also at its strengths first.

## Strengths

- One of the notable characteristic feature of the state is its sparse density of population. As against the national average of 382 persons per sq.km. density of population of the state is 124 persons per sq. km as per 2011 census. On low density, J&K enjoys 8<sup>th</sup> rank amongst the States / UTs of the country.
- The overall receipts of the State have progressively increased from Rs. 22234 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 26217 crore in 2012-13 registering significant growth of 17.91% during this period.
- The revenue receipts of the State from all sources have continuously enhanced over the years. In percentage terms the increase in the revenue receipts for 2012-13 was 5.79% over the previous year.
- State's own revenue receipts i.e., tax and non tax revenue put together registered a growth of 18.47% during 2012-13 over 2011-12 with 22.93% in tax revenue and 7.89% in non-tax revenue.
- Revenue on account of central tax transfers constituting 14.76% of total revenue receipts for 2012-13 posted sharp increase of 10.73% over previous year.
- The state has been successful in recording revenue surplus. The revenue surplus for 2012-13 has been recorded at Rs. 1100 crore. Notwithstanding the fact that revenue surplus has dwindled, by Rs. 1003 crore in comparison with previous year due to Pay Commission arrears.



- Due to successful management of the VAT regime tax revenue has clocked a figure of Rs. 5833 crore during 2012-13 recording robust increase of 22.93% over 2011-12.
- Expenditure on social services which shares 27.95% of total expenditure has increased by 8.22% during 2012-13. This will definitely enhance the welfare of marginated sections of the society.
- With the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas through adequate provisions for creation of infrastructure facilities and promotion of sense of security among its local population, a 100% centrally sponsored scheme BADP is in operation in 11 districts covering 42 blocks (areas bordering International Border and LOC with Pakistan, besides 2 blocks in district Leh bordering China). The current year's allocation is Rs. 148 crore under the scheme.
- Notwithstanding the persistent declining trend in the contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the state economy over the years from 28.06% (2004-05) to 19.96% (2013-14 AE), its role can be viewed as a support to food producing activity. Apart from this agriculture has been the basic requisite for national sovereignty. The extensive literature analyzing the relation between agricultural and non-agricultural growth confirms that farm and non-farm sector in rural areas are complimentary to each other and risks mitigating.
- Agriculture has been the mainstay of our economy. More than 70% of our population depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Even though the contribution of agriculture to GSDP is only 19.96 % (as per advance estimates for 2013-14). Nevertheless, the importance of agriculture can't be underestimated for years to come. It has been a way of life and a tradition. It has forward and backward linkages with other activities particularly the agro based activities. As per the latest census out of 100 main workers 27½ % as engaged in the agricultural activities.
- Agriculture continues to be a primary employment providing sector, the services sector (including construction) is the primary source of employment in urban areas. As per the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) report on employment and unemployment situation in India 2009-10 for every 1000 people employed, 597 and 110 people are employed in agriculture sector in rural and urban areas respectively (measured in terms of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status). The relative figures for India are 679 and 75 of every 1000 persons in rural and urban areas respectively. On the other hand, the services sector (including construction) accounted for 316 and 662 of every 1000 persons in rural and urban J&K respectively.
- The State is endowed with large natural resources and tremendous potential for growth in the agro- horti- forestry. Horticulture is emerging as a fast growing sector of the economy which has a great potential for further development. In horticulture the state shares around 3% of all India production of fruit. Almost 45 percent of economic return in agriculture sector account for horticulture produce. Around 6 lakh households with 30 lakh people are involved in horticulture trade directly or indirectly. Diverse agro-climatic conditions, varied soil etc. have endowed with promising horticulture and value added products that can be marketed within the country and abroad.
- Production of fruit during the year 2013-14 as on November, 2013 was recorded as 2117.29 thousand metric ton recording 21.53% growth over previous full year's production figures.

- Horticulture plays an important role in the foreign exchange earnings. During the year 2012-13, the state exported 5476.08 metric ton dry fruit i.e. almond and walnut both in shell and kernel and earned foreign exchange of Rs. 204.75 crore recording impressive growth of around 44% over foreign exchange earnings of 2008-09.
- The state is abounding in crops like Apple, Almond, Mango, Walnut, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Kiwi, Litchi, Olive, Citrus, etc. which have high commercial value. High growth in horticulture sector can contribute to generation of gainful and permanent employment to sizeable number of people.
- Potential for bringing additional area under Walnut is enormous. As per preliminary estimates about 0.50 lakh hectares are still 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.
- New species/kinds/cultivars are being introduced suiting to the agro climatic conditions of the state to boost horticulture sector.
- Kashmir's Agriculture has an international identity. Saffron, an agriculture produce, is cultivated in Valley (Pulwama and Budgam districts). J&K ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the country in the qualitative production of saffron. An ambitious National Mission for the rejuvenation of Saffron cultivation has been launched in the state with an investment of Rs. 372.18 crore during 2010-11.
- J&K is blessed by nature with tremendous biodiversity and extremely congenial climate for growing of various kinds of ornamental crops. Asia's largest Tulip garden is located in the state. Thus floriculture holds promise for improving the economy of the state.
- J&K is the most important beekeeping area in India. Vast diversity of natural resources, excellent climate replete with all types of climatic conditions ranging from sub tropical, temperate make the state suitable for beekeeping.
- The raw silk production is continuously increasing. The state produced 136 M.T raw silk during 2013-14 (ending Nov. 2013) exceeding the target by over 13% and recorded growth rate of 18.26% over previous year's production.
- J&K is the only state of India which is in the same altitude in which leading Bivoltine Sericulture countries of the world lie. The state offers enormous potential to produce Bivolatile silk of international grade which can help to reduce the import of Bivolatile silk.
- Average price for 'A' grade silkworm cocoons increased to Rs. 510/kg per green during 2013-14 as against Rs. 450/kg per green during 2012-13.
- J&K ranks first among northern states/UTs and 4<sup>th</sup> state in India in-terms of silk cocoon and raw silk production.
- More than 29000 rural families have Sericulture as subsidiary occupation. During the year 2013-14 (11/2013) production of cocoons was 1021 MTs recording impressive growth of 13.32 % over previous year's production. During this reference period income of Rs. 2026 lakhs accrued to the farmers.
- The state has a great scope for allied agriculture activities. With enough of grazing land in hilly areas, live stocks farming is a distinctive advantage. Live stock population is more than 2 percent of the country's total as per 2007 Livestock census. It is another

fast growing sector making significant contribution to the economy. Livestock sector engages a sizeable number of workforce not only in rearing of animals but also in processing, transportation and sale of animal products.

- Live stock is making deep inroads to the economy. The estimated livestock population of the state as per the latest available integrated sample survey data for 2011-12 is 160.407 lakhs.
- The state has splendid swathes of forests harbouring massive varieties of fauna and flora.
- 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 also provide grazing facility for our livestock, besides ensure good agriculture produce.
- Revenue receipts on account of sale of timber, firewood, resin, minor forest produce etc. amounted to Rs. 47.97 crore during 2012-13 recording growth of 8.46% over 2010-11 revenue receipts.
- Per capita forest area accounts for 0.15 hectares as compared to 0.06 hectares in the country.
- The state has 27781 km length of rivers/streams facilitating fish farming of more than 40 million tons. Fish production is continuously increasing. During the year 2012-13, 2 lakh quintals fish production was recorded and revenue receipts from fisheries were Rs. 520.33 lakh.
- To give boost to the fish culture, the state is making concerted efforts for development of requisite infrastructure on this account. The infrastructure established inter alia contain 2 Regional Fish Farmers Development Agencies under Extension Programme, 752 carp and 197 trout units under Private fish farming, 1 recreation Park for trout fishing, 1 Mahsheer fish seed farm, 2 reservoir fisheries and 2 Aquarium including one underground as on 31.03.2012.
- The state has a rich heritage of handloom and handicrafts. In fact, this sector occupies an important position in the economic structure of the state and has worldwide acclaim for high quality craftsmanship, attractive designs and functional utility. Handicraft goods of the state occupy an important position both in the national and international markets. Carpet industry is making a great contribution towards foreign exchange earnings. Handicraft a labour intensive sector is engaging around 4-5lakh artisans in the state.
- The state is a major exporter of superior quality carpets, wooden shawls, embroiderical clothes and many other valuable crafts. The handicraft sector of the state substantially contributes towards foreign exchange earnings.
- Both production as well as export of handicraft goods have made a substantial performance over the years. Numerically, production of handicraft goods reached to Rs. 1843.21 crore during 2012-13 from Rs. 821.53 crore in 2003-04 recording more than 2 fold increase during this period. Similarly export of handicrafts increased from Rs. 595 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 1538.28 crore in 2012-13 i.e. it has increased by more

than 2 times during this period. In the export figures, share of woollen shawls was highest (40%) followed by carpets (30%) during 2012-13.

- The department of Industries & Commerce J&K is focusing on key sectors like food processing, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, textiles, sports goods etc. to accelerate industrial growth in the state.
- As on November 2013, there were 53 Industrial Estates in the state spread over an area of 35102 kanals of land. In addition 15157 Kanals of land are being acquired for expansion/setting up of new Industrial estates in the rural and industrially backward areas.
- 102 units providing employment to 31380 persons stood registered in the large and medium sector. Similarly, in the small scale sector 29130 industrial units were registered as on October, 2013 providing employment to 133667 persons.
- As per quick estimates of Industrial census 2006-07, 14534 were functional units amounting to 71.39% of 20359 surveyed units. The corresponding ratio of functioned units was only 39.17% in terms of 3<sup>rd</sup> Industrial census 2001-02. Thus J&K is witnessing modest and significant improvement on this account.
- Quick results of 6<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2012 recorded 509007 establishments located in the state providing employment to 10.74 lakh workers. While 56.66% increase was observed in establishments over the establishments of 5<sup>th</sup> Economic census, the relative growth in employment was 42.89%.
- The state is also abounding mineral deposits. During the year 2012-13, the Geology & Mining Deptt. extracted minor minerals valuing Rs. 534.25 crore recording more than two fold increase over previous year.
- Khadi and Village industries play dominant role in providing employment opportunities to rural artisans specifically the socio economic weaker strata of the society.
- Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, during the year 2012-13 the Khadi and Village Industries Board sanctioned 738 cases.
- The Khadi Village Industries Board has recorded sales turnover of Rs. 602.53 lakhs in the year 2012-13, recording sharp increase of 9.62% over the previous year's sales of Rs. 549.66 lakhs.
- The Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1000 population stood at 5.5 which is very low as against the national average of 7.1 as per SRS estimates 2011.
- As per SRS 2011 estimates, the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 population of the state is 17.8 and well below the national average of 21.8 but the neighboring states like Himachal Pradesh (16.5) and Punjab(16.2) have lower CBR than J&K.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman is 2.0 in 2010 which is well below the national level rate of 2.5.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) a very sensitive demographic indicator is 41 per 1000 live birth in 2011 in J&K where as at national level it is 44 in the same year.
- In the health care sector J&K has a vast network of 3850 institutions as on 31.12.2012 which include 112 district/sub-districts hospitals, 651 PHCs & Allopathic dispensaries and 2606 sub centers/medical aid centres, besides 481 others.

- Average population per health institution during the period 1950-2012 has considerably decreased from 26240 to 3334.
- J&K's Literacy rate has increased by 11.64 percentage points during 2001-2011 i.e., from 55.52% as per 2001 Census to 67.16% as per 2011 Census while female literacy rate has increased from 43.00% in 2001 to 56.43% in 2011.
- Gender gap in literacy shrunk from 23.60% in 2001 to 20.32% in 2011.
- Population covered per school (from Primary upto secondary level taken together) in the state during the year 2011-12 was in the neighbourhood of 446 persons as compared to 867 at national level in 2010-11.
- The state succeeded to a great extent in establishing primary school within the radius of 1km, upper primary school within the radius of 3kms, high school within 5kms radius and higher secondary school within the radius of 7-10 kms.
- Teacher-pupil ratio at primary, upper primary and secondary level in the state in 2011-12 was 1:27, 1:12 and 1:14 respectively, the relative indicators at all-India in 2010-11 were 1:43 (primary school) 1:30 (secondary school) and 1:34 (higher secondary schools).
- During the year 2013, 11.71 lakh tourists visited Kashmir valley, 1.38 lakh tourists visited Ladakh, 92.88 lakhs devotees to Mata Vaishno Devi Ji and 3.54 lakh to Amar Nath Ji Holy Cave.
- Tourism is not only a growth engine but also an export growth engine and employment generator. The sector has a capacity to create large scale employment both direct and indirect, for diverse sections of society from the most specialized to unspecialized work force. J&K has a great promise for development of tourism in view of its inherent potential.
- Availability of good quality and affordable hotel rooms play an important role in boosting the growth of tourism. Presently there are 1508 registered hotels and restaurants in the state apart from 84 tourist bungalows and huts.
- The Govt. is taking all possible steps and making all efforts to develop world class tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations and circuits. Development of national and internationally important destinations and circuits through three Mega Circuits i.e. Buddhist Circuit for Leh ii) Sufi Circuit for Kashmir and iii) Spiritual Circuit for Jammu agreed to by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India is a judicious mix of cultural, heritage, spiritual and eco-tourism to give tourists a holistic view about J&K.
- Energy is one of the key drivers of the economy. J&K is richly endowed with vast water resources having hydel power potential of more than 20000 MW capacity.
- The state is expecting total revenue receipts from power sector to the tune of Rs. 2274.88 crore during 2013-14, thus exceeding the target by Rs. 401.68 crore and recording growth of 34.33% over previous year's revenue receipts of Rs. 1693.51 crore.
- During the year 2013-14, 3749.7995 MUs energy is estimated to be generated under state sector Power projects owned by State Power Development Corporation.

J&K enjoys 9<sup>th</sup> rank in the Human Development Index amongst the states of India with Human Development Index of 0.529, the corresponding Human Development Index of

India is 0.467 as per Indian HDI Report 2011. Progress on Human Development Index is often depicted as a benchmark of a state's progress of key development indicators.

Above all the state has a democratic traditional system, of local self government with spirit permeating the entire social system. The state is well known for its administrative acumen and innovative ideas.

### **Weaknesses**

Due to its peculiar geographical, economic and socio-cultural features, the economy of the state has a distinctive identity. Despite rich endowments, J&K represents one of the low developed states of the country on number of development indicators. Major causes of weakness are:-

- ❖ J&K economy is a high cost mountain economy having a number of characteristics which pose special development challenges.
- ❖ Geographical isolation and difficult terrain reduce the mobility. High transport costs is main hurdle to turn to the major markets to compensate for the disadvantage of the small size of its domestic markets.
- ❖ The access to national capital markets/ external capital is very limited for J&K. The unorganized sector enterprises are still in the primitive stage of organization with hardly any exposure.
- ❖ Unlikely revenue from own resources i.e. own tax and non-tax revenue is very low constituting only 30.49% of the total revenue receipts. Analyzing the revenue situation and the expenditure over the years there has always been deficit. The fiscal deficit is increasing year by year and has reached to Rs. 2975 crore during the year 2012-13 registering increase of 5.01% over previous year's deficit. It needs mention that fiscal deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has been shown at Rs. 2975 crore after reducing it by Rs. 1241 crore on a/c of the following:-
 

✓ Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13 <sup>th</sup> FC :	Rs. 110.61 crore.
✓ Cash Balance investment A/c :	Rs. 185.19 crore
✓ SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year :	Rs. 512.65 crore.
✓ Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately :	Rs. 433.31 crore
- ❖ Fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP for the year 2012-13 amounts to 5.5%.
- ❖ The Fiscal deficit of 5.5% requires immediate corrective measures. Multi-pronged approach in terms of mobilization of additional resources, greater tax and non-tax collections, cost of recovery of user charges, full funding of Plan and expenditure compression, particularly establishment related, is required to be adopted.
- ❖ State's own deficit during the year 2012-13 amounts to Rs. 22348 crore against the corresponding previous year's figure of Rs. 21730 crore recording an increase of 2.84%.
- ❖ The percentage of out-standing "public debt" (Internal debt and loans & advances in consolidated fund) to GSDP though recording decrease when compared with the year 2011-12 stands at 52.90% for 2012-13.
- ❖ Measuring the growth of economy in terms of Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2011-12 (information available for all the states / UTs except Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu), Jammu & Kashmir with 6.19% rate is not placed at desired level. As per this indicator J&K is

the 24<sup>th</sup> state in the inter-state comparison of 32 states / UTs. This indicator places Bihar to occupy rank 1<sup>st</sup> recording growth of 13.26% followed by Madhya Pradesh with 11.81% as against national average of 6.21%.

- ❖ In comparison with 7 northern region states / UTs namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi, the per capita net income of the state at constant (2004-05) prices is miserably very low for the year 2011-12 viz. Rs. 29067 as compared to Rs. 112626 for Delhi and Rs. 95937 regarding Chandigarh. On this indicator J&K occupies 2<sup>nd</sup> last number amongst northern region states / UTs. The difference amounts to Rs. 83559 when compared with per capita income of Delhi and Rs. 66870 with Chandigarh.
- ❖ The residents of the state experience higher volatility in their income. In the comparison of erstwhile 14 districts Leh and Jammu enjoy rank 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> with per capita Gross District Domestic Product of Rs. 46502 and Rs. 45588 respectively as per provisional estimates for 2009-10 at constant prices. As per this indicator district Poonch is the lowest district with per capita DDP of Rs. 11917. The difference between 1<sup>st</sup> and the last district is Rs. 34585.
- ❖ Low growth in industry estimated at 3.79 percent for 2013-14 compared to 9.77% for 2006-07. These growth rate figures for the year 2010-11 were -2.58%.
- ❖ J&K is much behind the rest of the country in industrialization. Though share of industry to State's Gross Domestic product is 23.50% as per advanced estimates for 2013-14 but it is constantly decreasing. It has decelerated from 29.06% in 2007-08 to current level losing 5.56% share on the same base. Besides its growth has declined from 6.88% to 3.79% during this period. Average of last 7 years puts the growth of Industry below 3% (2.75%), therefore, is not satisfactory. Apart from this the share of industry in employment is very less especially in rural areas. In rural J&K, out of 1000 persons only 84 are employed in industry and this indicator for urban J&K is 227 as per the employment-unemployment report 2009-10.
- ❖ Growth in agriculture (including allied activities) which is the back bone of an agro-based economy still remains somewhere less than 2 percent. An extensive study indicates that growth rate in agriculture including allied activities which is the lifeline of our agro economy remains woefully very low. Taking into account average growth rate of last 7 years it is only 2.28%, therefore, is not encouraging. The advance estimates have put the growth rate of this sector for the year 2013-14 at 1.44% at 2004-05 prices.
- ❖ The share of agriculture and allied activities to GSDP is continuously decreasing. Its share in GSDP has scaled down from a very high 56.64% in 1970-71 to 32.58% in 2000-01, then to 28.06% in 2004-05 and reached to a very low level of 19.96% as per advance estimates for 2013-14. Less performance of this sector is interalia due to following reasons.
  - ✓ The area under food grains over the years has remained stagnant. The productivity of land as compared to its potential is less. Low NPK consumption is one of the important reasons. It is worth nothing that NPK consumption in 2011-12 per hectare was 87.40 kg compared to 243.56 kg/ha in Punjab and 144.33 kg/ha in Inida.
  - ✓ On of the important weakness of J&K's agriculture lies in having more or less stagnant yields that are lower than most of the states. Last 3 year's average

measures yield rate of food grains around 15½ quintals per hectare as compared to more than 19 quintals at national level based on the same average figure.

- ✓ Irrigation facility revolves between only 42% - 43% of the net area sown. As per average of last 3 years irrigation facility is available to only 43.22% of the net area sown and the remaining 56.78% is a rain fed area.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Average of 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12) indicates that double cropping is limited to only 56% and 44% of the net area is sown only once.
- ✓ Commercial crops are the cash crops and help for invigorating agriculture sector. Area under commercial crops is unlikely very less constituting around 12% of gross area sown.
- ✓ According to Agricultural census 2010-11, there were 14.49 lakh operational holdings in the state, of which 12.07 lakh operational holdings constituting 83.30% of total belonged to marginal farmers with land holding less than ½ hectare (0.35 ha). These small and fragmented holdings make the adoption of farm mechanization very difficult that influences adversely the farmer's income.
- ✓ Agriculture sector suffers from some problems of permanent nature. Arable land can't horizontally be increased as a result land-man ratio is continuously decreasing. Present land-man ratio on arable land is 1:0.66 ha as compared to 1:0.14 hectares in 2010-11 at all India. Any increase in arable area cannot be expected as it would mean reduction in forest coverage which is already less (19.95%) than desirable percentage of 20% in plain areas and 60% in hilly areas as required environmentally. Thus the scope for horizontal expansion in agriculture is very limited.
- ✓ Apart from inadequate infrastructure, diverse regional topologies, difficult terrain, marginality, fragility and vulnerability to natural events cultivable area is miserably low constituting only 8% of the geographical area and around 35% of the reporting area as against the corresponding figure of 52.51% and 54.40% in the country respectively. More importantly, net area constitutes only 7.36% of the geographical area and 30.88% of the reported area. These indicators for the country are 44.22% and 45.82% respectively.
- ✓ Basic infrastructure like roads and communication regarded as very crucial for sustaining growth of agriculture sector are woefully poor. Besides marketing facilities are also inadequate resulting in low productivity, not benefitting the efforts of the farmers properly. World bank study (1997) estimated that 15% of the agricultural produce is lost between farm gate and the consumer because of poor roads and inappropriate storage facilities alone, adversely influencing the income of the farmers.
- ✓ The agriculture production is dependent on monsoons. Monsoon failure adds to the risks the farmer faces. The dependency of farmers on monsoons has to be reduced by increasing the irrigation facilities. Irrigation facility is presently available to only 43% of the net sown area.



- ✓ Access of small and marginal farmers to formal sources of agricultural credit is limited.
- ✓ Post harvest losses is one of the major reasons of low productivity. Due to low processing levels in the state there is a considerable amount of wastage of agricultural produce.
- ✓ Access of modern technology, crop loss due to weeds, insect and diseases are inter alia the basic reasons on account of low productivity. A considerable portion of production is lost due to weeds, insects and other diseases.
- ✓ Above all the seed replacement ratio is very low. In J&K still those varieties are used which were developed 30 years ago affecting yield parameters adversely. There is a close relationship between good quality seed and the yield.
- ❖ 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:
  - ✓ Inadequate Post Harvest infrastructure – In absence of adequate post harvest infrastructure substantial amount of wastage is experienced in the horticultural produce particularly regarding fresh fruit which is perishable in nature. 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 level i.e.30% in total. Surprisingly cold storage facility for apple preservation in the valley are not sufficient. This 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 of approximately 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.
  - ✓ As estimated 4 lakh ton apple are ruined by scab annually. Other diseases like alternaria, redmilt and powdery mildew also spoils the crop.
  - ✓ Locational disadvantage is another issue of concern. The main consumption markets of the country are far away from production centers in the state. Lack of modern and efficient infrastructure like fast means of connectivity aggravates the problem of transporting the fruit especially of perishable nature to the main markets of the country.
- ❖ As a part of food habit, per capita consumption of meat, poultry and milk is higher in J&K than all India, but the state is deficient in meat, poultry, eggs and milk production thus making state to heavily rely on imports from other states.
- ❖ Due to mismatch in demand and supply of mutton, the import of sheep and goat is continuously increasing. During the period 2000 to 2010 the import of sheep & goat has increased by over 26 percent. During 2011-12, 406756 quintals of sheep and goat were imported.

- ❖ The state spends annually hundreds of crores of rupees 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.
- ❖ Inadequate basic development of infrastructure for tourism.
- ❖ A distinctive feature of population in J&K relates to imbalance of sex ratio, which remains mostly tilted towards men. Census 2011 put the sex ratio for the state as 889 females per thousand males as compared to 940 at national level. The sex ratio has declined by 3 points when compared with 2001 position.
- ❖ Although, the number of medical institutions has increased considerably over the years from 124 to 3850 (1950-2012) 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 as well as quantitative in nature.
- ❖ Despite progress made in the health delivery system, but the progress has been quite uneven with huge inter-district variations and rural and remote areas continue to have deficit in health facilities and man power.
- ❖ Literacy is the main foundation for social and economic growth and a key indicator of development. Notwithstanding the fact, that there has been an improvement in the literacy ratio of the state during the last decade, but still it is a matter of great concern that in J&K out of 100 people 33 are still plagued by illiteracy. Thus the problem of literacy is still at large. Similarly, if we look below at district level there have been disparities in attainment of education across the districts. The policy makers should recognize the vicious cycle of illiteracy and inadequacy of education with poverty, one reinforcing the other, both as causes and effects. There is, therefore, need for addressing these barriers.
- ❖ Literacy rate among males in the state as per census 2011 is 76.75% which is below the literacy rate of 82.14% among men at the national level.
- ❖ Literacy rate among females in the state as per census 2011 is 56.43% which is much below the female literacy rate of 65.46% at the national level. Gender gap is more wide in J&K as compared to India.
- ❖ Average area covered per school (Primary, middle, high and Higher Secondary taken together) in the state is 3.52 sq kms in 2011-12 against 2.27 sq. Kms at the national level for 2010-11.
- ❖ Out of the identified 16480 MW power potential, only 2693.45 MWs or 16 percent has been exploited so far, consisting of 761.96 MWs in state Sector from 21 power projects, 1889 MWs from 07 power projects under Central Sector i.e. 690 MWs (Salal Hydro Electric Project), 480 MWs (Uri-I Hydro Electric Project), 390 MWs (Dulhasti) 120 MWs (sewa-II) 45 MW Nimo Bazgo, 44 MW Chutak and 240 MW [Uri – II (2 units of 120 MW commissioned)], and 42.5 MW from 02 private sector projects.
- ❖ The state is perpetually energy deficient and has to rely on power purchases from Northern Grid to meet its requirements especially during winters when demand peaks and own generation reduces due to drastic reduction in river discharge. As such there remains a huge gap between the requirement and the availability of power. 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. The demand is expected to touch 4000 MWs i.e. 19500 MUs by 2020-21.

- ❖ As per estimates of Power Development Department the total availability of power for the year 2013-14 amounts to 9632.782 MUs against the restricted demand of 12046.99 MUs. To meet the restricted demand the state may require additional 8600.21 MUs through banking arrangements with NVVN, Punjab, Haryana, Chhattisgarh and also arranges power from Power Trading Corporations besides overdrawls from Northern Grid. During the year 2012-13, power purchased recorded robust growth of 28.28% over previous year.
- ❖ Out of 24655 total habitations, 11006 are un-electrified / de-electrified / partially electrified amounting to 45% of total as on October 2013.
- ❖ The gap between receipts from power consumers and expenditure on power purchase is widening continuously. For the year 2012-13 the deficit in power is recorded at Rs. 2281 crore posting an increase of 14.45% over previous year's deficit of Rs. 1993 crore.
- ❖ 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 very high in the state than at the National level. These losses account for 62% for 2011-12, 57% for 2012-13 and 53% estimated for 2013-14. The main reasons for such losses are technical as well as commercial. The high technical losses are attributed to existing out dated system. To minimize such losses the system needs upgradation and improvement. Apart from tightening of controls, major structural reforms are called for.
- ❖ Establishment of regulatory mechanism, metering of feeders and consumers and time bound distribution reforms are some important measures in this direction.
- ❖ Despite years of planned development efforts and flow of huge funds under various centrally sponsored projects to address the basic needs of the people approximately 20-25 % habitations in the state are yet to be connected by roads. Further when the indicator 'road density' is applied, on an average about 53 km. roads per 100 sq. km. of area are available in J&K which is far behind the national average of 137 km. (2007-08). When we look at district level, huge disparities are across the districts measured in terms of 'road density' on PWD roads. To address the basic needs of the people building of road infrastructure especially in rural areas is essential for fostering sustainable inclusive growth.
- ❖ One of the weakness of J&K lies in banking outreach in comparison with its neighboring northern states / UTs when the key indicator measuring the business performance of banks viz., "Credit-Deposit Ratio" is applied J&K occupies bottom level position with the lowest CDR of 30.58% as on June 2013 compared to 83.88% and 73.39% CDR of whole north region and all India respectively. Chandigarh has the highest CDR of 155.17% followed by Rajasthan with 124.16%, Himachal Pradesh is the next lower state after J&K with 31.96% CDR.
- ❖ Slow technology spread and low level of private sector investment are interalia other weaknesses.

To sum up the weakness segment it may not be out of place to mention that lack of adequate infrastructure presents backward economic strength of the state. What is more important is that the basic socio-economic infrastructure without which the problem of poverty/unemployment cannot be addressed in any meaningful manner is seemingly at a very low level.

## **Opportunities**

In order to meet the developmental needs on a sustainable basis, it is imperative to use the bestowed natural resources judiciously. With a strong resource position, the earth of J&K offers excellent opportunities for development.

- Exploitation of hydro power potential as 84% of identified potential is yet to be harnessed. Due to power deficiency the domestic and industrial sectors continue to suffer badly from power shortage. Hydro Power development plans are envisaged to be framed to tap the untapped potential optimally. Besides accelerating the economic growth this will go a long way to help in reducing the deficit of power which has been estimated to be 29.45% during 2013-14.
- Privatize Power Revenue collection to maximize receipts.
- Achieve 100 percent metering and regularization of all illegal power connections.
- Transmission and distribution losses in power sector be reduced by taking of projects on PPP mode exploring various ways in a big way. IT intervention in distribution is required for avoiding T&D losses.
- Take-up only those projects which have the potential of generating adequate repayment capacity.
- Apart from adventure tourism, religious tourism, heritage tourism, J&K has immense potential for Eco-Tourism. Eco-tourism is entirely a new approach in tourism sector. Several terms relating to eco-tourism such as sustainable tourism, green tourism, rural tourism and community based tourism have been emerged over the last 20 years or so. Rural Tourism is currently the focus of attention and is being recognized as an important instrument of growth for rural economy. Planners use Rural Tourism, which also includes eco-tourism and farm tourism to increase economic opportunities for the rural people. In J&K more than 70 percent population lives in rural areas and is solely dependent on agriculture, new opportunities need to be created and Rural Tourism is on the top of the charts on this front. Since tourism has both forward and backward linkages and its importance as a creator of job opportunities is well understood. Tourism as such has emerged as a dynamic industry in India, the challenge is to take full advantage of the situation by ensuring best use of nature's assets.
- Exploration /extraction of mineral wealth of the state like Gypsum, Sapphire, marble on a massive scale is possible.
- Restoration of old trade links and opening of new trade links will certainly help to improve the state economy.
- The skilled manpower available particularly in handicrafts, handlooms, and other export oriented sectors of the economy need to be utilized to reduce unemployment problem in the state.

- Create environment to attract massive investment in Job oriented schemes for addressing unemployment problem.
- Because of geographical peculiarities, though there is not much scope for large scale industries in some areas to grow on local input base, there is a huge scope for development of small and medium scale sector.
- A revolutionary change needs to be brought about in the total farm sector – both agriculture and allied areas, like live stock, dairy farming, forestry and horticulture.
- Fisheries and aquaculture has an edge over other agricultural activities in terms of economic returns and nutritional value. Fisheries development can go a long way in solving the problem of gainful employment to rural population.
- Addressing issues confronting agriculture like Seed Replacement Ratio, inadequate irrigation facilities, marketing of produce etc. Quality seed can increase yield by 25-30%. There is a need to rejuvenate the seed sector by producing more quality seeds by National and State Seed Corporations.
- Around 91 lakh (73%) of the population of state are living in rural areas. The Govt. should invest on an annual basis significant amount in creating / improving rural infrastructure, post harvest technology, markets, agricultural research and extension to make farming profitable and increase rural income and also invest in creating training facilities for households in agriculture, rural cottage industries, services and business segments for sustainable development of farming and non-farming enterprises.
- Diversification:- There is an opportunity in the diversification of land. Land being already a limiting factor and no more horizontal expansion is possible. The situation calls for vertical expansion by integration of food crops with allied enterprises like Apiculture, Floriculture, Sericulture, Horticulture and Vegetables etc. The state has enough scope in horticulture and floriculture.
- Food Processing Sector:- This is the sunrise sector. Food processing sector has a huge potential. Provision of efficient supply chains and processing infrastructure can do miracles interms of employment generation and creation of productive assets in rural areas. Mega Food Park (MFPs) a flagship scheme of ministry of food processing facilitates establishment of a strong infrastructure backed by efficient supply chains. MFPs have the potential to revive the agriculture in surrounding areas by increasing returns for farmers besides creating large employment opportunities in rural areas.
- Organic Farming:- It avoids the large scale use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and solely depends upon the use of on-farm and off-farm use of crop residues, animal wastes, green manures and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity. It is an answer to the chemical intensive agriculture that has already led to the degradation of natural resources.
- Optimum utilization of existing irrigation potential and creation of additional irrigation potential will define the future course of growth of our agriculture.
- Since banks have a significant role as a catalyst to accelerate the process of agricultural development in the state, they should be proactive and make financial services available to farmers by establishing branches at strategic locations as also through technology applications. In a time bound programme they can provide Kisan Credit Cards to all farmers and where necessary link with insurance companies to

facilitate farmers to access insurance products. They can design simple borrower-friendly lending policy, procedure, documentation and customized and flexible financial products that match needs of farmers. State Govt. should create enabling environment that can improve credit absorption capacity of farmers, accelerate flow of credit and loan recovery simultaneously. Banks, Govt. and print/electronic media can launch massive campaign to create awareness among farmers to avail financial services.

- Role of credit to agriculture could not be viewed just as a support the food producing activity but it should focus on the “need to improve the overall income and wellbeing of the farmers” as agriculture has been the basic requisite for national sovereignty. The extensive literature analyzing the relation between agricultural and non-agricultural growth confirms that farm and non-farm sector in rural areas are complimentary to each other and risks mitigating. The credit policy and programmes need to focus on farm and non-farm sector development to alleviate rural poverty, deprivation and suffering.
- For invigorating the agriculture, policy needs to be evolved to address the problems embraced with this sector. Policy should focus on critical areas namely (i) creation of infrastructure to improve farm fuel/energy, transport, communication, storage, processing and marketing facilities (ii) expanding irrigation and reclamation of wastelands (iii) integrating agricultural education, research and extension services and strengthening capacity – building of farmers to bridge the huge gap between the potential yields and actual yields at field level in rain-fed and irrigated farming system (iv) development and use of genetically engineered seeds, micro-irrigation system, green house technology, integrated nutrient and post management technique, computer based modeling to track disease and pest incident (v) expanding farm mechanization programme (vi) promotion of remote sensing technology.

For exploiting the potential of horticulture sector, the following need to be addressed:-

- ✓ 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 promotion of organic cultivation of horticulture crops and establishing convergence and synergy among programmes in the field of horticulture research and development are required.
- ✓ Programmes on demonstration of improved Technologies such as use of improved varieties /hybrids, adoption of INM/IPM practices, high tech farming, precision farming, protected cultivation, post harvest technology and extension support in the field of horticulture need to be launched for improvement in the sector.
- A higher level of purchasing power is supporting higher demand for protein rich food items. This provides opportunity to step up efforts for increasing production of milk and other dairy products, egg, poultry, fish, meat etc. There have been increases in the prices of these items as supply falls short of demand.
- 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, new initiatives in the pipe line need to be addressed with more vigour and determination.
- The state has rich forestry resources which can be utilized in a highly profitable way if they can be nursed and maintained properly.
- Balance irrigation potential as per Indus Water Treaty particularly through construction of check dams need to be exploited.
- There is need to increase awareness about new skills & techniques to enhance productivity & quality of food grains through the various schemes implemented through Govt. of India i.e, ATMA, RKVY etc.
- The state Agriculture Universities are pursuing research to evolve short duration high yielding varieties including hybrids with special emphasis on rain fed areas. More focus is required for visible results.
- Computerization of TPDS in state has been initiated by creating websites and consumer helpline at Directorate level (CAPD) in first instance to evolve transparency in the system.
- NABARD funding under RIDF includes around 10% for Agriculture sectors which can be increased to improve the economic scenario of the farming community by giving farmers more liberal financial assistance.
- The state is blessed with plenty of aquatic resources in the form of rivers, ponds, reservoirs and wetlands. For long fish has been an important food item for the inhabitants of the state. In addition to the local population tourist and defence personnel are the source of increasing demand for fish, there is a huge gap between supply and demand. World Health Organization (WHO) pegged 11 kg fish per year as minimum nutritionally required fish protein for human being. The state is not able to meet the requirement and is importing fish. There is thus good scope of fisheries development in the state, keeping in view the natural resources on this account.
- 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 nonmetallic 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 developed. Apart from this, JKEDI should be strengthened for inculcating entrepreneurial behaviour among the youth of the state, besides implementation of Skill Development Mission in a missionary mode.
- Handicraft sector has a tremendous potential for foreign exchange earnings and creating more employment opportunities in the state. It requires promotion of handicraft goods of national/international levels. Holding national, international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, and interface with the overseas markets will help in this behalf.
- To give boost to this industry requires laying focus on product designs 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.
- Encouraging private investment in setting up of industries in the state, for which relaxation in the form of concession and incentives needs to be given.
- Handicraft Micro Enterprises Scheme which aims at providing easy and soft credit facilities to artisans, weavers and other craftsmen needs to be made more effective.
- Diversification of crafts is proposed to be addressed under compressive cluster development Programmes launched by GOI.
- The state of J&K is endowed with tremendous mineral resources covering an area of 13334 sq kms out of which 60% are reported to be commercially viable for mining of various minerals.
- 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 in full swing and the project being constructed under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) and is expected to be completed this year. This will provide much needed mobility facility to the people.
- The railway network is a recognized mode of communication, which has started making its presence felt. This was realized through commissioning of Banihal - Baramulla Rail link. The rail connectivity under Udhampur-Banihal section is the final missing link. This connectivity scenario has rendered the State dependent on road connectivity for common mode of commutation.
- Services is a dominant sector in terms of both growth and share to GSDP. In terms of employment it is second to agriculture. The Services sector is the primary source of employment in urban areas. As per report on "employment and unemployment situation in India 2009-10" for every 1000 people employed in urban areas 662 are in Services sector including construction. This indicator at all India is 683. Unlike the unskilled or semi-skilled nature of jobs in the agriculture sector, this sector provides myriad job opportunities ranging from highly skilled to unskilled in a variety of



activities. The present growth tempo needs not only to be maintained but also to be accelerated.

- To improve sex ratio reward amount of Rs. 50000 has been introduced for the person who informs about sex determination / selection by any of the ultra sound clinic and amount of Rs. 25000 for the whistle blower who informs about unregistered ultra sound machine.
- “Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)” scheme “Maa Tuje Salam” has been launched in all Govt. hospitals of the state including Associated hospitals of Medical colleges and SKIMS Soura - Srinagar whereunder free service including free diet and transport are provided to the pregnant woman and newly sick born infants up to 30 days after birth.
- To provide referral transport service to the patients “J&K Health Referral Transport Service No – 102” has been launched in the state. The main focus of the scheme is to cater the maternal and child health related emergencies thereby augmenting institutional deliveries and reducing MMR and IMR.
- National AIDS control programme is being implemented in the state through J&K State AIDS Prevention & Control Society (JKSACS) which is fully funded by the World Bank (through National AIDS Control Organisation).
- To monitor the complete ante-natal/post-natal checkups and immunization of children a new system called Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been started from 2011-12.
- NRHM has proved to be a very useful intervention in supporting activities aimed at filling up the critical gaps in the delivery of health system to make it more responsive effective and efficient through a multi pronged approach.
- The National Health Policy aims at achieving an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country by increasing access to the decentralized public health system. Access to decentralized public health system is sought to be increased through establishment of new infrastructure in deficient areas and upgrading the existing infrastructure.
- Information Technology is emerging as an important sector in transforming the socio-economic lives of the people. Thus special emphasis has to be given on information Technology Industry. The Industry could absorb a huge number of educated job seekers. The state has a large number of educated job seekers and provides greater scope for development of Information Technology. Various facilities like e – procurement, video conferencing have been put in place with efficient results.
- Various schemes like JAKEGA, CSC, SWAN, SDC, SSDG, CIC, UID, have been sanctioned to boost working and growth of IT sector.
- Focus on woman education, various programmes are effectively implemented like SSA, National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Kishori Shakti Yojna, etc.
- Vocational training centers are being developed throughout the state to impart skilled training to woman in various crafts and other traditional trades as well.

- To address the problem of Unemployment and mitigating the distress of job seekers, the government introduced “Udaan” scheme which is targeted to enhance the employability of 40,000 youth and simultaneously placing them over a period of 5 years in the private sector undertakings of the country. Against the target of 40,000 youth 36 corporates / private Organizations and 7 public sector Undertakings are to upskill and employ over 61,000 graduates from J&K. As on December 2013, 1070 candidates have completed training and another 2000 are undergoing training with various corporates. Around 550 candidates have been offered jobs “Udaan” is being implemented in partnership with top private organizations like Tata consultancy services, HCL, Cognizant, Accenture, Religare, Yes Bank, etc and in the public sector undertaking category with Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, ONGC, NTPC and others.
- Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has launched “Himayat” programme a special project for J&K Skill Empowerment and Employment (SEE J&K) for a period of five years with an allocation of Rs. 235.00 crores. Under this special project 1,00,000 youth of the state would be provided placement linked skill training. A target of 19000 youths has been fixed for training during the current financial year. So far 8000 youths have been trained and placed. The retention rate is about 75%.
- The Total Sanitation Campaign renamed as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan”(NBA) emphasize more information, education and communication, human resource development, capacity development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities and accelerated sanitation in rural areas.

Precisely infrastructure development is the key to long-term sustainable growth of the economy. To cope up with the challenges the need is to get a sound infrastructure and making sure that it has been implemented to perfection. Infrastructure has been described as the economic arteries and veins. Roads, ports, railways, airports, power lines, pipes and wires that enable people, goods, commodities water, energy and information to move about efficiently. Infrastructure is regarded as a crucial source of economic competitiveness.

### **Threats**

- Sex ratio is decreasing continuously. It has declined by 3 points and reached to 889 females per thousand males in 2011 when compared with 2001 level. What is more worrying is that child sex ratio (0-6 years age) has drastically declined from 941 in 2001 to 862 in 2011. In some districts it has woefully declined and is as low as 779.
- Fragile soil in hilly areas is susceptible to soil erosion.
- State is deficient in food grain production by around 24 %.
- Work participation rate measured on both main & marginal workers is declining continuously. It has scaled down from 44.26% in 1981 to 37.01% in 2001 and further to 34.47% as per 2011 census.
- Being in Seismic zone, state is vulnerable to natural disasters like earthquakes. Natural disasters cause high unpredictability in state Domestic Product.
- Custom duty on import of Chinese silk reduced thereby lowering income of silk rearing farmers.

- Preservation of indigenous breeds such as double humped camel and Zanskari horse which are on the verge of extinction is required.
- Private investment is less due to instability and geographical disadvantage.
- Industrial sector is under-developed as such cannot absorb growing population in productive manner.
- Agriculture is already over-laboured, warrants check and controls.
- The lower growth rate in agriculture & allied sectors in J&K is a major cause of concern from the point of view of inclusiveness and sustainability of development and accelerating growth.
- Declining share of agriculture sector is a major cause of concern. Gaps between demand and production of food grains in the state is on increase.
- The natural water resources of the state are under great stress due to pollution, encroachment and siltation resulting in considerable shrinkage in these resources.
- The arable land is shrinking at a fast rate. The arable land has shrunk from 0.14 hectare per person in 1981 to 0.08 hectare in 2001 and further to 0.06 hectare in 2012. Such small holdings create problems in farm mechanization operations and make farming non-remunerative. Apart from population growth urbanization process leads to shrinkage in per capita arable land.
- Climate change is also another important threat hanging like a domicile's sword over agriculture. Climate change would also result in the emergence of new insect pests besides reducing the milk yield in cattle and affecting fruit crops such as apple in the state.
- Declining interest in agriculture is the other major threat. A survey by National Sample Survey Office (2005) reveals that 41% of farmers in India want to leave agriculture if any other option was available. Census 2011 reveals that J&K has 5.66 lakh cultivators for whom farming is their main occupation and this number has scaled down from 9.49 lakh in 2001. To be specific the %age of cultivators to main workers lost around 15% between two census (2001-2011).
- Youths are not interested in agriculture. This is because agriculture is not economically rewarding and intellectually stimulating.
- 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.
- Trade imbalance, Imports exceed exports.
- Industrial development has its own limitations due to inherent mobility and communication problems. Thus development of agriculture and allied activities is the sole option in the state for its much needed development for addressing the aspirations and fulfilling the needs of people. However, agriculture alone cannot bear the burden

of providing food and gainful employment to all the rural population due to small size of holding, commercialization, diversification, lack of adequate marketing facilities. The work force is not gainfully employed in agriculture and 65% of rural population is below 30 years of age as per 2001 Census. If suitable employment opportunities are not provided to the predominantly rural population it will encourage migration of rural population to urban areas.

- Problems like insurgency, unemployment, poverty and lack of adequate infrastructure are prominent among other threats.

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# Macro Economic Framework

## 5

### National Scenario

5.1 The independence-era Indian economy (from 1947 to 1991) was based on a mixed economy combining features of capitalism and socialism, resulting in an inward-looking, interventionist policies and import-substituting economy that failed to take advantage of the post-war expansion of trade.

5.2 Since 1991, continuing economic liberalisation has moved the country towards a market-based economy. In 1991, India adopted liberal and free-market principles and liberalised its economy to international trade. The G.O.I. eliminated Licence Raj, a pre- and post-British era mechanism of strict government controls on setting up new industry. Following these major economic reforms, and a strong focus on developing national infrastructure such as the Golden Quadrilateral project by G.O.I., the country's economic growth progressed at a rapid pace, with relatively large increases in per-capita incomes.

5.3 By 2008, India had established itself as one of the world's fastest growing economies. Growth significantly slowed to 6.7% in 2008–09, but subsequently recovered to 8.6% in 2009–10, while the fiscal deficit rose from 5.9% to a high 6.5% during the same period.

5.4 The Indian economy slowed to 4.5% for the 2012–13 fiscal year compared with 6.2% in the previous fiscal. The government has forecast a growth rate of 6.1%–6.7% for the year 2013–14, whilst the RBI expects the same to be at 5.7%. The global economic prospects expects Indian economy to expand 6.2% in 2014-15. The projections by the organization for Economic Co-operation estimates the growth in Indian economy as 5.1% in 2014-15 and 5.7% in 2015-16 which gives a hope that Indian economy will recover well in coming three years period time.

5.5 On 28 August, 2013 the Indian rupee hit an all time low of 68.80 against the US dollar. In order to control the fall in rupee, the government introduced capital controls on outward investment by both corporates and individuals.

5.6 The unemployment rate (under UPS approach) as per third annual Employment and Unemployment Survey (2012-13) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, was 4.7% nationwide. In rural areas, unemployment rate was 4.4% whereas in urban areas, the same was 5.7%. At all India level, the female unemployment rate is estimated to be 7.2% whereas for males, the unemployment rate is 4.0%. Government of India has taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana

Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

5.7 Inflation (CPI) in the country remains high with 11.24% (November, 2013). At present the Current Account Deficit the difference between inflow and outflow of foreign exchange has been an area of concern which has soared to all time high of USD 88.2 billion or 4.8% of the GDP in 2012-13. The positive sign is that industries in India are gathering momentum on the back of improved output of eight core industries – coal, crude oil, refining, steel, cement, natural gas, fertilizer and electricity which have recorded a growth of 8% (September, 2013).

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2013-14

5.8 The State economy is expected to grow at 5.88% (advanced estimates at constant prices) during 2013-14 as compared to 5.51% in 2012-13 (quick estimates) and 6.19% in 2011-12 (quick estimates).

5.9 The Table given below shows the growth of the economy of J&K State viz-a- viz National level at constant (2004-05) prices over the years:-

<b>Table No 1: Comparative growth of GDP and GSDP (Percent) over the years</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	<b>GDP</b>
2002-03	5.40	3.88
2003-04	4.41	7.97
2004-05	5.72	7.05
2005-06	5.78	9.48
2006-07	5.95	9.57
<b>Annual average Growth Rate-10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>7.59</b>
2007-08	6.40	9.32
2008-09	6.46	6.72
2009-10	4.50	8.59
2010-11	5.65	9.32
2011-12(Q)	6.19	6.21
<b>Annual estimated average Growth Rate-11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>8.03</b>
2012-13(Q)	5.51	4.5*
2013-14 (A.E.)	<b>5.88</b>	---
<small>* Growth rate of GDP revised by CSO, GoI to 4.5% from earlier 5% as per Press Note dated 31<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2014 Q: Quick, A.E: Advance Estimates</small>		

### Sectoral Growth Rate of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices

5.10 At constant 2004-05 prices, the Agriculture sector (Agriculture & Livestock only) is likely to grow at 1.56% (advanced estimates) in the year 2013-14 as compared to 0.17% in the year 2012-13 (quick estimates) while as the Agriculture & the allied sectors which includes Agriculture & Live Stock, Fisheries, and Forestry & Logging sectors, is expected to grow at 1.44%. The Industries sector is likely to grow at 3.79%. The Service sector, the major contributor to the State economy, is likely to grow by 8.47% (advance estimates) which has helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State economy.

5.11 As per Advance estimates, GSDP for the year 2013-14, The Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) of J&K State at Constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at Rs. 4539945 lakhs as against Rs. 4287825 lakhs in the year 2012-13 (quick estimates), thereby expected to grow at 5.88%.

5.12 Agriculture and allied activities, which grew at 2.01% and 0.13% (quick estimates) during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, is expected to grow at 1.44% (advanced estimates) during 2013-14.

5.13 Industry sector which grew at 0.52% and 5.86% (quick estimates) during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, is expected to grow at 3.79% (advanced estimates) during 2013-14.

5.14 Services sector which grew 10.79% and 7.53% (quick estimates) is expected to grow at 8.47% (advanced estimates) during 2013-14.

<b>Table No 2: Sectoral Growth Rate of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices (percent)</b>				
S.No	Sector	Growth Rate of GSDP		
		2011-12(Q)	2012-13(Q)	2013-14 (A.E.)
1	Agriculture and allied activities	2.01	0.13	1.44
2	Industry	0.52	5.86	3.79
3	Services	10.79	7.53	8.47
	<b>GSDP</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.88</b>

*Q: Quick, A: Advance Estimates*

<b>Table No 3: Growth Rate of NSDP and per capita at constant prices from 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan to 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>			
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
9	Eleventh FY Plan (2007-12)+	6.61	4.87

\* Base Year 1993-94 \*\* Base Year 1999-00 + : Base year 2004-05 (Expected)  
Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K

### **Sectoral changes in J&K Economy**

5.15 The sectoral structure of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) prices and its analysis indicate that in 2013-14 (advance estimates), the estimated percentage contribution of Agriculture & allied, Industry and Service sectors are likely to be 19.96%, 23.50% and 56.54% respectively. In 2004-05, the corresponding shares were 28.06%, 28.23% and 43.71% respectively.

5.16 Sectoral Percentage contribution to GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices:-



<b>Table No 4: Sectoral contribution to GSDP (in percent)</b>											
<b>GSDP Estimates at Constant (2004-05) prices (Percentage Distribution) over the years</b>											
S. No	Sector	GSDP Percentage Distribution For The Year									
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Q/E)	2012-13 (Q/E)	2013-14 (A/E)
1	Agriculture including Live Stock	22.34	21.23	20.37	19.41	19.04	18.17	19.03	18.30	17.38	16.67
2	Forestry & Logging	5.16	4.83	4.49	4.10	3.85	3.63	3.36	3.21	3.03	2.89
3	Fishing	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.40
(A)	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied (1+2+3)</b>	<b>28.06</b>	<b>26.59</b>	<b>25.36</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>22.28</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>19.96</b>
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.26	1.04	1.11
(a)	<b>Sub-total Primary (A+4)</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>26.73</b>	<b>25.55</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>22.21</b>	<b>21.88</b>	<b>21.07</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing</b>	6.13	6.44	6.96	7.11	7.37	7.78	7.58	7.33	7.12	6.91
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	2.31	2.66	3.00	3.01	3.18	3.60	3.43	3.30	3.24	3.14
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-registered)	3.82	3.78	3.97	4.10	4.19	4.18	4.14	4.03	3.88	3.76
6	Construction	16.38	16.76	17.14	17.16	15.38	14.62	12.92	11.74	11.42	11.21
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5.62	4.58	4.63	4.58	4.41	4.75	4.53	4.57	4.40	4.27
(b)	<b>Sub-total Secondary(5to7)</b>	<b>28.13</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>28.74</b>	<b>28.86</b>	<b>27.16</b>	<b>27.15</b>	<b>25.02</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>22.39</b>
(B)	<b>Industry (b+4)</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>28.93</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>27.37</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>23.97</b>	<b>23.50</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	4.01	4.55	5.04	5.38	4.99	5.53	5.09	5.13	5.13	5.14
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	6.99	7.12	7.31	7.66	8.04	7.53	7.70	8.05	8.16	8.36
10	Banking & Insurance	3.6	3.91	3.74	4.23	4.97	5.12	5.36	5.72	5.99	6.31
11	Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	6.21	5.85	5.67	5.39	5.18	5.58	5.71	5.62	5.57	5.50
12	Public Administration	11.68	13.05	13.15	13.51	15.38	13.99	14.76	16.84	17.42	18.14
13	Other Services	11.22	11.01	10.8	10.77	10.63	12.59	13.28	12.79	12.92	13.10
(c)	<b>Sub-total Tertiary (Services Sector) (8 to13)</b>	<b>43.71</b>	<b>45.49</b>	<b>45.71</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>49.20</b>	<b>50.35</b>	<b>51.91</b>	<b>54.15</b>	<b>55.19</b>	<b>56.54</b>
	<b>Total GSDP (a+b+c)</b>	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.0 0	100.00	100.00	100.0 0

5.17 The Sectoral composition of the State income has undergone considerable changes over a period of time. Over the last five decades, the share of Primary sector has declined steadily and the share of Secondary sector has increased [during the current

decade, share of secondary sector has declined from 28.23% in 2004-05 to 23.5% in 2013-14 (advance estimates)], while as the share of Services sector has also substantially increased. It may, therefore, be concluded that the Industrial and the Services sectors are growing rapidly, while the share of primary sector is declining continuously in the State economy, showing a shift from 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 cause of concern is that 49% of our labour force and 73% of population is still directly or indirectly dependent on Agriculture and allied sectors in the State.

### Growth performance (sector wise):

5.18 The performance of growth in the Agriculture & allied sector, Industry and Services sectors is given as follows:-

#### Agriculture & allied:

5.19 As per the GSDP advance estimates for 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) Prices, Agriculture & Live Stock sector is estimated to grow at 1.56%, Forestry & Logging sector is estimated to grow at 0.79% while as Fishing is expected to grow at 1.03%. The overall estimated growth rate of Agriculture and allied sector would be 1.44% during 2013-14 as compared to 0.13% during 2012-13 (quick estimates).

5.20 The following table shows the estimated annual growth rate of Agriculture and allied sectors at constant (2004-05) prices for the years (2005-06) to (2013-14):-

Sector	Estimated Growth Rate								
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Q.E)	2012-13 (Q.E)	2013-14 (A.E)
Agriculture & livestock	0.53	1.65	1.40	4.42	-0.3	10.66	2.15	0.17	1.56
Forestry and Logging	-1.08	-1.48	-2.70	-0.11	-1.42	-2.33	1.35	-0.15	0.79
Fishing	0.57	0.27	0.30	13.67	0.36	2.19	1.00	0.49	1.03
Total sector	0.24	1.06	0.65	3.83	-0.47	8.36	2.01	0.13	1.44

5.21 The GSDP estimates in Forestry & Logging Sector for the FY 2013-14 (advanced estimates) is estimated at Rs. 1310.83 crores as against Rs. 1300.59 crores during the financial year 2012-13, registering a growth of 0.79%.

5.22 As per the GSDP estimates, Fishries sector is expected to achieve growth of around 1.03% (estimated) during the year 2013-14 as against 0.49% for the year 2012-13.

### Industry

5.23 A growth rate of 3.79% is expected in GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (advance estimates) for the Industries sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Construction, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply. Among the sub

sectors, Manufacturing expects a growth rate of 2.80%, Construction 3.95% while as Electricity, Gas & Water Supply 2.93%.

5.24 The Industry is estimated to achieve a growth of 3.79% in the FY 2013-14 (advanced estimates) as compared to 0.52%(Q.E) and 5.86% (Q.E) during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

5.25 The following table shows the growth of industry sector at constant price (2004- 05):-

<b>Table No 6: Growth of industry sector at constant price (2004- 05)</b>									
Sector	Growth Rate								
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Q.E)	2012-13 (Q.E)	2013-14 (A.E)
Mining & quarrying	45.46	41.04	12.97	29.83	-7.45	6.41	23.83	328.57	12.36
Manufacturing	11.19	14.60	8.69	10.30	10.36	2.82	2.73	2.45	2.80
Construction	8.23	8.38	6.53	-4.58	-0.70	-6.61	-3.53	2.64	3.95
Electricity, gas, Water	-13.74	7.10	5.18	2.42	12.73	0.55	7.28	1.46	2.93
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>9.77</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>-2.58</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>3.79</b>

### Service sector

5.26 Service sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & restaurants, Transport storage & communication, Banking and Insurance, Real estates, Public administration and Other services, is expected to grow at the rate of 8.47% (A.E) at constant (2004- 05) prices during the year 2013-14.

5.27 The below table shows the trend of the sector at constant (2004-05) price:-

<b>Table No 7: Trend of the sector at constant (2004-05) price</b>									
Sector	Growth Rate								
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Q.E)	2012-13 (Q.E)	2013-14 (A.E)
Transport , Storage & Communication	20.03	17.38	13.65	-1.25	15.76	-2.81	7.16	5.38	6.21
Trade, hotels and Restaurants	7.69	8.76	11.55	11.73	-2.12	8.06	10.90	6.98	8.50
Banking & Insurance	14.84	1.25	20.38	25.14	7.6	10.59	13.37	10.50	11.41
Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling, legal & business	-0.30	2.67	1.23	2.22	12.57	8.18	4.48	4.55	4.51

Public Administration	18.16	6.77	9.36	21.17	-4.93	11.44	21.16	9.14	10.23
Other Services	3.81	3.99	6.06	5.09	23.79	11.43	2.28	6.59	7.30
<b>Total : Service Sector</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>8.47</b>

### Gross State Domestic Product:

5.28 The GSDP of the J&K State is continuously increasing over the years. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 is estimated at Rs. 45399.45 crores (A.E) as against Rs. 42878.25 crores for the year 2012-13 (Q) registering an increase of 5.88% over the previous year. The state had fixed a growth target of 8 percent for the 11th Five Year Plan. Since the Eleventh FYP has culminated, the economy is estimated to have grown only by 6.40% in 2007-08, 6.46% in 2008-09, and 4.50% in 2009-10, 5.65% in 2010-11 and 6.19% (Q.E) in 2011-12.

<b>Table No 8: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>					
S. No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
		GSDP (Rs. in Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in crores)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2004-05	27304.62	-	27304.62	-
2	2005-06	29919.85	9.58	28882.83	5.78
3	2006-07	33230.11	11.06	30601.58	5.95
<b>XIth Five Year Plan</b>					
4	2007-08	37098.63	11.64	32560.98	6.40
5	2008-09	42314.84	14.06	34664.22	6.46
6	2009-10	48384.51	14.34	36224.89	4.50
7	2010-11	58072.57	20.02	38269.96	5.65
8	2011-12(Q)	65758.52	13.24	40640.65	6.19
9.	2012-13(Q)	75574.31	14.93	42878.25	5.51
10.	2013-14 (A.E)	87318.72	15.54	45399.45	5.88

Q : Quick, A.E : Advance Estimates

### Per Capita Income

5.29 Per capita income (worked as per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)) has gained considerable significance in the performance of the state economy. A rise or decline in per capita income signals direction of the growth in the economy. The per capita income of Jammu & Kashmir at current prices is worked out at Rs. 51493 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 45198 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), thereby showing growth of 13.93%. However, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has risen to Rs. 30335 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against Rs. 29067 in 2011-12 (quick estimates), witnessing an increase of 4.36%.

5.30 The per capita income of J&K and All India at current prices and constant prices (2004-05), are given in the following table:-

<b>Table No 9: Per capita income of J&amp;K and All India at current prices and constant prices (2004-05)</b>		
Year	At current prices	At constant(2004-05) prices

	J&K	Growth Rate (%)	All India	Growth Rate (%)	J&K	Growth Rate (%)	All India	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	21734	-	24143	-	21734	-	24143	-
2005-06	23240	6.93	27123	12.34	22406	3.09	26025	7.8
2006-07	25059	7.83	31198	15.02	23375	4.32	28083	7.91
2007-08	27448	9.53	35820	14.81	24470	4.68	30354	8.09
2008-09	30212	10.07	40605	13.36	25641	4.78	31801	4.77
2009-10	33650	11.38	46117	13.57	26518	3.42	33843	6.42
2010-11	40089	19.13	54151*	17.42	27666	4.33	36342*	7.38
2011-12 (Q)	45198	12.74	61564#	13.69	29067	5.06	38037#	4.66
2012-13 (Q)	51493	13.93	68757^	11.68	30335	4.36	39168^	2.97

*Q: Quick Estimates, \* I<sup>nd</sup> Revised Estimates, # I<sup>st</sup> Revised Estimates, ^ Provisional Estimates*

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# Development Review

# 6

6.1 The Five Year Plans set the strategic direction for the Government for the following five years. The Twelfth Plan aims at achieving a growth rate of 7.5% per annum at constant prices. Planning Commission of India has made "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth" the touchstone of 12th Plan strategy. The strategy would ensure a broad-based improvement in living standards of all sections of the people through a growth process which is faster than in the past, more inclusive and also more environmentally sustainable. Thus, the 12th Plan calls for more attention to be given to problem of sustainability. It states that 'No development process can afford to neglect the environmental consequences of economic activity, or allow unsustainable depletion and deterioration of natural resources' and several chapters are devoted to the issues of water, land use, environment, forestry and wildlife. There is wide ranging discussion of how we should deal with the effects of climatic change whilst an international agreement to tackle this issue remains to be reached. The National Action Plan for climate change has evolved with eight component missions and implementation of these missions, is seen as an integral part of the 12th Plan.

6.2 The state Government on its part has not only implemented the national strategies but has launched various state specific strategies to achieve the goal of "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth". In addition to national initiatives like universalization of elementary education, health facilities for all, providing drinking water supply, road connectivity to all habitants, MGNREGA, food security act, State initiatives like Sher-i-Kashmir Employment Welfare Programme, Seed Capital Programme, Youth Start-up loan, Women Entrepreneurship Programmes, Bad Pocket Initiatives, creation of new administrative units, exploration of new tourist areas, crop diversification and food processing etc, are some of these.

6.3 Economic growth over the years, has been steady. Last year, the state economy grew at 5.51%. The growth momentum has been propelled by increased economic activity in the construction sector, in the trade and hotels segment, transport, communications and other services. The growth scenarios is as under:

<b>Table No 1: Growth Scenario</b>				
<b>Sector/Year</b>	<b>2011-12(Q)</b>	<b>2012-13(Q)</b>	<b>2013-14(AE)</b>	<b>2014-15 #</b>
Primary Sector	2.22	3.93	1.96	3.66
Secondary Sector	0.32	2.35	3.40	5.96
Tertiary Sector	10.79	7.53	8.47	9.55
Total	6.19	5.51	5.88	7.50
<i># Based on the projections of the 12th Five Year Plan</i>				

6.4 The plan investment during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs.25188.68 crore as shown below:

<b>Table 2</b> (Rs. in crores)			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>%age Expd.</b>
<b>11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)</b>			
2007-08	4000.00	3717.33	92.93%
2008-09	4500.00	4067.31	90.38%
2009-10	5500.00	5279.14	95.98%
2010-11	6000.00	5768.00	96.13%
2011-12	6600.00	6356.90	96.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26600.00</b>	<b>25188.68</b>	<b>94.69%</b>

6.5 The 12th Five Year Plan for the State has been agreed at Rs.44000 crore. During the first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan, the allocation has been retained at Rs.7300 crore. During 2012-13, an expenditure of Rs.6008.74 crore has been incurred against the availability of Rs.6073.99 crore, which works out to 96% of the availability of funds.

<b>Table No 3</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>%age Expd.</b>	<b>Reasons of low expenditure</b>
2012-13	7300.00	6008.74	82.31%	The actual expenditure against availability of resources was 96%.
2013-14	7300.00		Full expenditure anticipated	

#### **Proposed Plan 2014-15**

6.6 A plan size of Rs.7300 crore is being proposed for the year 2014-15 alongwith a Central Share of CSS amounting to Rs.4000 crore, resulting into likely investment of Rs.11,300 crore.

<b>Table No 4</b> (Rs. in crore)			
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>State Plan</b>		
1	Revenue	1564.31	2049.64
2	Capital		
2.1	Normal Schemes	525.51	2104.18
2.2	<i>Projectized Component</i>	2064.00	500.00
2.3	Negotiated Loan	700.00	700.00
2.4	Tied Component	2446.18	1946.18
	<b>Sub-Total Capital</b>	<b>5735.69</b>	<b>5250.36</b>
<b>(1+2)</b>	<b>Total State Plan</b>	<b>7300.00</b>	<b>7300.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>		

	Central Share under various CSS	4000.00	4000.00
<b>(A+B)</b>	<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>11,300.00</b>	<b>11,300.00</b>

### Bad Pocket Initiative

6.7 A special dispensation has been made available under “Bad Pocket Initiative” in the state with the announcement of Hon’ble Finance Minister during Budget Speech for the year 2011-12 to fill the critical infrastructure gaps in the bad pocket areas . Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 15.75 crore, Rs. 40.00 crore and Rs.10.00 crore have been released during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 respectively under “Bad Pocket Initiative” to the various Bad pocket districts/areas notified under SRO-201, dated.15-06-2006 issued by the Finance Department for implementation/execution of the important works /schemes. An amount of Rs.10 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### Special task Force Projects (STF)

6.8 Pursuant to the 8-Point recommendations made by the All Parties Parliamentary Delegation, two Special Task Forces were constituted by the Government of India, to examine the developmental needs of Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. The two Task Forces were headed by Dr Abhijit Sen and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, both Members of the Planning Commission of India.

6.9 The Task Force for Ladakh has recommended short term projects aggregating to Rs.189 crore for Leh and Rs.226 crore for Kargil. Similarly, Task Force Jammu has recommended short term projects aggregating to Rs.496.63 crore. In the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.250.00 crore was provided out of the State Plan outlay of Rs.6600 crore and in last year, an amount of Rs.300 crore was provided out of the State Plan Outlay of Rs.7300 crore. During current year, an amount of Rs.140 crore has been provided from within the Plan of Rs.7300 crore. Next year it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.100 crore.

Table No 5		(Rs. in crores)		
Division/ District	Approved amount	Expd. upto March 2013	Outlay 2013-14	Proposed outlay 2014-15
Jammu Division	496.63	226.16	70.00	50.00
Leh	189.19	125.00	35.00	25.00
Kargil	226.00	125.00	35.00	25.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>911.82</b>	<b>476.16</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Border Area Development Programme

6.10 Border Area Development Programme, a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme aims at addressing the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. The year-wise funds received and expenditure incurred is given as under:-



<b>Table No 6</b>				<b>(Rs in crores)</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>%age of expenditure</b>	
2009-10	100.00	88.78	89%	
2010-11	100.00	96.75	97%	
2011-12	125.00	106.31	85%	
2012-13	128.00	116.73	91%	
2013-14	148.00	95% anticipated.		
2014-15	148.00	Expected in 2014-15		

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.11 There are as many as 142 Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in 19 department of the State, which are now being subsumed in only 66 schemes. The financial picture of these schemes over the last five years including that of the current financial year is given as under:-

<b>Table No 7</b>							<b>(Rs in crores)</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Opening balance (OB)</b>	<b>Central Share received</b>	<b>State Share</b>	<b>Total availability</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>%age of expenditure</b>	
2009-10	643.76	1821.10	622.88	3087.74	2248.03	73%	
2010-11	601.28	2287.35	864.33	3752.96	2698.70	72%	
2011-12	1170.96	3297.72	806.40	5275.08	3635.37	69%	
2012-13	1326.82	3376.49	754.88	5458.19	4241.59	78%	
2013-14	1104.55	1892.14	314.73	3311.42	1850.48	58% ending Sept. 13	
<b>2014-15</b>		<b>4000.00</b>	<b>(Expected Central Share)</b>				

### State Sector Projects under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

6.12 The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an economic package for the state of Jammu & Kashmir in November, 2004. The State Sector projects were specially designed for the J&K State. An amount of Rs.6200 crore is earmarked for State Sector projects against which Rs.5315 crore have been released. An amount of Rs.5018 crore have been utilized so far.

6.13 19 Schemes / Projects have been taken up in the State Sector under PMRP. 8 Projects have been Physically completed: (a) Baglihar HEP (b) Khanabal Pahalgam road (c) Narbal Tangmarg road (d) 14 Degree Colleges (e) 9 ITIs (f) 119 Model villages (g) Infrastructure Dev. of Leh (h) Land acquisition for PMGSY roads.

6.14 6 Projects have been completed Financially: (a) Access road Swalakote (b) Ramban-Dhamkund road (c) ADB Loan-I (d) 10 Degree colleges (e) 5 ITIs (f) Infrastructure Dev. of Kargil.

6.15 Three projects (a) Strengthening of T&D network (b) Mughal road and (c) TRT for Kashmiri migrants are expected to be completed this year. Two projects (a) Counterpart fund for ADB loan and (b) Rehabilitation of Dal-Nigeen dwellers will spill over to the end of 12th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.600 crore is proposed for 2014-15.

### **Android based monitoring**

6.16 Android Mobile Based Monitoring of Border Area Development Programme works have been introduced. The technology enables the users to click photographs /write comments which are uploaded on the net work for instant monitoring. The application is embedded with coordinates of time, date stamps and geo tags which eliminates the chances of fudging of data etc. The programme has been introduced in all the 44 blocks of 11 border districts.

### **Border Area Development Programme**

6.17 Border Area Development Programme, a 100% Centrally Sponsored programme aims at addressing 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.

6.18 The block-wise details are given hereunder:-

<b>Table No 8</b>			
<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, Rafiabad, 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, Durbuk and Nyoma
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	

6.19 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 paper.

6.20 The State Government is receiving grants under Border Area Development Programme which 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 under BADP.

6.21 The district-wise/department wise financial progress upto ending March, 2013 is as under:-

<b>Table No 9 : District-wise/department wise financial progress (Rs in lakhs)</b>						
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Allocation 2012-13</b>	<b>Funds released during 2012-13</b>	<b>Additional amount released during 2012-13</b>	<b>Total releases during 2012-13</b>	<b>Exp ending March. 2013</b>
1	Jammu	1195.00	1195.00	82.00	1277.00	1203.74
2	Samba	453.00	453.00	36.00	489.00	457.78
3	Kathua	418.00	418.00	36.00	454.00	430.15
4	Rajouri	666.00	666.00	48.00	714.00	662.43
5	Poonch	574.00	574.00	53.00	627.00	626.00
6	Budgam	61.00	31.00	12.00	43.00	37.21
7	Baramulla	1052.00	982.00	72.00	1054.00	1018.33
8	Kupwara	1091.00	1021.00	108.00	1129.00	875.15
9	Bandipora	310.00	240.00	12.00	252.00	229.14
10	Leh	1328.00	1258.00	48.00	1306.00	1100.64
11	Kargil	552.00	482.00	36.00	518.00	431.04
	<b>Total District</b>	<b>7700.00</b>	<b>7320.00</b>	<b>543.00</b>	<b>7863.00</b>	<b>7071.61</b>
	<b>State sector</b>					
	<b>Civic Action Programme</b>					
i	9th Corps	77.00	77.00	0.00	77.00	77.00
ii	14th Corps	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
iii	15th Corps	88.00	88.00	0.00	88.00	88.00
iv	16th Corps	85.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	85.00
v	BSF Kashmir	90.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	90.00
vi	BSF Jammu	85.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	85.00
vii	ITBPLeh	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
viii	Border Roads Organization	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	1200.00	1200.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1769.00</b>	<b>1769.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1769.00</b>	<b>1769.00</b>
ix	Health and Medical Education	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	279.19
x	Science and Technology	21.13	21.13	0.00	21.13	0.00
xi	<b>PHE/I&amp;FC Deptt</b>					
a	Const of Checkdams	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00

b	Imp of Irrigation tubewells	420.00	420.00	0.00	420.00	420.00
c	Tawi canal	75.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	75.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>495.00</b>
	<b>H&amp;UD Department</b>					
	Civic Amenities in towns	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
xii	Maintenance of Assets created under BADP	243.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
xiii	<b>Specific Area Schemes- Establishment of Model Villages</b>					
a	MV Swankha	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	190.15
b	MV Abtal	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
c	MV Shahbadole	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
d	MV Laroka	76.66	76.66	0.00	76.66	50.65
e	MV Pargwal	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	233.65
f	MV Pallanwalla	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	264.00
	<b>Model villages projects of Kashmir</b>					
g	MV Keran	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
h	MV Kanzalwan	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
i	Cluster villages of Kokerbagh, Sugan and Shunglipora	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1426.66</b>	<b>1426.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1426.66</b>	<b>1138.45</b>
xiv	Evaluation studies/Monitoring/Surveys/Training	40.00	67.50	0.00	67.50	67.50
	Provision for ongoing schemes	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Model village Sainth	594.00	594.00	0.00	594.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13394.00</b>	<b>12498.29</b>	<b>543.00</b>	<b>13041.29</b>	<b>11320.75</b>

6.22 The consolidated physical achievements recorded during 2012-13 are given as under:-

<b>Table No 10 : Consolidated physical achievements</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>	
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Ach</b>
	<b>Education</b>			
1	Const of PS blds	No.	1	1
2	MS bldg. constructed	No.	13	6
3	HS buildings constructed	No	1	1
4	Const of addl class rooms /examination halls	No.	32	17
5	Repair/Fencing/c.wall of schools	No.	7	4
6	Const. of toilet/bath rooms	No.	5	3
7	Furniture for schools	Nos	1	1
8	Computer lab	No	3	3
9	Lab block	No	1	1
	<b>Health</b>			
1	Sub-centre bldgs. Constructed	No.	12	2
2	PHCs/MOs quarters constructed	No.	8	1
3	Boundary wall constructed	No	2	1
4	Const of dispensaies	No	3	3
5	Machinery and Equipment	No	14	14
	<b>Rural Development</b>			
1	Const of Community centers/halls	No.	34	5
2	Const of drains	Rm	2005	1652
3	Const of lanes/drains	No.	301	286
4	Const of bath rooms	No	1	1
5	Const of link roads/tractor roads	No	201	139
6	Const of foot bridge	No	5	5
7	Const of compound/boundary wall	No	1	1
8	Protection works /walls	No	195	127
9	Const of passanger shed	No	1	1
10	Const of harvesting tank	No	3	3
11	Const of khuls	No	6	3
	<b>Road Communication</b>			
1	Fair weather	Kms	60.99	63.53
2	Shingled	Kms	40.85	42.2
3	Metalled	Kms.	37.6	38.5
4	Black topped	Kms.	56.91	54.47
5	No. of roads constructed	No.	26	16
6	Const of bridges/culverts	RM/No	4/2	2/2
7	Const of drains/lanes	Rm	6745	5374
8	WBGMI	Kms	19.8	21.45
9	WBGMI II	Kms	20.15	22.72
10	WBGMI III	Kms	7.25	6.34
	<b>Power sector</b>			
1	Creation of sub stations	No.	64	52

2	Electrification of villages/mohras	No.	1	1
3	Laying of HT/LT	Kms.	52.37	50.44
4	Const of sheds for DG sets	No	2	2
5	Installation of DG sets	No	2	2
	<b>PHE</b>			
1	Installation of hand pumps	No.	8	8
2	Imp. Of Water Supply Schemes	No.	12	2
3	Imp of Distribution system and pump room	No	21	15
4	Water Supply Schemes	No	8	3
5	Installation of shallow hand pumps	No	841	852
	<b>Food and Supplies</b>			
1	Const. of godown	No.	8	5
	<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood control</b>			
1	Const/Imp. of khuls	No.	16	10
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>			
1	Const of vetarinary hospital/vet centre	No	4	4
2	VAS quarter	No	1	1
	<b>Sheep Husbandry</b>			
1	Construction of Extension centre	No	2	1
	<b>Handicraft</b>			
1	Training centre Gabba/Tailoring/knitting/embroidary	Trainees	135	135
	<b>Horticulture</b>			
1	Area to be covered under compact fruit plantation	Hectt.	10.49	10
2	Area to be coveed under Aloevera	Kanal	9	9
	<b>Command Area Development</b>			
1	Field channel	Rmt	950	950
2	Harvesting tanks	No	6	6
3	Land development	Hectt.	1150	1150
	<b>Fisheries</b>			
1	Const of fish pond	No	4	4
	<b>Youth Services and Sports</b>			
1	Dev. Of Play field	Nos	1	1
	<b>Social Welfare</b>			
1	Cutting and tailoring	Benf. Benefitted	50	50

### Initiatives in the current year

- Android Mobile Based Monitoring of Border Area Development Programme works, has been introduced. The technology enables the users to click photographs /write comments which are uploaded on the net work for instant monitoring. The application is embedded with coordinates of time, date stamps and geo tags which eliminates the

chances of fudging of data etc. The application has been rolled out in all the 44 blocks of 11 border districts.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> party monitoring of implementation of BADP has been initiated. NABCONS a subsidiary organisation of NABARD, has been engaged in this regard. The organisation has completed 3<sup>rd</sup> party monitoring of 208 no. of works in 2012-13. During 2013-14, 360 No. of works with value of investment of Rs 48.00 crore, have been entrusted for third party monitoring to NABCONS.

**Table No 12 : Financial performance of flagship programme during 2012-13 as on March, 2013 Jammu and Kashmir (Final)**  
(Rs in crore)

S. No	Name of flagship programme	Funding pattern (%)	Opening balance as on 1.4.2012	Releases made by Centre from April, 2012 to the end of the month	State's contribution from April, 2012 to the end of the month	Expenditure from April, 2012 to the end of the month			Balance central share at the end of the month
						Central share	State share	Total	
1	Accelerated irrigation Benefit Programme(AIBP)	90:10	196.23	207.33	3.4	232.45	3.4	235.85	171.11
2	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP/NRDWP)	90:10	157.18	474.5	12	519.66	12	531.66	112.02
3	Prime Minister's grameen Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)	100	321.74	261.7	5	461.02	5	466.02	122.42
4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)	100	33.02	103.22	0	102.26	0	102.26	33.98
5	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	65:35	158.2	666.26	255.83	627.01	255.18	882.19	197.45
6	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	75:25	36.53	116.57	28.92	89.1	24.19	113.29	64
7	Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)	50:50	61.42	259.88	97.38	292.11	94.2	386.31	29.19
8	National Social Assistance Programme	50:50	0.07	28.21	33.89	28	33.49	61.49	0.28
9	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	90:10	131.09	134.01	51.65	182.52	51.65	234.17	82.58
10	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	90:10	12.9	245.42	48.31	250.19	48.31	298.5	8.13
11	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGA)	90:10	128.54	698.84	73.01	777.74	73.01	850.75	49.64
12	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	75:25	14.94	56.79	20.42	57.95	20.42	78.37	13.78
13	Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	75:10	8.97	36.23	6.18	36.72	6.17	42.89	8.48
14	Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)	90:10	529.09	0	0	15.97	0	15.97	513.12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1789.92</b>	<b>3288.96</b>	<b>635.99</b>	<b>3672.7</b>	<b>627.02</b>	<b>4299.72</b>	<b>1406.18</b>

Table No 13 :Physical performance of flagship programmes ending March,2013 (Final)					
S. No	Name of flagship programme	Unit	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)</b>	Hectt	32429	5000	Project Target/ Achievement
2	<b>Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP/NRDWP)</b>	Habitations	1042	722	Annual Target/ Achievement
3	<b>Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</b>				
	Schemes sanctioned	No	1913	757 completed	Project Target/ Achievement
	Road length	Km	9662.69	4294.87 covered	
	Habitations connected	No		1299	
4	<b>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVP)</b>	No. of works	100	88 taken up	Project Target/ Achievement
5	<b>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)</b>				
	KGBVs constructed	No	99	13 completed	Project Target/ Achievement
				56 in progress	
				30 to be taken up	
	Const. of Primary Schools	No	10431	7233 completed	
	Const. of Upper Primary Schools/Middle Schools	No	1119	867 completed	
	Const. of ACRs	No	23111	8202 completed	
	Const. of BRCs	No	121	80 completed	
	Const of CRCs		677	553 completed	
	NEPGEL	No	15872	4246 girls toilet completed	
	Primary School opened	No		10675	
	Primary Schools upgraded to Middle Schools	No		6684	
	RETs appointed	No		45301	
	Seasonal centers established	No		1190	29310 children belonging to ST/nomadic population covered
	Out of School Children (OOSC) identified through TALAASH	No		59061	
	KGBVs made	No		95	



	operational				
	Ramps completed	No	5023	2526	
	Aids/appliances distributed among CWSN	No		7140	
	Computer aided learning centers established	No		704	
<b>6</b>	<b>Mid Day Meal Scheme</b>				
	Primary Schools	No of students (Lac Nos)	7.00	7	Annual Target/Achievement
	Upper Primary Schools	No of students (Lac Nos)	3.51	3.51	
	Cook cum Helpers engaged	No		29663	
<b>7</b>	<b>Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)</b>	Lacs Nos (Children, pregnant and lactation mothers)		10	Annual Target/Achievement
	ICDS projects	No	141	141	
	Anganwari centres (AWCs)	No	28599	28542	
<b>8</b>	<b>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) including IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS</b>	Lacs Nos	1.41	1.36	Annual Target/Achievement
<b>9</b>	<b>National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)</b>				
	<b>a. Key strategies</b>				
	District Health Societies constituted	No		22	Project Target/Achievement
	Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered	No		636	
	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees constituted	No		6857	Accounts opened for 6821
	CHS upgraded as FRUS (excluding newly created DHs)	No		76	
	PHCs made operationalized as 24*7	No		198	
	ASHAs engaged	No		10692	
	ASHAs trained in Module I/II-IV	No		9500/ 9184	
	ASHAs trained in Module -V	No		8630	

	Baby care corners established	No		273	
	Specialist/Doctors/Paramedics engaged	No		4927	
	Ambulances procured	No		199	
	Stabilization units established	No		75	
	ARSH clinics set up	No		24	
	SNCUs established	No		11	
	<b>b. Maternal Health</b>				
	Infant death reported in the Districts	No		2061	
	Infant deaths reviewed	No		369	
	Material deaths reported in the districts	No		142	
	Material deaths reviewed by District MDR Committee of CMO	No		96	
	<b>c. JSY</b>				
	Total Deliveries	Lac nos	2.4	1.94	Annual Target/Achievement
	Mother beneficiaries given incentive under JSY	Lac nos	1.26	1.27	
	Institutional deliveries	Lac nos	1.92	1.69	
	Institutional deliveries assisted/escorted by ASHAs (cases)	Lac nos	0.98	0.98	
	<b>d. Adolescent Health/IEC/BCC</b>				
	Rallies/Debates/seminars held in schools and colleges	No.		280	
	NRHM Samelans at block level	No.		310	
	VHNDs conducted	Lac nos.		0.82	
	<b>e. JSSK</b>				
	Deliveries benefitted	Lac nos.	1.2	1.11	Annual Target/Achievement
	C-section benefitted	Lac nos.	0.3	0.42	
	Sick new born treated	Lac nos.	0.15	0.25	

	Pregnant women provided diet during hospital stay	Lac nos.	1.4	1.11	
	<b>No. of Pregnant Women who used RT services for</b>				
	Home to health institutions	Lac nos.	1.5	0.12	
	Transfer to higher level facility for complications	Lac nos.	0.15	0.2	
	Drop back home	Lac nos.	1.5	0.31	
	<b>No. of sick new born who used RT services for</b>				
	Home to health institutions	Nos.		315	
	Transfer to higher level facilities for complications	Nos.		2204	
	Drop back home	Nos.		2090	
	<b>f. Family Planning</b>				
	<b>i. Sterilization</b>				
	a. Male	No	2700	912	Annual Target/Achievement
	b. Female	No	14163	17958	
	<b>ii. Sterilization camps</b>				
	a. Male sterilization camps held	No	22	2	Annual Target/Achievement
	b. female sterilization camps held	No	22	10	
	<b>g. Immunization</b>				
	i. Children administered BCG	Lac nos.	2.4	2.25	Annual Target/Achievement
	ii. Children administered DPT/POLLO 3rd dose	Lac nos.	2.4	2.12	
	iii. Measels	Lac nos.	2.4	2.17	
<b>10</b>	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)</b>				
	UIDSSMT	No of towns	14	work in progress	Project Target/Achievement
	<b>DUIG</b>				
	<b>a) Sewerage Project Jammu</b>				
	27 MLD STP	% age progress	100	91.50%completed	Project Target/Achievement
	Trunk Sewer Lines	Kms	32	21.05km completed	
	Lateral Sewer Lines	Kms	90	32.55km completed	

	<b>b) Sewerage Project Srinagar</b>				
	60 MLD STP	% age progress	100	52% completed	Project Target/Achievement
	Trunk Sewer Lines	Kms	43	30.50 km completed	
	Liberal Sewer Lines	Km	102.10	94.66 Km Completed	
	<b>C) Water Supply Tangnar</b>	Progress		Const. of pump house stage -I near completion, Intake channel works, river training works and construction of presettling tank likely to be completed by June ,2012 Const. of pump house stage II to be completed by december 2012.Excution of Ten MGD filtration plant in progress. Service reservoir of 26.80 lac gallon to be completed by December 2012.Main Supply lines laid in 15 Kms.	Project target/achieved
	<b>d) Water Supply Sukhnag</b>	Progress		Land at Dadina measuring 25 Kanals acquired and construction od service Reservoir in progress .Land at parthen measuring 52 Knals acquired and work on filtration plant in progress.Main supply lines laid in 32 Kms.	Project target/achieved
	<b>e) Urban Transport</b>	Progress		75 buses each for mission cities of Srinagre and Jammu purchased.	Project target/achieved
	<b>BSUP/IHSDP</b>				
	Rehabilitation of Rajiv Nagar	No. of Units	608	288 dwelling units structurally completed upto roof level,32 Dwelling units completed upto 3rd floor,32 Dwelling units completed upto 1st floor,16 Dwelling units raised upto plinth level.	Project target/achieved
	Rehabilitaion and settlement of Slum Dwellers at Dal Sgr	No. of Units	4600	i. 18 works in progress ii. 14 completed	
	Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers at 21 locations in Jammu	No. of Units	811	220 completed 83 in progress	
	Housing for Urban poor families at 4 locations in Srinagar	No. of Units	622	124 dwelling units completed,152 dwelling units are in progress	
	Rehabilitaion of Slum Dwellers at Khushat Ashram, Bhagwati Nagar Jammu	No. of Units	36	36 completed 98%	
11	<b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGA)</b>				
	Employment generated	No. of mandays (Lac Nos)		415.9	No targets fixed being a demand driven scheme (annual

					achievement)
	Job cards issued	Lac Nos		11.77	
	No. of HH provided employment	Lac Nos		7.2	
	works	No	129044 taken up	97144 completed	
12	<b>Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)</b>				
	<u>Houses taken up</u>				
	New	No	27670	14073	Annual target/ achievement
	Upgradation	No	8440	5672	
	Total		36110	19745	
13	<b>Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)</b>				
	Cost of IHHL	No	703071	309045	Project target/ achievement
	Institutional Latrines	No	27277	19908	
	CSC/WSC for women	No	1080	1063	
	Anganwari toilet	No	1070	277	
14	Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)		The programme has been launched in state in the financial year 2009-10. DPRs of 30 towns have been sanctioned by GOI in November 2009 at an estimated cost of Rs. 191.25 crores. Part B of the R-APDRP has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 1665.27 crore and Rs 52.89 crore for SCADA project in Jammu/Srinagar cities.	<b>Part-A</b> Financial bids opened Evaluation completed. Contract likely to be awarded. <b>Part-B</b> Tender for the appointment of PMC issued. Also the tender documents for the appointment of turnkey contracts is also being issued	

**Table No 14: Financial performance of flagship programmes for the year 2013-14 ending October, 2013 Jammu & Kashmir (Tentative)** (Rs in crore)

S. No	Name of flagship programme	Funding pattern (0%)	Opening balance as on 1.4.2013	Releases made by Centre from April, 2013 to the end of the month	State's contribution from April, 2013 to the end of the month	Expenditure from April, 2013 to the end of the month			Balance Central share at the end of the month
						Central share	State share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Accelerated Irrigation benefit Programme (AIBP)	90:10	171.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.11
2	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP/NRDWP)	90.10	137.93	234.64	6.00	184.86	0.00	184.86	187.71

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3	Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)	100	131.85	300.23	1.25	237.61	0.78	238.39	194.47
4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	100	33.98	72.89	0.00	68.78	0.00	68.78	38.09
5	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	65:35	71.58	400.86	60.00	384.57	0.00	384.57	87.87
6	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)	75:25	64.00	39.33	10.59	46.63	13.63	60.26	56.70
7	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	50:50	29.31	45.91	61.60	60.59	19.39	79.98	14.63
8	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	50:50	0.00	3.24	33.87	1.79	18.16	19.95	1.45
9	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	90:10	82.58	86.76	7.50	121.96	0.00	121.96	47.38
10	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	90:10	0.00	109.39	12.08	32.6	0.00	32.6	76.79
11	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	90:10	51.09	373.78	32.45	315.62	21.21	336.83	109.25
12	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	75:25	13.84	37.31	9.42	12.22	2.58	14.8	38.93
13	Central Rural Sanitation programme (CRSP)	75:25	10.73	30.85	1.39	7.25	1.37	8.62	34.33
14	Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)	90:10	513.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	513.12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1311.12</b>	<b>1735.19</b>	<b>236.15</b>	<b>1474.48</b>	<b>77.12</b>	<b>1551.60</b>	<b>1571.83</b>

**Table No 15: Physical Performance of flagship programmes ending October,2013**

S. No	Name of Flagship programme	Unit	Target	Achivement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	<b>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)</b>	Hectt	32429	5000	Project Target/ Achievement
2	<b>Accelerated Rural water Supply programme (ARWSP/NRDWP)</b>	Habitati ons	948	166	Annual Target/ Acievement
3	<b>Prime minister`s Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</b>				
	Schemes sanctioned	No	2038	856 Completed	Project Target/ Achievement
	Road Length	Km	10506.22	4797.75 covered	
	Habitations connected	No		1331	
4	<b>Rashtrya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)</b>	No. of works	100	88 taken up	Project Target/ Achievement

<b>5</b>	<b>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)</b>				
	KGBVs constructed	No.	99	13 completed	Project Target/Achievement
				56 in progress	
				30 to be taken up.	
	Const. of Primary Schools	No.	10431	7233 completed.	
	Const. of Upper Primary Schools/Middle Schools.	No.	1119	867 completed	
	Const. of ACRs	No.	23111	8202 completed	
	Const. of BCRs	No.	121	80 completed	
	Const. of CRCs	No.	677	553 completed	
	NEPCEL	No.	15872	4246 girls toilet completed	
	Primary School opened	No.			
	Primary School upgraded to Middle school	No.		6684	
	RETs appointed	No.		45301	
	Season Centres established	No.		1190	29310 children belonging to ST/nomadic population covered
	Out of school children(OOSC) identified through TALAASH	No.		59061	
	KGBVs made operational	No.		95	
	Ramps completed	No.	5023	2526	
	Aids/appliances distributed among CWSN	No.		7140	
	computer aided learning centres established	No.		704	
<b>6</b>	<b>Mid Day Meal Scheme</b>				
	Primary school	No of Students (LacNos)	7	7	Annual Target/Achievement
	Upper primary school	No of Students (LacNos)	3.51	3.51	
	Cook- Cum-Helper engaged	No.		29663	
<b>7</b>	<b>Intergrated child Development Schemes(ICDS)</b>	Lac Nos (Children, Pregnant and lactation mothers)		10	Annual Target/Achievement
	ICDS Projects	No.	141	141	

	Anganwari Centres(AWCs)	No.	28599	28591	
<b>8</b>	<b>National Social Assistance programmes (NSAP) including IGNOAPS, IGWPS and GNDPS</b>	Lac No.	1.41	1.36	Annual Target/ Achievement
<b>9</b>	<b>National Rural health Mission (NRHM)</b>				
	<b>a. Key Strategies</b>				
	District Health societies consided	No.		22	Project Target/ Achievement
	Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS) registered	No.		721	
	Village Health Sanitation & Nutitition Committes constituted	No.		6857	Account Opened for 6821
	CHC upgraded as FRUs(excluding newly created DHs)	No.		76	
	PHCs made opeationalized as 24x7	No.		198	
	ASHAs engaged	No.		10779	
	ASHAs trained in Module I/II-IV	No.		9500/9184	
	ASHAs trained in Module-V	No.		8630	
	Baby care corners established	No.		274	
	Specialist/Doctors/Pa ramedics engaged	No		4983	
	Ambulances procured	No		199	
	Stabilization units established	No		75	
	ARSH clinics set up	No		24	
	SNCUs established	No		12	
	Medical Mobile Units established	No		7	
	<b>b. Maternal/Infant Health</b>				
	Infant death reported in the District	No		1137	Annual Target/ Achievement
	Infant death reviewed	No		554	
	Material deaths reported in the Districts	No		53	
	Material deaths reported in the Districts MDR Committee of CMO	No		37	



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	<b>C.JSY</b>				
	Total Deliveries	Lac Nos	2.4	0.89	Annual Target/Achievement
	Mother beneficiaries given incentive under JSY	Lac Nos	1.26	0.66	
	Institutional deliveries	Lac Nos	1.92	0.77	
	Institutional deliveries assisted/escorted by ASHAs(Cases)	Lac Nos	0.98	0.52	
	<b>d. Adolescent Health/IEC/BCC</b>				
	Rallies/Debates/seminars held in schools and colleges	No		85	
	NRHM Samelans at block level	No			
	VHNDs conducted	Lac Nos		0.42	
	<b>e. JSSK</b>				
	Deliveries benefitted	Lac Nos	1.2	0.55	Annual Target/Achievement
	C-section benefitted	Lac Nos	0.3	0.23	
	Sick new born treated	Lac Nos	0.15	0.13	
	Pregnant women provided diet during hospital stay	Lac Nos	1.4	0.63	
	<b>No. of pregnant women who used RT services for</b>				
	Home to health institutions	Lac Nos	1.5	0.08	
	Transfer to higher level facility for complications	Lac Nos	0.15	0.14	
	Drop back home	Lac Nos	1.5	0.17	
	<b>No. of sick new born who used RT Services for</b>				
	Home to health institutions	Nos		56	
	Transfer to higher level facility for complications	Nos		1644	
	Drop back home	Nos		807	
	<b>F. Family Planning</b>				
	<b>i. sterilization</b>				
	a. Male	No	2700	209	Annual Target/Achievement
	b. female	No	14163	4387	
	<b>ii. Sterlization Camps</b>				

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	a. Male sterilization camps held	No	22	0	Annual Target/Achievement
	b. Female sterilization camps held	No	22	1	
	g. Immunization				
	i. Children administered BCG	Lac Nos	2.4	0.91	Annual Target/Achievement
	ii. Children administered DPT/Polio 3rd dose	Lac Nos	2.4	0.75	
	iii. Measels	Lac Nos	2.4	0.94	
<b>10</b>	<b>Jawharlal Mehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)</b>				
	UIDSSMT	No. of Towns	14	work in progress	Project target/Achievement
	DUIG				
	a) Sewerage Project Jammu				
	27 MLD STP	%age progress	100	91.50% Completed	Project target/Achievement
	Trunk Sewer Lines	Km	32	21.05 Km Completed	
	Lateral Sewer Lines	Km	90	32.55 Km Completed	
	<b>b) Sewerage Project Srinagar</b>				
	MLD STP	%age progress	100	52% Completed	Project target/Achievement
	Trunk Sewer Lines	Km	43	30.50 Km Completed	
	Lateral Sewer Lines	Km		94.66 Km Completed	
	c) Water Supply Tangnar	Progress		Const. of pump house stage -I near completion, Intake channel works, river training works and construction of presetting tank likely to be completed by June, 2012. Const. of pump house stage ii to be completed by Dec. 2012. Execution of 10 MGD Filtration plant in progress. Service Reservoir of 26.80 lac gallons to be completed by Dec. 2012. Main supply lines laid in 15 Kms	Project target/Achievement
	d) Water Supply Sukhnag	Progress		land at Dadina measuring 25 Kanals acquired and construction of Service reservoir in progress. Land at Parthen measuring 52 kanals acquired and work on filtration plant in progress. Main supply lines laid in 32 Kms	
	e) Urban Transport	Progress		75 Buses each for mission cities of Srinagar and Jammu Purchased	Project target/Achievement
	BSUP/IHSDP				
	Rehabilitation of Rajiv Nagar	No. Of Units	608	288 dwelling units structurely completed upto roof level, 32 Dwelling units completed upto 3rd floor, 32 Dwelling units completed upto 1st floor, 16 Dwelling Units raised upto plinth level.	
	Rehabilitation and	No. Of	4600	i. 18 works in progress ii. 14	

ECONOMIC SURVEY, J&K 2013-14

	settlement of slum Dwellers at Dal Sgr.	Units		Completed	
	Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at 21 location in Jammu	No. Of Units	811	220 Completed 83 in progress	
	Housing for urban poor families at 4 location in Srinagar	No. Of Units	622	124 Dwelling units completed, 152 Dwelling Units progress	
	Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at khushat Ashram, Bhagwati Nagar Jammu	No. Of Units	36	36 Completed 98%	
<b>11</b>	<b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee n Scheme (MGNREGA)</b>				Annual Target/Achievement
	Employment generated	No. of mandays (lac Nos)		107.1	
	Job cards issued	Lac Nos		11.77	
	No. of HH provided employment	Lac Nos		7.2	
	Works	No	65381 takenup	30954 completed	
<b>12</b>	<b>Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)</b>				
	Houses Takenup				
	New	No	15751	7094	Annual Target/Achievement
	Upgradation	No			
	Total Deliveries		15751	7094	
<b>13</b>	<b>Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)</b>				
	Const. of IHHL	No	241022	17325	Annual Target/Achievement
	Institutional latrines	No	3455	133	
	CSC/WSC for Women	No	83	60	
	Anganwari toilet	No	277		
<b>14</b>	<b>Restructured-Accelerated Power development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)</b>		The Programme has been launched in the State in the financial year 2009-10. DPRs of 30 towns have been sanctioned by GOI in November 2009 at an estimated cost of Rs. 191.25 Crores. Part B of the R- APDRP has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1665.27 crore and Rs. 52.89crore for SCADA project in Jammu/Srinagar cities.	Part-A Financial bids opened Evaluation completed . Contract likely to be awarded. Part- B Tender for the appointment of PMC issued. Also the tender documents for the appointment of of turney contracts is also being issued.	

Flagship March, 2013(Final)

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# Decentralized System of Planning/ PRIs in J&K State

## 7

7.1 The process of planning as a sequel to the launching of the first five- year plan started in the country in the year 1951. In the beginning, a two- tier planning system was introduced, viz., at the national and the state levels. The planners and policy makers, however, realized that in-equalities and regional imbalances cannot be addressed properly by this system. It was accordingly felt that multi-level planning was needed if the fruits of development were to percolate down to the grass-root level also. This impelled the Government to go in far more decentralized system of governance, planning and administration.

7.2 In the context of development planning, decentralization means transfer of certain authority and power in the matter of formulation and implementation of development plans from institutions at the national or state levels to institutions at the district, blocks and local levels. By this arrangement, the lower level institutions at district, block and panchayat, have a well-defined role in the planning programmes/schemes. They are vested with the powers and the responsibilities associated with the role. Increasing people's participation in the initiation, planning and implementation of development programmes, ensuring equity in allocation of resources and promoting greater accountability of bureaucracy and public administrators to the elected bodies, are the core elements of decentralized planning system.

### **Decentralized Planning in Retrospect**

7.3 The J&K state has become one of the pioneering states in the field of decentralized district planning with the introduction of an innovative initiative of "Single Line Administration" in 1976. The underlying objective of this model was to decentralize the authority with a view to accelerate the pace of developmental programmes and involve people's participation in the process of development. The implementation of this innovative model led to the realization that human potential and other resources available at the grassroots level should be mainstreamed into the movement of development to provide a sound and strong basis to the democratic structure. It was in this context that the desire to have a sound institutional framework to give a definite and positive role to the community in the matter of self-governance, has provided a sense of urgency for restructuring the institutional framework and this realization finally led to the introduction of Jammu & Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act 1989. Recently, the Panchayat Elections were held with a view to constitute the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels, so as to ensure the public participations in the planning process at the gross root level.

7.4 After assumption of power by elected Government in October 1996 and on the basis of feedback both at the administrative and political levels, the already established institutional mechanism for decentralized planning was revamped. To ensure speedy development of various geographical areas by making the decision making process closer to them, eight new districts namely, Samba, Reasi, Kishtwar, Ramban, Shopian, Kulgam, Ganderbal and Bandipora were created carved out and made functional from Ist. April

2007. With the objective of addressing the backlog in development and to redefine the principles of allocation of resources to the district units, the State Government set up a State Finance Commission in August 2007. The report from the Commission has been received by the Government and is under examination. The Govt. is devising a mechanism to consider equitable distribution of resources among the districts on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission. This will address the grievances viz-a-viz the developmental needs of Rural, Backward and remote areas of the State. In the context of the existing circumstances in the state, the challenge of ensuring participatory, sustainable and balanced regional development inclusive of growth, becomes extremely critical during the 12th Five Year Plan. The focus is to ensure holistic development of the economy as well as well being of the society.

### **Participatory Base**

7.5 The conceptual framework evolved as a part of the Single Line Administration threw up a very strong structure for ensuring the participation of the community through their representatives representing different sections and interest groups of society. The salient features of Single Line Administration and subsequent orders issued on the subject are the institution of District Development Boards (DDBs) for each district with adequate popular representation, delegation of administrative and financial powers to Deputy Commissioners, designated thereafter as, the District Development Commissioners. The Hon'ble Ministers of the Cabinet rank have been nominated as chairpersons of District Development Boards instead of District Development Commissioners. Besides, Hon'ble MPs, MLAs and MLCs of the District have been nominated as members of the District Development Boards. The representatives of the Panchayats, Municipal Corporations/Committees and Weaker Sections of the society including women are also members of the DDBs. For twin districts of Leh and Kargil, Autonomous Hill Development Councils headed by Chairmen/Chief Executive Councilor 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.

7.6 In order to take the development process to the grass root level, Panchayat elections at Gram Panchayat level have been successfully completed in the State during 2011. In this election, 4128 Sarpanchs and 29719 Panchs were elected in 142 CD Blocks falling in 22 districts of the State. The Rural Development Department has initiated the necessary action for putting in place the institutional framework of Panchayati Raj institutions in the manner as prescribed under the Act. This way the participatory base will get a boost which will, in turn, reflect the felt needs and aspirations of the people at the grass root level in the development plans.

### **Planning Process**

7.7 The State has been preparing the District Plans for more than three decades now. 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, it has to be approved in the District Development Board meetings where HODs and District Officers also participate.

### **Management of District Plan**

7.8 As per the guidelines on decentralized planning, the District Development Commissioners are in-charge of the overall development of the District and exercise the

powers of a major Head of Department for all developmental departments functioning in the District. The guidelines on decentralized planning further elucidate the role in which the State/Provincial level Heads of departments are positioned in relation to the District Development Commissioners exercising their powers at the District level and also delineate administrative and financial powers of the District Development Commissioners. Consequent upon the decision of the Government to establish Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the State at all the three tiers, the General Administration Department vide Govt. Order No: 1126-GAD of 2011 dated: 22-09-2011 have specified the devolution of functions and activities to these institutions in respect of 14 departments.

### **Financing of District Plan**

7.9 There has been varied opinion for communicating, a lump-sum 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 are finalized by the DDBs. The outlays for District Plans are being increased from time to time. The guidelines governing the decentralized planning in the State stipulates that at least 30% of the total plan outlay of the State has to be earmarked for district planning. However, a major improvement has been made during 2006-07 when a 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 to 40% of the total plan outlays.

### **Constituency Development Fund (CDF)**

7.10 The Constituency Development Scheme is also operational in the State since 1997-98 on the pattern of MPLADS. Initially an amount of Rs. 25.00 lacs per MLA/MLC per annum was allotted which was enhanced to Rs. 35.00 lacs during 2004-05, Rs. 50.00 lacs during 2009-10 and Rs.100.00 lacs during 2011-12. From the financial year 2012-13, the entitlement under CDF has been enhanced to Rs. 150.00 lacs per Legislature per annum. The objective of the scheme is to enable State Legislators to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their respective constituencies. An amount of Rs.25.00 lacs shall be required to be spent on works relating to improvement of HT/LT network and allied works excluding the purchase/replacement of Transformers and Rs.12.50 lacs for augmentation of distribution stations/transformers including distribution Substations setup under RGGBY. The overall CDF allocation, utilization will also be permissible for the following items:

7.11 Upto Rs. 8.00 lacs for creating sports facilities like play grounds/play fields, development of parks, parking lots, providing of civic amenities like approach road, drinking water/ bathrooms, Shamshan Ghats and fencing of Graveyards.

7.12 Upto Rs. 2.00 lacs could be utilized with a ceiling of Rs. 25,000/- during the financial year on each of the individual items (categories) as indicated below:

- i. Grant-in-aid to health Institutions for purchase of medical equipments and treatment of poor patients, Medical Aid Trust Scheme, Cancer Treatment and management fund for poor (administered by the C.M Secretariat), Chief Minister's Relief Fund.
- ii. Grant-in-aid to Cultural Organizations for purchase of projector, cameras, sound system.

- iii. Providing of sanitation facility for migrants in the camps/areas outside the jurisdiction of their constituency, purchase of computers for Migrants Schools (Government as well as Government aided school) where children of migrants are studying.
- iv. Installation of hand water pumps.
- v. Grant-in-aid to old age homes/shelters/orphanages for purchase of bedding, utensils, books and uniforms.
- vi. Grant-in-aid to youth clubs/sports organization for purchase of sports equipment through Government organization/agencies.
- vii. Purchase of medicines for the poor and needy through Charitable Trusts/Government Hospitals.

### Bad Pocket Initiative

7.13 To address the unique developmental needs of the backward areas and 'Bad Pockets', a special dispensation has been made available under "Bad Pocket Initiative" in the State during 2011-12 covering the developmental projects in the areas notified under SRO-201, dated 15-06-2006 issued by the Finance Department. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 1574.78 lacs, Rs. 4000.00 lacs and Rs.1000.00 lacs have been released respectively during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 under "*Bad Pocket Initiative*" to the below mentioned districts for implementation/execution of the important works/schemes in the bad pocket areas. The district-wise details of funds released under Bad Pocket Initiative during 2011-12 and 2012-13 & 2013-14 are as under:-

S. No	District	Amount (Rs. in lacs)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Udhampur	137.70	300.00	75.00
2	Ramban	81.69	310.00	77.50
3	Poonch	176.75	370.00	92.50
4	Kathua	59.64	310.00	77.50
5	Kishtwar	219.50	330.00	82.50
6	Reasi	57.00	450.00	112.50
7	Rajouri	129.00	310.00	77.50
8	Doda	128.24	310.00	77.50
9	Kupwara	245.00	380.00	95.00
10	Bandipora	241.48	310.00	77.50
11	Leh	49.28	310.00	77.50
12	Kargil	49.50	310.00	77.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1574.78</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

7.14 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, is in operation in 11 districts covering 44 border blocks (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 the front line border areas, the focus has been on construction of school buildings, hospital blocks, development of play fields, besides construction of link roads, development of agriculture, installation of solar lights, etc.

### District Plan Allocations

7.15 The District Plan size has shown upward trend since 1977-78 when the process of formulation of separate district plans started in the State. The following paragraphs will elaborate the point.

*Pattern of Five Year Plan Allocations:* In the context of Five Year Plans, the District Plan investment has increased from Rs. 396.88 Crore in 6<sup>th</sup> FYP to Rs. 6771.48 Crore during 11<sup>th</sup> FYP period. The Five Year Plan period performances of the district plan outlays in the State are shown in the following table:

Period	Plan 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	53.00%	441930.15	96.11
11 <sup>th</sup> FYP	677148.20	47.27%	705111.06	104.13

7.16 During 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> FYPs, 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> FYPs, expenditures have been slightly less than 100% against the initial agreed outlays, with percentage expenditure levels of 98.15, 93.98, and 96.11 respectively. The percentage expenditure during 11<sup>th</sup> FYP period is 104.13%.

S.No	Year	Total Outlay Excluding PMRP	Share of District Plan in Total Plan	Share of District as % of col . 4	% increase over previous year in District Sector
1	2002-03	2200.00	755.04	34.32	-
2	2003-04	2500.00	800.74	32.03	6.05
3	2004-05	2708.03	866.27	31.99	8.18
4	2005-06	3000.00	1016.56	33.89	17.35
5	2006-07	3500.00	1175.10	33.57	15.60
6	2007-08	4000.00	968.66	24.21	-17.57
7	2008-09	4500.00	1007.16	22.38	3.97
8	2009-10	5500.00	1353.01	24.60	34.34
9	2010-11	6000.00	1633.49	27.22	20.73
10	2011-12	6600.00	1809.15	27.41	10.75
11	2012-13	7300.00	1887.23	25.85	4.31
12	2013-14	7300.00	1971.70	27.01	4.48

7.17 During 2002-03, the district plan size of the state was of the order of Rs. 755.04 Crore and the same has increased to Rs. 1971.70 Crore during 2013-14 excluding investment flowing under BADP, BRGF, CDF and Bad Pocket Initiative etc. However, the total district plan outlay for the 1<sup>st</sup> annual plan of 11<sup>th</sup> FYP decreased by 17.57% 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. However, Capital Component has increased on year to year basis.

#### **Revenue-Capital Mix of Outlays**



7.18 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 district plan outlay of Rs. 755.04 Crore while as in 2011-12, there was an outlay of Rs. 1252.86 Crore as capital outlay out of a total district plan outlay of Rs. 1809.15 Crore. In other words, this would mean that “revenue-capital mix” during 2002-03 was 55:45 and the same has risen to 33:67 in 2013-14 which is a healthy trend. The table below reflects the year wise position since 2002-03:

<b>Table No 4</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>% increase</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>% increase</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% increase</b>
1	2002-03	416.77	-	338.27	-	755.04	-
2	2003-04	436.7	4.78	364.04	7.62	800.74	6.05
3	2004-05	451.25	3.33	415.02	14.00	866.27	8.18
4	2005-06	531.21	17.72	485.35	16.95	1016.56	17.35
5	2006-07	556.77	4.81	618.33	27.40	1175.10	15.60
6	2007-08	239.84	-56.94	728.83	17.87	968.66	-17.57
7	2008-09	123.17	-48.64	883.99	21.28	1007.16	3.97
8	2009-10	288.99	134.62	1064.02	20.36	1353.01	34.34
9	2010-11	463.19	60.27	1170.30	9.98	1633.49	20.73
10	2011-12	556.29	20.10	1252.86	7.05	1809.15	10.75
11	2012-13	574.66	3.30	1312.57	4.76	1887.23	4.32
12	2013-14	653.67	13.74	1318.03	0.42	1971.70	4.48

### **Monitoring Mechanisms**

7.19 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 District Dev. Board meetings is also taken by the concerned Chairmen, DDBs and also by the Hon’ble Chief Minister. This helps in making the entire process of planning and implementation of development schemes more effective, participative and responsive. At the administrative level too, regular video conferences are being held with the District Development Commissioners to gauge the pace of development and make necessary interventions wherever required. Besides, monitoring of scheme with low investment is carried out by CPOs/DSEOs and projects with high investment by the IIIrd party.

### **Empowerment of Panchayats**

7.20 Like other parts of the country, it was felt necessary to establish Panchayati Raj in the State as an instrument of local self Government to ensure effective participation of the people in the decision making process besides, overseeing implementation of various Development Programmes.

### **Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj Act, 1989**

7.21 The J&K Government enacted its own Panchayat Raj Act, 1989. This Act provides for a three tier system (village, Block and District level) for governance at the grass root level. The institutions would be called Halqa Panchayat, Block Development Council and District Planning and Development Board respectively. The adoption of Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Act, 1989 was a pioneering step.

1. However, elections to the Gram Panchayats were held in the year, 2011 after a very long gap. The elections have been completed for all the 4128 Gram Panchayats. Accordingly, 4128 Sarpanchs and 29719 Panchs have been elected.
2. The Government issued Government Order No. 1126-GAD of 2011 dated 22.09.2011 in which activity mapping of 14 departments has been done regarding the funds, functionaries and functions to be devolved on the Panchayats and based upon this activity all the departments have issued elaborate guidelines in which the processes through which the devolution shall take place, have been clearly delineated. A compendium of these guidelines has been translated in Urdu and Hindi. This has been printed in a book form and made available to the panchayats. In order to ensure that the devolution is translated on ground, the Government has appointed Additional District Development Commissioners as Nodal Officers for coordinating among various departments to ensure that the functions are actually transferred to the panchayats. The process of devolution has started and many departments have started transferring their functions to the panchayats. In addition the departments have already allocated funds to the panchayats for various interventions.
3. Since Panchayati Raj has had a chequered history in the state of J&K, therefore, even the basic infrastructure for the panchayats is not in position. Out of 4128 panchayats, 1785 panchayats do not have their own buildings. A programme for construction of panchayat buildings, has been started in the state and upto 2012-13, 1269 number of buildings have been taken up. During the current financial year i.e 2013-14, 367 number of buildings shall be taken up. The funds for this purpose shall have come from 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Grant Commission and MGNREGA. For the Panchayat Ghars where no buildings is in place, a provision of monthly rent @ Rs600/- per panchayat has been made.
4. In order to acquaint Panchayati Raj functionaries with their roles and responsibilities, a capacity building programme by way of providing foundation course was launched in the year 2012-13. A group of 300 Sarpanchs identified by the Rural Development Department was done by Institute of Management & Public Administration. Their further capacity building was done by the SIRDs of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Training modules were developed in consultation with the experts from these SIRDs and on the basis of these training modules, training was provided to all the Panchayati Raj functionaries numbering 338407 (representatives) in the State. This programme has gone a long way in acquainting the elected representatives regarding their roles and responsibilities as envisaged in the Panchayati Raj Act. During the current financial year, the department shall provide a functional course to all the Panchayati Raj functionaries. A proposal for this purpose has been sent to Government of India for funding after the same was cleared by the High Powered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary. In the current financial year's capacity building programme, all the Panchayati Raj functionaries shall be trained according to this module, in the processes involved in the devolution of powers so that they have a clear concept of devolution and they are able to effectively carry out their functions.
5. The panchayats are already playing a role which has been assigned to them in the guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In case of MGNREGA, which is one of the ambitious scheme of its kind, the planning process as well as

implementation has been devolved to the panchayats. Similarly, under IAY, NRLM & NBA, the identification of beneficiaries has been left to the panchayats.

6. It has also been endeavour of the Government to provide dedicated staff to the panchayats. Under the provisions of J&K Panchayati Raj Act, each panchayat should have one Panchayat Secretary. But there is a gap of 1083 Panchayat Secretaries (VLW and equivalent). In order to address this issue the Government has sanctioned additional 1083 posts of VLWs. One Technical Assistant (Junior Engineer) has been appointed for 5 Panchayats to provide technical support for implementing the works programme especially under MGNREGA. Additionally one Gram Rozgar Sahayak is also being provided to each panchayat to look after the works under MGNREGA. Besides, 143 posts of Programme Officers have also been sanctioned out of which 76 has been placed and the process of recruitment remaining 67 posts, is under way. There will be one Programme Officer for each block who shall exclusively look after the works taken up by the panchayats, especially under MGNREGA. In addition, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has approved 1032 posts as Accountants/ Data Entry Operators under the new scheme RGPSA.
7. The State Act has already incorporated the features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act in the Indian Constitution including State Election Commission. However, the Government constituted a committee to recommend any amendment to the Act so as to bring it closer to 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act. The Committee has submitted its report.

### **Focus Areas**

7.22 Civil society can play a crucial role for social mobilization and capacity buildings of PRIs Synergy of State Govt. Local Self Govt., and civil society need to be harnessed.

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# Development Evaluation

# 8

*Evaluation is about critical thinking; Development is about creative thinking.  
Often these two types of thinking are seen to be mutually exclusive, but  
Developmental Evaluation is about holding them in balance.*

8.1 In India, there is a persistent demand for providing unbiased and authentic Information on the impact of various public programmes. Such demand is being generated both from within the government and from outside. The implementing Ministries and Central and State Departments are seeking Evaluation results for resource allocations and budgetary processes.

8.2 The role of Evaluation in ensuring sound governance was recognized early in the planning process in India. In the first two decades of planned development, a large number of Evaluation Institutions were established at the Centre and in States to provide feedback for planning and policy making. The inputs from these institutions were used for midcourse correction in planning and implementation of development programmes including the Community Development Programmes initiated in early Fifties.

8.3 The importance of Evaluation in the development process has been recognized all over the world. Evaluation is receiving serious global attention. The leading world organizations like World Bank, IMF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, Asian Development Bank (ADB) etc. are focusing on Evaluation as an indispensable part of their development efforts/programmes.

8.4 Ever since inception of planning process and implementation of Five Year Plans in the State, more than six decades before, the Government has been implementing a large number of development programmes and projects in diverse areas of social and economic concern. These programmes and projects are conceived and implemented with specific purpose and objectives. Some are executed to address short term objectives while others are designed to benefit the target population on long term basis. In either case, the objectives are set in advance depending upon the nature and scope of the programme. As the implementation of development plan involves financial implications and major chunk of plan funds are utilized on these programmes and projects, it is quite logical to think whether the funds earmarked for the purpose have been utilized in the right earnest and the objectives laid down for any project/programme have been realized/fulfilled together with the appraisal of inputs used, output/outcome derived and impact caused, is known as Evaluation.

8.5 Evaluation involves assessing the strengths and weaknesses of programmes and policies to improve their effectiveness. It is a methodical activity which combines performance data with the goal scale.

8.6 **Development Evaluation has been defined** “as a systematic search for answers about the developmental interventions that involve gathering, analyzing, interpreting and reporting information about quality”. It is as an area of research that provides useful feedback to the Planners/Policy Makers about the outcome of the developmental programmes/schemes/projects which have been or being launched in the diverse areas of socio-economic concern.

8.7 Development Evaluation is an essential building block for effective developmental programmes. It creates an objective basis for assessing results, providing accountability and helping development practitioners to learn from experience. Knowing what works and what do not, help to improve the way Government and Organizations achieve their development objectives. Evaluation sheds light on a specific development activity. The findings of an Evaluation Study provide useful guidelines for better implementation of the programmes/projects/schemes in future. By promoting evidence based policy making and stronger accountability, Evaluation can help the decision makers to identify ways to achieve better development results.

8.8 A rigorous Evaluation can be very powerful tool in assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of programmes. Evaluating impact has more relevance for developing countries where resources are scarce and needs to be utilized in optimum manner. Despite huge investment on various developmental projects, there is still very little known about the actual impact of the programmes/projects particularly on the poor. There is broad evidence of the benefit of the economic growth, investment in human capital and the provision of safety nets for the poor, but for a specific programme or project, the intended benefits can be ascertained through Evaluation apparatus.

8.9 Impact Assessment/Result Oriented Approach to Evaluation is an emerging approach in the field of Development Evaluation both at the national as well as at international level. Under this approach, net impact of the Programme/Project/Scheme upon the target group of population and the resultant outcome of the project is assessed. Impact evaluation measures the net change in outcomes of a development intervention. It is crucial for achieving the goal of better development outcomes and more effective policies.

8.10 Impact evaluation assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular intervention, such as a project, program or policy, both the intended ones, as well as ideally the unintended ones. In contrast to outcome monitoring, which examines whether targets have been achieved, impact evaluation is structured to answer the question: how would outcomes such as participants’ well-being have changed if the intervention had not been undertaken? This involves counterfactual analysis, that is, “*a comparison between what actually happened and what would have happened in the absence of the intervention.*” Impact evaluations seek to answer cause-and-effect questions for evidence-based policy making: what works, what doesn’t, where, why and for how much? It has received increasing attention in policy making in recent years in both Western and developing country contexts.

8.11 The development programmes are getting increasingly linked to performance and outcome. As a part of the Reforms Process, initiated in early 1990s, there is also an

increasing demand for Evaluation results by the Planning Commission of India, the Ministry of Finance, and the aid Agencies. An exciting new development is the growing interest from the civil society organizations, including the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), for public management of the development process as well as its impact. This has manifested itself in an array of measures ranging from 'Jan Sunwai' (public hearing) at the local level, to highly researched reports on issues of social concern such as Education and Health for all etc.

**Programme Evaluation Organization- Planning Commission of India.**

- ❖ The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) was established in October, 1952 as an independent Organization under the guidance and direction of Planning Commission of India 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 of India, 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.
- ❖ Broadly, the objectives of the evaluation undertaken by PEO include objective and independent assessments of the effectiveness of the implementation process and impact of development programmes.
- ❖ PEO is primarily a field level organization under the overall charge of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India. It has three tier set-structure 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.

**Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC):**

8.12 In order to guide the Programme Evaluation Organization for prioritization of areas of research, methodologies to be adopted and establishment of linkages between PEO and various evaluation/research organizations and academic institutions besides follow up action on evaluation results, the Planning Commission has set up a Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) on 29th November, 2004 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. All Members of the Planning Commission, four eminent research professionals from renowned Research Institutes and Universities are Members of DEAC and Senior Adviser (Evaluation) is the Member Secretary.

8.13 In order to strengthen the Development Evaluation System in the Country, various steps have been taken by the Govt. from time to time. Besides establishing Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) well within the Planning Commission, a well coordinated

evaluation setup has been established at all levels in the country wherever planning process is being carried-out. Workshops/symposiums/seminars in collaboration with international evaluation experts/organisation have been conducted in the country.

### **Evaluation in J&K State and approaches adopted**

8.14 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, apart from other assignments, act as an Evaluation Agency of the J&K State. In order to update and familiarize the Officers/Officials doing evaluation with latest tools & techniques and practices followed in the field of Development Evaluation, Workshops/symposiums/Seminars in collaboration with the experts of PEO, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, are also being held in the state.

8.15 The Performance of Directorate of Economics and Statistics as Development Evaluation Agency of J&K State can be gauged from the fact that around 377 Evaluation Reports on a wide variety of subjects have been released as of now and the main findings of these reports have been summarized in the publication entitled “Compendium of Evaluation studies”. Uptil now three volumes of this publication have been released by this Directorate.

8.16 With a view to review the progress of Evaluation Studies assigned and to finalize Evaluation programmes, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K convene a meeting of the State Level Evaluation Committee (SLEC) under the chairmanship of the Principal /Administrative Secretary to Govt., Planning and Development Department, J&K every year.

8.17 In order to speed-up the process of completion of Evaluation Studies assigned, by the State Level Evaluation Committee(SLEC), three evaluation reports viz; Evaluation Report on MGNREGA, IGNOAPS and Igothey Canal CAD Project Leh approved by the Technical Advisory Committee(TAC) for release, were placed before the SLEC for approval/release. However, in the meeting of SLEC held on 21st of October 2013 at Srinagar it was desired by the Principal Secretary to Govt, Plg. & Dev Deptt. (Chairman SLEC) that before according approval to the release of these three reports, comments on the findings of the reports from the Administrative Secretaries and HODs of the concerned implementing departments may also be sought. Accordingly, the Administrative Secretaries of the concerned implementing departments were approached for having their views/response on the findings of the reports. Despite elapse of more than two months time, the comments have not been received from any of the Administrative Secretary. The Chairman SLEC was apprised and it was instructed that a meeting of Committee be convened for release of above mentioned three evaluation reports in which the Administrative Secretaries of the concerned departments should also be invited to participate.

8.18 Following the instructions of Chairman SLEC, a meeting of the Committee will soon be convened in which besides the above mentioned Evaluation Reports, three more reports will be placed for approval/release. The three fresh evaluation reports which are proposed to be placed before SLEC in addition to the above mentioned evaluation reports, have also been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for release. These

three reports are evaluation report on Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)- Jammu div, Martand Canal CAD Project-Anantnag- Kashmir and Flood Management Programme- Jammu division. Comments of the Administrative Secretaries from the concerned departments implementing these projects/programmes have also been sought.

8.19 Before convening the meeting of SLEC, it was desired by the Director General, Economics and Statistics, J&K (Member Secretary SLEC) that he would like remind the concerned department once more. One more reminder, therefore, has been served to the Administrative Secretaries for furnishing their comments.

8.20 As a sequel to one of the decisions taken in the Meeting of SLEC to explore the possibility for involvement of Scholars/ Students of Universities with the Evaluation work, it was decided to assign two studies namely “Smokeless Chullah” & “Gobar Gas Plant” of Science & Technology Department to University of Jammu after threadbare discussions with the HODs of the Department of Economics & Statistics. Accordingly, a proposal submitted by the University of Jammu for the purpose is under consideration with the Planning & Development Department.

8.21 Main Findings of the one of the Evaluation study – “**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA)**” conducted at State level in three Sample Districts namely Jammu, Pulwama and Leh of J&K State, are given hereunder:-

- 1) The Evaluation study conducted revealed that 1913 beneficiaries constituting 98% of the enquired beneficiaries stated to have been provided wage employment within 15 days of applications for works.
- 2) No unemployment allowance, however, was paid in favour of the beneficiaries who were not provided employment within the time line of 15 days which had become due to them as per norms of the scheme.
- 3) In the surveyed villages, 1076 beneficiaries constituting 55% of the enquired number stated to have received wages within a week/fortnight. The remaining 45% reported that they had not received wages within stipulated period. The majority of them had reportedly received wages after 30-60 days after the work was done. This is clear violation of norms and needs to be addressed by the Implementing Department.
- 4) Regarding better environment at worksites, it was observed that the provisions of the Act/Scheme were not taken seriously. Not a single Creche was provided during 2011-12 in any of the worksites in the sample villages inspite of the fact that maximum women participation was reported in Chuchot block of Leh district.
- 5) The medical aid facility which is the need of every worksite was reportedly provided to 1% beneficiaries only. The facility of shed was reportedly provided to just 4% of the enquired beneficiaries.
- 6) During the reference period the participation of women workers under the scheme in the sample blocks had remained around 11%. Only 54533 person days out of total of 4.90 lac person days were availed by women workers in the sample blocks.



- 7) On an average, every Job Card Holder household had availed about 34 days against 100 days available for them. This simply means that only 34% benefit of the scheme was derived in the enquired villages both in terms of wages and assets creation.
- 8) The enquiry of beneficiaries on the problems and bottlenecks suggested that only one problem was posed i.e. the low rate of wages as compared to prevalent market rate. In spite of 100 Job days available for every registered household, only 14% had applied for the maximum number of 100 days. One of the main reasons of low demand is the low rate of wages as compared to market rate.
- 9) Regarding benefits accruing to the rural areas under MGNREGA, 70% Knowledgeable Persons reported that village connectivity improved and 72% stated improvement in the irrigation facilities of the villages. The Land Development works have been executed and reported by 41% Knowledgeable Persons and afforestation by 30%.
- 10) The quality of construction was put on a scale and only 37% works were rated good, 57% found of average quality and 6% of the total verified works were found of poor quality. This situation again warrants that the labour material ratio under MGNREGA needs revisiting in view of huge price escalation in material costs. Further, the supervisory system of the scheme needs to be strengthened besides sensitization of stakeholders to pave way for creation of durable and quality assets for well being of the rural masses.

### **Monitoring of Development Projects/Schemes by Hon'ble Chief Minister's Secretariat**

8.22 Monitoring is the regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programme. It is a process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. To monitor is to check on how project activities are progressing. It is observation — systematic and purposeful observation. Monitoring also involves giving feedback about the progress of the project to the donors, implementors and beneficiaries of the project. Reporting enables the gathered information to be used in making decisions for improving project performance.

8.23 Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specific indicators to provide the management and the main stakeholders with indications of the extent of achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. In short we can say supervising activities in progress to ensure they are on-course and on schedule in meeting the objectives and performance targets.

8.24 Huge investments are made by the Government every year for creation of more infrastructure particularly in the shape of hospitals, school buildings, roads & bridges and power projects etc. for overall development of the state and welfare of the public. Under the circumstances, it becomes all the more important to monitor the implementation of the programmes and execution of the projects for achieving the physical and financial targets within the stipulated time period. It is in this backdrop that the Monitoring Cell was established in the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Secretariat vide Government Order No: 803-GAD of 2010 dated 15-07-2010 issued by General Administration Department. The Cell is working under the administrative control of the Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister. Presently two officers, one each of the rank of Joint Director (Planning) and

Deputy Director (Planning) with some subordinate staff are posted in the Cell for carrying out the job assigned to it.

8.25 The Monitoring Cell is charged with the following main responsibilities:-

- a) Monitoring of important schemes and projects under implementation by various departments and other government agencies, as are identified by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for achieving financial/ physical targets.
- b) Monitoring the implementation of decisions taken in the meetings held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, including the District Development Board meetings.

8.26 Besides this, the Monitoring Cell is also monitoring the implementation of the directions given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the offices/departments during video conferencing and announcements made by the HCM during public meetings and public darbars.

8.27 As a part of monitoring of developmental works the officers are also charged with the responsibility of undertaking field visits during/ after execution of works/ schemes. More than 225 works/ projects each costing Rs 10.00 crore and above of prime public importance have been identified with the approval of the Hon'ble Chief Minister for close monitoring of physical & financial targets. The works/schemes even with lesser costs are also being monitored by the Cell on the directions of the authorities. Physical inspection of projects/works, out of the identified projects/ works is regularly being carried out by the officers of the Monitoring Cell and upto now the physical inspection of 105 projects has been conducted. The physical verification reports of all the inspected works have been prepared and sent to the concerned Administrative Departments/ offices for addressing the problem areas and initiating action on the key observations brought out in the reports by the inspecting officers.

8.28 The Physical Verification Reports (PVRs) of the inspected works stands also uploaded on the official website of Hon'ble Chief Minister's Monitoring Cell having web address as [www.jkcmmonitoring.nic.in](http://www.jkcmmonitoring.nic.in) and email address as [cmmonitoringcell@gmail.com](mailto:cmmonitoringcell@gmail.com) for feedback etc. The lists of the projects/works physically inspected by the Officers of the Monitoring Cell (ending November, 2013) are as follows:-

1. Industrial Training Institute at Gurez, Bandipora
2. 4 lanning of NH from Satwari to Kunjwani Chowk
3. District Hospital Samba
4. IMPA building at Jammu
5. Impounding Reservoir Lariperng Ganderbal
6. SDH Sogam, Kupwara
7. District Hospital, Anantnag
8. WSS Tengam Tengbal (NABARD), Kulgam.
9. IHSDP (CSS), Baramulla
10. Strip Plantation from Khellani to Thathri, Doda
11. 5 R&B sector projects in Doda & Kishtwar.
12. Rehabilitation complexes at Jehangir chowk and Rambagh related to const of flyover
13. PMGSY roads Udhampur
14. CHC Ramgarh
15. 200 bedded Maternity hospital Gandhinagar, Jammu
16. Lift Irrigation Scheme Rajpora
17. Ahaji canal, Budgam
18. Renewal Coat of Tangmarg-Gulmarg road & Baba Reshi road
19. Polytechnic at Samba & Kathua
20. PMGSY Road Rajouri-Nadyala to Bagla

21. Mini-Secretariat Poonch
22. CHC Taryath, Rajouri
23. CHC Khour
24. District Hospital Rajouri
25. Grid Station Bishnah Samba
26. Hanjana Bridge Nowshera Rajouri
27. Mughal Road Poonch
28. New Partap Canal Jammu
29. Sewage System Old Jammu City and STP Bhagwati Nagar
30. Wajoo Nallah Kathua
31. Grid station-Anantnag
32. Irrigation Tanks Kupwara
33. Lift Irrigation Scheme Pulwama
34. Lift Irrigation Scheme Baramulla
35. Mughal Road Shopian
36. PMGSY-Bandipora
37. Ganderbal
38. Sewerage Srinagar
39. Kanigund Foot Bridge
40. Ghordi Road Udhampur
41. Amnu Ardpora Road
42. Changa Road Project
43. DDH Doda
44. District Hospital Ganderbal
45. Government Degree College Bijbehara
46. Jammu Golf Course
47. Kangan Naranag PMGSY
48. Laroo Munnad Road under PMGSY
49. Pahalgam Club
50. PMGSY Road Doda
51. PMGSY Ganstan-Wangipora-Bandipora
52. RGGVY Udhampur Electrification of unelectrified villages
53. RGGVY Leh
54. SPS Museum Srinagar
55. TFC Chakan da Bagh Poonch
56. UIDSSMT WSS Anantnag
57. UIDSSMT WSS Udhampur
58. WSS Bheaderwah
59. WSS Wakoora & PMGSY Road Ganderbal
60. Convention Centre, Jammu
61. IGC Samba
62. PMGSY Road Nadore to Kore, Dansal Block Jammu
63. Construction of Barriage over River Tawi
64. 132KV Transmission line
65. Awantipora Canal
66. CRF Safapora Beehama Road
67. District Court Complex Srinagar
68. Flood Protection Works Rajouri
69. HSS Batpora
70. Jammu Ropeway Project
71. Khankah Charar-e-Sharief
72. Mandi Bafliaz Road Poonch
73. PHC Batpora
74. PMGSY Kishtawar Roads
75. Puthkhah Mungam PMGSY Baramulla

76. RGGVY Kargil
77. SPS Library Srinagar
78. Super Specialty Hospital Jammu
79. Transmission Line Hiranagar
80. UIDSSMT WSS Kathua
81. WSS Batpora Magam
82. WSS Sukhnag
83. Flood Protection works on Chenab at Dera Baba Banda
84. District Hospital Reasi
85. Jagti to Simble Lehar Road
86. Command Area of Ranbir Canal
87. Convention Centre Leh
88. District Hospital Shopian
89. Drainage Sunderbani UIDSSMT
90. Govt. Degree College Uri
91. IIT Bani & Banihall
92. ITI Hajin- Bandipora
93. Mini Secretariat Kulgam
94. CHC Basohli
95. CHC Chenani
96. KGBV's under SSA
97. PMGSY Roads in District Poonch
98. RGGVY Poonch
99. Sub-District Hospital Kokernag, Anantnag
100. Sub-District Yaripora-Kulgam
101. Widening of Road from Qamarwari- Parimpora
102. Trade Facilitation Centre, Salamabad, Uri
103. Construction of Awantipora canal Phase-II
104. Industrial Estate Ghatti Kathua
105. Lift Irrigation Scheme at Raya, Samba

8.29 The field visit of officers, preparation of reports and follow-up action on the part of the Administrative Departments on the PVRs have inter-alia provided necessary coordination among different departments/ offices for addressing the problem areas for facilitating the further execution of the various such projects.

8.30 Reviewing the progress of inspected projects is also a regular feature and for this purpose review meetings are held regularly under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to HCM. The holding of the review meetings is facilitating the required coordination for the smooth execution of the projects/ works at the different required levels.

8.31 The vision and mission of the Cell is all about cohesiveness, coordination and efficacy with the stress on temporal dimensions for the smooth implementation of developmental programs and projects for attaining a holistic and sustainable development of state of Jammu & Kashmir.

### **Monitoring of Developmental Project/ Schemes**

8.32 Monitoring is a continuous process which commences with the concept and ends with the completion of Project. It is a process to cross check the performance against the targeted plan. Monitoring is a systematic and routine collection of information from the PIA's about the project/programme with the objective to improve practices and procedures to ensure optimum utilization of resources and management for internal and external

accountability for completion of the projects in a fixed time-line within the ambit of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

8.33 The Project Appraisal and Plan Monitoring (PA & PM) division of the Planning & Development Department has been monitoring the physical performance and financial expenditure of the plan projects on monthly/ quarterly basis with the line departments implementing the developmental activities, programmes and projects. During the financial year, 2013-14, the Planning & Development Department has initiated a new intervention to assess the Physical status of Infrastructure Projects taken-up by developmental departments in the State under Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

8.34 The Institution of Regional Joint Directors Evaluation, Jammu/Kashmir, ADDC's and DSEO's have been assigned developmental projects for physical verification as per the mandate of Govt. Order vide no.-61- PD of 2013, dated: 02-07-2013. The role of PA & PIM Division in process of monitoring and Physical Verification has been reactivated with special focus on:

- a) The pre-appraisal of the Developmental Projects having estimated cost over Rs. 7.50 crore;
- b) Assess the performance and quality of works being executed, through physical verification and monitoring of infrastructure projects which are under execution;
- c) Monitor the performance of developmental departments;
- d) Update the status of Physical and Financial performance against the targets on developmental Indicators and apprise State and Central Institutions;
- e) Engages third party monitors for Independent monitoring of projects.

8.35 The department has assigned 558 projects (406 of Jammu division and 152 of Kashmir Division) to Regional Joint Director, Jammu/Kashmir, ADDC's, DSEO's. 192 number of projects have been physically verified and 366 number of projects are under verification. The feedback of the verification teams, are being shared with the Administrative Departments/ Administrative Secretaries for initiation of corrective measures, and for completion of projects on timeline basis as per the DPR's.

8.36 Besides, the NABCONS, a subsidiary of NABARD has been engaged for 3<sup>rd</sup> Party, Independent Monitoring in the State.

- 196 projects with financial outlay of more than Rs.50.00 lac have been allotted for monitoring by NABCONS.
- 109 Projects/schemes stand monitored (76 in 2009-10 and 33 in 2010-11), Reports furnished to the departments for adoption of recommendations and suggestions for improvement in the implementation of developmental programmes/projects.
- NABCONS monitored/verified 176 Projects up-to 2012-13 having financial involvement of Rs.626.29 crore.
- 34 projects of R&B, Health and Medical Education, 17 of PHE/I&C were taken up in 2011-12. Field visits have been completed and monitoring reports are awaited.

- 53 projects have been identified for 2012-13. First visit has been completed and departments have been apprised with the good practices adopted.
- 1870 projects of School Education Department, are being assigned to NABCONS for 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Monitoring during 2013-14, involving cost of Rs. 35.37 Crore.

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## Results-Framework Document

# 9

9.1 Pursuant to the announcement of the President of India in both the houses of the Parliament in June, 2009, Hon'ble Prime Minister approved the outline of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for Central Government Departments in September, 2009. The Evaluation System prevailing before the introduction of PMES was suffering from several limitations. The PMES has been designed to overcome these limitations.

9.2 In order to address these limitations and taking benefit of the international experience in this area, the inspiration of this policy has been derived from the recommendations of the second Administrative Reform Commission (ARC II).

9.3 In the words of the second Administrative Reform Commission (ARC II):

“Performance agreement is the most common accountability mechanism in most countries that have reformed their public administrative systems.”

“At the core of such agreements are the objectives to be achieved, the resources provided to achieve them, the accountability and control measures, and the autonomy and flexibilities that the civil servants will be given.”

9.4 Similar policies are being used internationally under various nomenclatures, both in the developed countries as well as in the developing world. In the developing countries the best example comes from Kenya and Malaysia.

9.5 The Government of India has introduced the RFD in Central Ministries and various departments. A separate Division in the Cabinet Secretariat called Performance Management Division headed by Secretary, has been created for this purpose.

9.6 The Cabinet Secretariat has been encouraging various States to introduce the RFDs as the development not only happens in states but remains the prime focus of various State Governments. Eleven (11) States have so far implemented RFD.

9.7 The system aims to address three basic questions:-

- a) What are the main objectives of the government deptt.?
- b) What are the actions proposed to achieve these objectives?

- c) How would we know at the end of the year, the degree of the progress made in implementing all these actions known as success indicators?

9.8 The Result Framework Document (RFD) provides a summary of most important results that the department is expected to achieve during the financial year. The document has two main purposes:-

- iii) Move the focus of the department from process orientation to result orientation.
- iv) Provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate department's overall performances at the end of the year.

9.9 Result Framework Document (RFD) is essentially a record of understanding between the Government and executing agencies. The document contains besides objectives, policies programmes and projects also the success indicators and targets to measure progress in implementing them.

9.10 Based on the interaction with and presentation by the Secretary PMD, Cabinet Secretariat, Hon'ble Chief Minister decided to introduce RFD in J&K State as well.

9.11 Two days workshop in collaboration with the cabinet secretariat was held on 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 wherein all the Administrative Secretaries and HoDs participated. Consequently 33 Departments of the State Government prepared RFDs for the year 2012-13 under the persistent guidance and assistance of PMD, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI, which were reviewed by National Level Ad-hoc Task Force in January, 2013 at New Delhi.

9.12 Based on the recommendations of the ATF, RFDs were revised by the departments and finalized by the National Level Ad-hoc Task Force at Jammu. The departments have put the RFDs for the year 2012-13 on the websites of the departments after being approved by the High Power Committee headed by Chief Secretary, J&K.

9.13 Keeping in view the last year experience, the process for preparation of RFD for the year 2013-14 started well in the beginning of the year. The 33 RFD implementing departments prepared their draft RFDs for the year 2013-14 as per the recommendations of the National Level Ad-hoc Task Force meeting held in the month of August, 2013 at SKICC, Srinagar and the same was approved by the High Power Committee (HPC) headed by Chief Secretary on 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 2013. As per the instructions of the HPC all the Administrative Secretaries have signed the agreement with their Hon'ble Ministers and uploaded the RFD for the year 2013-14 on the Cabinet Secretariat RFMS software besides in their departmental websites. The Administrative Secretaries have been advised to submit the year-end evaluation report on progress for the year 2013-14 by 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 2014 with the objective of comparing the achievements of different departments with the targets and determine the composite score.

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# J&K Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011

# 10

10.1 For having the easy access of the people to the corridors of governance for redressal of their grievance, J&K State has enacted Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011. This Act enables the stakeholders in smooth delivery of Public Services in stipulated period of time.

10.2 The right to public services includes:-

- a) access to the public service;
- b) receive public service within specified time limits;
- c) receive public service in a transparent manner;
- d) demand performance of duties and functions by designated officers and appellate authorities in accordance to the Act;
- e) hold the concerned designated officers accountable for not providing the service, delay in providing the service or any deficiency in the service provided; and
- f) seek compensation with respect of non-providing of service or deficiency in service.

10.3 To carry out the implementation of the various provisions of the Act, the State Government has notified the rules for the purpose vide SRO 223 of 2011. Further, vide SRO 224 of 2011, the Government has notified the services to be delivered to the eligible persons under the Act, time limit for providing the notified services, particulars of designated officers, first appellate authorities and second appellate authorities.

10.4 Under section 5 (2) of the Act, any eligible person can file application with the designated officer for providing the notified service within the stipulated time. The designated officer shall within the specified time limit as provided in SRO 224 of 2011, either provide the service or reject the application with reasons to be recorded for the same.

10.5 Under section 6 (1) of the Act, any person whose application has been rejected by the designated officer or who does not receive the public service within the specified time limit or where the service received is deficient in any manner can file an appeal to the first appellate authority as notified in SRO 224 of 2011 within 30 days from the date of such rejection or expiry of the time limit or receipt of deficient service. The first appellate



authority shall dispose of the appeal within 45 days and may direct the designated officer to provide the public service within such time as it may specify or to remove the deficiency in the service provided or reject the appeal, as he may deem fit.

10.6 Under Section 7 (1) of the Act any person aggrieved by the order passed by the first appellate authority may file an appeal to the second appellate authority, as notified in SRO 224 of 2011 within sixty days from the date of the order passed by the first appellate authority. The second appellate authority may within 45 days dispose of the appeal directing the designated officer to provide the public service within such time as he may specify or to remove the deficiency in the service provided or reject the appeal, as he may deem fit. Where the second appellate authority is of the opinion that the designated officer has failed to provide service to the eligible person or has caused delay in providing the service or has provided a service which is deficient in any manner, he/she shall impose a fine of Rs. 250/- for each day of such delay or Rs. 5000/- whichever is less, in case of non providing of service or delay in providing service and Rs. 2000/- in case of deficiency in service.

10.7 Under Section 10 of the Act, if the designated officer does not comply with the orders or directions passed by the first appellate authority or the second appellate authority, the aggrieved person may file an application before the second appellate authority. The second appellate authority may impose a fine on designated officer which shall not be less than Rs. 500/- but may extend upto Rs. 5000/- if the second appellate authority is of the opinion that the designated officer has not complied with the orders or directions without reasonable cause.

10.8 Under Section 11 of the Act, if the second appellate authority is of the opinion that the first appellate authority has failed to decide the appeal within the time specified without any reasonable cause, he/she may impose a fine which shall not be less than Rs. 500/- and not more than Rs. 5000/- on the first appellate authority. Further under Section 13 of the Act, the second appellate authority may also direct that such portion of the fine imposed on designated officer or the first appellate authority shall be awarded to the applicant /appellant as compensation as he/she may deem fit.

10.9 Under Rule 4 of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Rules, 2011(SRO 223 of 2011) the designated officers shall acknowledge receipt of every application on Form 1 annexed with SRO 223 of 2011.

10.10 Under Rule 6 of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Rules 2011 (SRO 223 of 2011), the designated officers shall display all relevant information related to the notified services to be provide by him/her under the Act on the notice board installed at a conspicuous place of the office for public knowledge. In the event of non display of such information appropriate action shall be initiated against the designated officer. The information shall be displayed on Form 2 annexed with SRO 223 of 2011.

10.11 Under Rule 16 of the Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Rules, 2011 (SRO 223 of 2011) the designated officers, first appellate authorities , second appellate

authorities and revisional authority shall maintain the records in Form 3, 4, 5 & 6 annexed with SRO 223 of 2011 respectively.

10.12 The State Government initially notified 45 services of the six departments for delivering to the eligible persons under the Act, the time limit for providing the notified service, particulars of the Designated Officers, First Appellate Authorities and Second Appellate Authorities.

The detail of these 45 services is enclosed at Annexure 'A'.

10.13 Subsequently, eleven (11) more services of various departments were brought within the fold of the Act {7 services vide Notification dated 16 July, 2012(SRO-229) & 04 services vide Notification dated 22 October, 2012(SRO-356)}.

The details of the said 11 services is given at Annexure 'B'.

10.14 Recently, 13 more new services of 3 departments were included within the purview of the Act {Vide Notification dated 27th December, 2012 (SRO-428)}, taking the total number of services notified under the Act to 69 of 12 departments till date.

The detail of these 13 services is provided at Annexure 'C'.

10.15 In order to ensure strict enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the State Government has nominated State and District level Nodal Officers who have been charged with the responsibility of supervising the implementation of the Act within their respective jurisdictions.

10.16 Besides, the General Administration Department is also closely monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Act at the Central level. For this purpose, a dedicated cell, called the **Public Services Management Cell (PSMC)** has been established in GAD, exclusively for overseeing the enforcement of the Act. With a view to monitor the implementation of the Act and to ascertain the extent of compliance with the requirements under the Act/Rules on ground, PSMC is presently undertaking various activities including field visits in the districts, holding series of capacity building programmes for the designated officers/appellate authorities in the districts and also organizing public awareness camps at the district/sub-district levels through the concerned district nodal officers/designated officers for generating mass awareness among the common people about their rights under the Act.

10.17 The process of adding more and more services is to continue in future to ensure coverage of maximum departments within the ambit of the J&K Public Services Guarantee Act. This shall go a long way in inculcating efficiency in the system of public service delivery in the State, besides enhancing transparency and accountability in administration.

#### Annexure 'A'

1. Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Department.					
S. No.	Name of the Service	Designated Officer	Stipulated time frame for providing service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Ration Card	Tehsil Supply	30 days subject to	Deputy Director ,	Director, CAPD

		Officer, CAPD in Rural areas and Assistant Director in Urban areas.	condition that new ration cards will be issued only after Govt. of India allocates food grains as per current population of the State	Food, CAPD concerned	concerned
2.	Issue of surrender certificate/duplicate Ration Cards	Tehsil Supply Officer, CAPD in Rural areas and Assistant Director in Urban areas.	07 days	Deputy Director, CAPD concerned	Director, CAPD concerned
3.	Inclusion of a new born child in the ration card	Tehsil Supply officer, CAPD in Rural areas and Assistant Director in Urban areas	07 days after production of birth certificate from the competent authority	Deputy Director, CAPD concerned	Director, CAPD concerned
4.	Transfer/shifting from one FP Shop to another	Tehsil Supply officer, CAPD in Rural and Assistant Director in Urban areas	15 days subject to condition that the ration form new FP shop shall be issued only on commencement of the next moth.	Deputy Director, CAPD concerned	Director, CAPD concerned

<b>2. Power Development Department.</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Service</b>	<b>Designated Officer</b>	<b>Stipulated time frame for providing service</b>	<b>First Appellate Authority</b>	<b>Second Appellate Authority</b>
1	Electricity Connection domestic with load 10 KW.	Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	30 days	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned
2	Electricity Connection domestic with load 20 KW.	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	35 days	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned
3	Electricity Connection domestic with load 30 KW	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	40 days	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Development Commissioner, Power
4	Electricity Connection domestic with all loads	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	45 days	Development Commissioner, Power	Divisional Commissioner concerned
5	Electricity Connection commercial with load 5	Assistant Executive Engineer concerned	30 days	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned

	KW.				
6	Electricity Connection commercial with load 20 KW.	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	35 days	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned
7	Electricity Connection commercial with load 30 KW.	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	40 days	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Development Commissioner, Power
8	Electricity Connection commercial with load 100 KW.	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	45 days	Development Commissioner, Power	Divisional Commissioner concerned
9	Electricity Connection industrial with load 10 KVA/HP.	Assistant Executive Engineer concerned	30 days	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned
10	Electricity Connection industrial with load 30 KVA/HP.	Executive Engineer (Electrical) concerned	35 days	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned
11	Electricity Connection industrial with load 100 KVA/HP.	Superintending Engineer (Electrical) concerned	40 days	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	Development Commissioner, Power
12	Electricity Connection industrial with load 200 KVA/HP.	Chief Engineer (Electrical) concerned	45 days	Development Commissioner, Power	Divisional Commissioner concerned
13	NOC for construction of house from Power Development Department.	Executive Engineer concerned	30 days	Superintending Engineer Concerned	Deputy Commissioner concerned

**3. Public Health Engineering, Irrigation and Flood Control Department.**

S. No.	Name of the Service	Designated Officer	Stipulated time frame for providing service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Sanction for domestic water connection	Executive Engineer, PHE concerned	15 days	Superintending Engineer, PHE concerned	Deputy Commissioner concerned
2.	Actual domestic	Executive	30 days	Superintending	Deputy

	water connection supply	Engineer, PHE concerned		Engineer, PHE concerned	Commissioner concerned
3.	NOC for construction of house from PHE.	Executive Engineer concerned	30 days	Superintending Engineer Concerned	Deputy Commissioner concerned

<b>4. Revenue Department.</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Service</b>	<b>Designated Officer</b>	<b>Stipulated time frame for providing service</b>	<b>First Appellate Authority</b>	<b>Second Appellate Authority</b>
1	State Subject Certificate (PRC)	Assistant Commissioner (Rev)/ Additional Deputy Commissioner/SD M concerned	30 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Divisional Commissioner concerned
2	Reserved Category Certificates	Tehsildar concerned	15 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner concerned
3	Dependent Certificate	Assistant Commissioner (Rev)/ Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	30 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Divisional Commissioner concerned
4	Extract of Fard Intikhab	Naib Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned
5	Extract of Girdawari.	Naib Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Tehsildar concerned	Addl. Deputy Commissioner concerned
6	Extract of Aks Masavi/Latha	Naib Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Tehsildar concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned.
7	Extract of Jamabandi	Naib Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned
8	Attestation of mutations	Tehsildar concerned	30 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned
9	Inheritance Mutation	Naib Tehsildar/Tehsildar concerned	30 days from the date of intimation/application to the	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned

			mutation attesting officer		
10	Copy of mutation	Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned
11	Demarcation of Land	Naib Tehsildar concerned	30 days	Tehsildar concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned
12	Extract of Tatima Shajra	Naib Tehsildar concerned	30 days	Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned
13	Extract of Chulah /Chowkidara	Naib Tehsildar concerned	10 days	Tehsildar concerned	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned
14	Income Certificate	Tehsildar concerned	30 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned
15	NOC for construction of house from Nazool.	Tehsildar/Nazool concerned	30 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned

<b>5. Transport Department.</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Service</b>	<b>Designated Officer</b>	<b>Stipulated time frame for providing service</b>	<b>First Appellate Authority</b>	<b>Second Appellate Authority</b>
1	Learners driving license	Regional Transport Officer/Assistant Regional Transport officer concerned	15 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Transport Commissioner, J&K
2	Driving License.	Regional Transport Officer/Assistant Regional Transport Officer concerned	30 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Transport Commissioner, J&K
3	Registration of Vehicles	Regional Transport Officer/Assistant Regional Transport Officer concerned	30 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Transport Commissioner, J&K

<b>6. Housing &amp; Urban Development Department.</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Service</b>	<b>Designated Officer</b>	<b>Stipulated time frame for</b>	<b>First Appellate Authority</b>	<b>Second Appellate Authority</b>

			<b>providing service</b>		
1	Birth/Death Certificate	Registrar/Health Officer concerned	30 days	Joint Municipal Commissioner (Adm) concerned	Municipal Commissioner concerned
2	NOC for construction of house from Srinagar Development Authority	Secretary, Srinagar Development Authority	30 days	Vice Chairman, SDA	Divisional Commissioner concerned
3.	NOC for construction of house from Jammu Development Authority	Secretary, Jammu Development Authority	30 days	Vice Chairman, JDA	Divisional Commissioner concerned
4	NOC for construction of house from Town Planning Organization.	Chief Town Planner	30 days	Divisional Commissioner concerned	Administrative Secretary, H&UDD
5.	Building permission for construction of house from Municipal Corporation, Srinagar	Joint Commissioner (Adm)/Planning	30 days	Municipal Commissioner Srinagar	Administrative Secretary, H&UD
6.	Building permission for construction of house from Municipal Corporation, Jammu	Joint Commissioner (Adm)/Planning	30 days	Municipal Commissioner Jammu	Administrative Secretary, H&U Department
7.	Building permission for construction of house from Municipal Council/Committee.	Executive Officer concerned	30 days	Additional Deputy Commissioner Concerned	Deputy Commissioner Concerned

**Annexure 'B'**  
**Industries and Commerce Department**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Service</b>	<b>Designated Officer (the officer who will provide the service)</b>	<b>Stipulated time frame for providing service</b>	<b>First Appellate Authority</b>	<b>Second Appellate Authority</b>
1.	NDC from DIC	General Manager	05 days	Joint Director	Director, Industries

	(Employment purpose)	of the concerned DIC			and Commerce Department
2.	Registration of New Industrial Units (provisional/EM part – I)	General Manager of the concerned DIC	05 days	Joint Director	Director, Industries and Commerce Department
3.	Registration of New Industrial Units (Formal/EM part-II)	General Manager of the concerned DIC	15 days	Joint Director	Director, Industries and Commerce Department

**Labour and Employment Department**

S.No.	Name of the Service	Designated Officer (the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time frame for providing service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	NO Objection Certification (NOC) for Employment	Deputy Director/Assistant Director concerned DE&CC	05 days	Joint Director, Employment concerned province	Director Employment, J&K
2.	Registration of unemployed youth	Deputy Director/Assistant Director concerned DE&CC	Two (02) days	Joint Director, Employment concerned province	Director Employment, J&K

**Revenue Department**

S. No.	Name of the Service	Designated Officer (the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time frame for providing service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Copy of Voter List	Tehsildar (AERO) Concerned/Election Naib Tehsildar of the District	05 days	i. Deputy Commissioner (District Election Officer) concerned where Tehsildar is the designated authority ii. Assistant Commr. (Revenue) (ERO) where Election Naib Tehsildar is Designated Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Electoral Officer where DEO is the 1<sup>st</sup> Appellate Authority.</li> <li>DC ((DEO) where ACR (ERO) is the 1<sup>st</sup> Appellate Authority</li> </ul>
2.	Marriage Certificate under Hindu Marriage	Tehsildar (Registrar) concerned	Within 05 days (including actual registration)	Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned	Deputy Commissioner concerned



	Act		of marriage with the Tehsildar (Registrar) concerned		
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**Transport Department**

S No	Name of the Service	Designated Officer (the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time frame for providing service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Renewal of Driving Licenses issued by the State Licensing Authorities	RTO/ARTO concerned	15 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Transport Commissioner
2.	Issuance of Fitness Certificate of vehicles	RTO/ARTO Concerned	30 days	Deputy Commissioner concerned	Transport Commissioner

**Public Works (R&B) Department**

S. No.	Name of Service	Designated Officer	Stipulated time frame for providing the service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Issuance of Contractor Cards "B", "C" & "D" Class	Superintendent Engineer(SE)	35 days	Chief Engineer	Joint Development Commissioner (Works)
2.	Issuance of Contractor Cards "A" Class	Chief Engineer	45 days	Joint Development Commissioner (Works)	Administrative Secretary

**Annexure 'C'.**

**Home Department**

S. No.	Name of the service	Designated Officer (the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time frame for providing the service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
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1.	Copy of FIR	SHO concerned	One (01) day for the complainant and three (03) days for others from the date of application	SDPO concerned	SP concerned
2.	Verification report from CID for passport	Dy.SP (Hqrs) in the office of the Addl.DGP/IGP,C ID	60 days	SSP CID, Hqrs in the office of the Addl.DGP/IGP,CID	Addl.DGP, CID/IGP, CID
3.	Verification report from CID for newly appointed candidates	Dy.SP (Hqrs) in the office of the Addl.DGP/IGP,C ID	60 days	SSP CID, Hqrs .in the office of the Addl.DGP/IGP,CID	ADGP, CID/IGP, CID
4.	Verification by Police Station concerned for certification of identity	SHO concerned	07 days	Dy.SP (Hqrs)/concerned SDPO	District SP
5.	Verification by police for issuance of Character certificate	SP concerned	15 days	Range DIG	Zonal IGP
6.	Copy of untraced report in accident /drowning cases	SHO concerned	15 days from the date of conclusion of investigation.	Dy.SP (Hqrs) /concerned SDPO	District SP
7.	Copies of untraced reports in cases of stolen vehicles	SHO concerned	15 days from the date of conclusion of investigation.	Dy.SP (Hqrs) /concerned SDPO	District SP
8.	Copy of untraced report in theft cases	SHO concerned	15 days from the date of conclusion of investigation.	Dy.SP (Hqrs) /concerned SDPO	District SP

### Health & Medical Education Department

S. No.	Name of the service	Designated officer (the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time period for providing the service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
1.	Disability Certificate	Chief Medical Officer	One month from the date of application.	Director Health Services	Administrative Secretary to Government, Health & Medical Education Department
2.	Medical illness certificate	Chief Medical Officer /Medical Supdt./Block	Within one week after completion of	Director Health Services	Administrative Secretary to Government, Health & Medical Education

		Medical Officer	treatment/One day after examination.		Department
3.	Medical fitness certificate	Chief Medical Officer /Medical Supdt./Block Medical Officer	One day after examination.	Director Health Services	Administrative Secretary to Government, Health & Medical Education Department
4.	Post Mortem report	Chief Medical Officer /Medical Supdt./Block Medical Officer/Doctor/ Board conducting Post Mortem	a)Preliminary report within one week of Post Mortem. b)Final report within one week after receiving specialized investigation report/Viscera report.	Director Health Services	Administrative Secretary to Government, Health & Medical Education Department

**Forest Department**

S. No	Name of the Service	Designated Officer(the officer who will provide the service)	Stipulated time frame for providing the service	First Appellate Authority	Second Appellate Authority
01	Issuance of NOC (by Pollution Control Board) for installation of Industry/Project	<b>Orange &amp; Red Category:</b> Member Secretary, SPCB <b>Green Category</b> Regional Director, SPCB	Four months as envisaged in the State Pollution Control Act.	<b>Orange &amp; Red Category:</b> Chairman SPCB <b>Green Category:</b> Member Secretary,SPCB	<b>Orange &amp; Red Category:</b> Administrative Secretary (Forest) <b>Green Category:</b> Chairman SPCB

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# Sixth Economic Census

# 11

11.1 The Sixth Economic Census is a nationwide programme and is conducted all over the country. In J&K State, the field operations of Sixth Economic Census were launched in non snowbound areas from 28<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013 and in snowbound areas in April - May, 2013. The Economic Census is known to be one of the most complex and massive administrative exercises in which all establishments – whether households or non-households, big or small, in the Private or Public sector – are enumerated.

11.2 It is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100% funding from GoI. The Census is conducted throughout the country in collaboration with State/UT Governments. The Sixth Economic Census provides up-to-date information on operational and other characteristics of establishments viz. number of establishments; number of persons employed; source of finance; type of ownership, religion code and social group of propriety establishments, industrial activity including their distribution at all-India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy which will be useful for macro & micro level/ decentralized planning besides assessing the contribution of various sectors of the economy in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and State Domestic Product (SDP) etc.

11.3 The Central Sector scheme on Economic Census (EC) and Follow-up Surveys for the first time, was formulated by the then Central Statistical Organization (CSO) way back in 1976 with the following two main objectives:

- (a) To provide a frame (list) of all establishments in the country from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information on operational and economic variables for any specific industry; and
- (b) to compile information on these variables/parameters of all the establishments of the country including their distribution at All-India, State/District etc., levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy.

11.4 Five such EC's have already been conducted during the years 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005. The Economic Census data, over the years, has provided a base for undertaking follow up surveys by NSSO and other governmental and non-governmental agencies to study the structure and composition of the industrial sector and their contribution to national/state income, generation of employment etc. Further, the data from ECs have also been used by the Office of Development Commissioner (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) in the formulation of sample design for collecting data from the unregistered SSI sector in the third census as well as in the recently conducted Fourth All-India Census cum Sample Survey of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (2008-09).

### 11.5 The main objectives for conducting the 6<sup>th</sup> EC are as under:

- a) To provide detailed information on operational and other variables, activity-wise details of all the establishments (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the country including their distribution at all- India, State, district, village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy (macro, micro & regional levels) and for benchmark purposes;
- b) To provide updated Directory of Establishments employing 8 or more workers up to the village/ward level for local level planning purposes and use the same as an input for the development of National Business Register, which would be useful for estimation of District Domestic Product;
- c) To provide an up to date frame (list) from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information.

### Implementation of Scheme

11.6 The Sixth Economic Census is a joint effort of CSO and DES's in States/UTs. The overall responsibility of organization and conduct of Census is resting with CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI while the field work and its supervision, scrutiny and coding of data is done by DESs of the respective States/UTs.

11.7 The field work of Sixth EC was undertaken with the help of grass root level officials called as 'enumerators', possessing at least Senior Secondary education, posted in State/UT Govt. Offices on honorarium basis, in both rural and urban areas depending upon the State's strength of field staff vis-à-vis their work load. In J&K State, staff for the conduct of field operations of the 6<sup>th</sup> EC was drawn from Education, Rural Development, Revenue and Industries & Commerce Departments.

11.8 The supervision of field work was entrusted to the respective supervisory officers of the concerned Deptt./ Agencies. The work of 2/3 enumerators was supervised by a supervisor, who was at least a graduate in qualification. The supervision was also carried out by the officers/officials of Economics & Statistics Organization.

11.9 The work of Supervisors was monitored by Charge Officers (Tehsildars, BDOs etc.). The progress of work at District level was monitored by **District Statistics & Evaluation Officers** under the overall guidance of the concerned **District Dev Commissioner, who is also the Chairman of the District level Monitoring committee constituted by the State Govt. for Sixth EC.**

11.10 Further, the Director General, DES is the over all in-charge for the conduct of Sixth EC in the State. He works under the **guidance and directions of the Chief**

**Secretary (Chairman of the State Level Steering Committee) and Principal Secretary to Govt; Planning & Dev. Department.**

11.12 National level (all-India) training for master trainers at State level was organized by MOSPI. Afterwards, enumerators and supervisors were trained by the master trainers before the launch of Field operations in the districts.

11.13 The scanning/ data entry, processing of data & tabulation at state level will be undertaken by Data Processing Agencies to be decided by the CSO. Provisional results at state & all India levels will be released by CSO. Overall guidance in data processing, tabulation at all India level, development of unified software for data processing, designing of tabulation plan etc, is the responsibility of CSO.

11.14 The Sixth Economic Census covered all the 24.7 lakh Population Census (2011) Enumeration Blocks, each consisting of about 600 persons and all the 24 crore households of the country have been covered. In addition, approximately 50 million enterprises/establishments are expected to have been enumerated during the census.

11.15 In the Census, about 5 Crore ICR enabled Schedules have been canvassed. After scanning of schedules, a) Quick Results, b) All India Report and State wise Reports, c) State wise Directories of Establishments, will be released within 2 months, one year and 15 months time respectively, of the completion of field work. The whole exercise will be completed within a period of 30 months i.e. by June, 2014. The total cost of Census is estimated at Rs. 763.49 crore.

**Quick results of Sixth Economic Census**

11.16 As per quick results of the Sixth Economic Census -2012, there is an increase of 56.66% in number of establishments in the State when compared with the results of 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census-2005. The % age increase in number of establishments is highest (66.62%) in Kashmir region followed by Jammu region with 45.21% and Ladakh region with 27.19%. The quick results of Sixth Economic Census-2012 also indicate an increase of 42.89% in employment in the State over the aforementioned period. The increase in employment is highest (45.60%) in Jammu region followed by Kashmir region with 42.48% and Ladakh region with 18.24%.

11.17 The annual growth in establishments during 6<sup>th</sup> EC over 5<sup>th</sup> EC works out at 6.62% in the State. The growth in establishments is highest (7.57%) in Kashmir region followed by Jammu region with 5.47% and Ladakh region with 3.50%. The annual growth in employment as per the quick results of the 6<sup>th</sup> EC in the State is 5.23% over 5<sup>th</sup> EC. The annual growth of 5.51% in employment is highest in Jammu region followed by Kashmir region with 5.19% and Ladakh region with 2.42%.

11.18 The details of quick results are given in the following table:

Table No 1								
Region	No. of Establishments in		%age increase in establishments during 6EC-2013 over 5 <sup>th</sup> EC-2005	Annual Growth in establishments during 6EC-2013 over 5 <sup>th</sup> EC-2005	No. of workers in		%age increase in employment during 6EC-2013 over 5 <sup>th</sup> EC-2005	Annual Growth in employment during 6EC-2013 over 5 <sup>th</sup> EC-2005
	6th EC-2012	5th EC-2005			6th EC-2012	5th EC-2005		
Jammu	191694	132009	45.21	5.47	444597	305365	45.60	5.51
Kashmir	304106	182515	66.62	7.57	598086	419778	42.48	5.19
Ladakh	13207	10384	27.19	3.50	31167	26359	18.24	2.42
<b>J&amp;K State</b>	<b>509007</b>	<b>324908</b>	<b>56.66</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>1073850</b>	<b>751502</b>	<b>42.89</b>	<b>5.23</b>

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# The Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010

# 12

12.1 The effectiveness of development planning and policy depends not only on the availability of data but also on the quality of basic data collected. Good data is also essential for proper monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic policies and development programmes of the government to manage effective delivery of basic services besides improving the transparency and accountability of policy making, both of which are essential for good governance.

12.2 Governments requires, inter-alia, a wide range of reliable data to help in formulating good policies, managing resources and monitoring and evaluating the impact policies and investments, besides meeting the obligations under international data dissemination standards. Increasing data demands in the era of liberalization of economic policies and globalization as well as compulsions of stimulating social sector development has posed new challenges on the data front which require adequate strengthening of data collection mechanism. The erstwhile collection of Statistics Act, 1953 provide a legal framework for collection of statistics in the Country/State but it was not adequate to meet the ever growing requirements in the emerging socio-economic scenario.

12.3 The Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 was enacted by State Legislature to improve data collection in the state for addressing data requirements of plan formulators, planners and other data users. The Statistics Act, 2010 came into force on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 by virtue of SRO 86 dt. 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2010. The Act repealed the J&K collection of Statistics, Act 1953.

12.4 Rules under the Act, namely, the J&K Collection of Statistics Rules, 2012 were framed vide SRO 260 dated 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2012.

12.5 **Objective: To facilitate collection of Statistics on economic, demographic, social, educational, scientific, environmental, connected and incidental thereto.**

12.6 Some of the salient features of the Jammu & Kashmir Collection of Statistics Act, 2010 and the Rules made there under are as follows: -

- The Act provides for collecting statistics on economic, demographic, social, educational, scientific and environmental aspects not only from industrial and commercial concerns but also from individuals and households.
- The state government and the local governments such as Panchayats and Municipalities have been empowered to collect any statistics. Any of them may appoint a statistics officer for each subject of data collection and/ or for each geographical unit.
- Duplication of surveys has been a matter of concern, as it not only leads to wastage of resources on survey work, but also may give rise to conflicting statistics. The Act empowers the State Government to make rules for avoiding duplication. The Rules made under the Act provide for designating a nodal officer in the State who would advise the concerned line Ministries/departments on steps to be taken to avoid unnecessary duplication.
- The Act provides for all methods of data collection including oral interviews and filing of returns electronically.



- The information collected from any informant under the Act cannot be made use of for any purpose other than for prosecution under the Act or for statistical purposes. In other words, the information collected cannot be used as evidence for prosecution under any other law.
- The Act provides penalties for neglect or refusal to furnish information. The penalty is up to Rs. 2,000/- for individuals and upto Rs. 10,000/- in case of a company.
- More importantly, the obligation to furnish information under the Act will not cease after conviction for an offence. If the concerned person continues to neglect or refuse to furnish information after the expiry of fourteen days from the date of conviction, then he may be punished with a further fine up to Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/- in case of a company for each day during which the failure continues.
- The Act provides for stringent penalties for furnishing false information and for other serious offences in the form of simple imprisonment up to six months or with a fine or with both.
- The Act and the Rules made thereunder provide for adequate confidentiality for the data collected and for appropriate safeguards when data collection is outsourced. Disclosure of information collected from any person without suppressing the identification particulars of that person is not permitted under the Act.
- Prosecution for offences committed under the Act would be by way of a summary trial.

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# Fiscal Policy and Budgetary Management

# 13

## I. MACRO SITUATION

13.1 The following summarized scenario, aptly describes the state of national economy as it enters the last quarter of the current financial year 2013-14.

- The economic growth rate in 2012-13 was the lowest in a decade, and the growth for the first quarter in the current year was at a four year low. The economy, which had comfortably cruised at 8 per cent and above for a number of years, has hit a trough with a low of 5 per cent in 2012-13 and extricating it from its low levels is posing a big challenge.
- The Central Statistics Office recently released GDP data for the second quarter (July-September) of the current fiscal. The economy grew by 4.8 per cent, up from the 4.4 per cent clocked in the first quarter (April-June), but below the 5 per cent, the overall growth rate achieved in 2012-13.
- Growth rate has to be in the vicinity of 5.5 per cent — during each of the remaining quarters to pull the economy out of the sub-5 per cent growth cycle, which seems unlikely.
- The mild upturn in industry and a sharp pick-up in agriculture generates confidence for recovery. Industry registered growth rate of 2.4 per cent in the second quarter from a meagre 0.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The revival in exports has certainly helped in achieving a turnaround in manufacturing. It grew by One per cent in the second quarter compared to a decline by an identical margin in the first. There was an improvement in core sectors, mining, utilities and construction. Electricity grew by 7.7 per cent, its fastest pace on eight quarters. Welcome as these figures are, it will still be hasty to conclude that they will maintain this tempo during the remaining months of the year. However, having already achieved growth rate of 3.7% in the first half, agricultural and allied activities sector is expected to grow by 4.8 per cent in 2013-14 as against a growth of only 1.9 per cent in 2012-13.
- The services sector, normally the star performer, was down in the second quarter, growing by just 5.9 per cent. An important sub-sector — community, social and personal services — slowed significantly to 4.2 per cent from 9.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Considered to be a proxy for government spending, this sub-sector of services will remain in sharp focus for the rest of the year. This is because the fiscal deficit has already reached more than 80 per cent of the budgeted figure, and the government faces an unenviable task and acute dilemma of having to rein in the deficit to 4.8 per cent of the GDP and simultaneously maintain a reasonable level of public spending to support growth. Without this, a growth rate of 5 per cent or more will be unattainable.
- It has been suggested that high inflation, uncomfortable fiscal and current account deficits and an overheated economy are all unintended outcomes of the stimulus the Government had provided an airbag India against the Lehman collapse-triggered global economic crisis. The prospect of the U.S. Federal Reserve withdrawing some

of the liquidity it had poured into the global marketplace at present is causing emerging market currencies to sharply depreciate. Rupee too has undergone sharp depreciation during current financial year.

- Despite a number of external and domestic factors, however, economic fundamentals remain strong. Our savings and investment rates even at their reduced levels are still over 30 per cent of our GDP, which is among the highest in the world. Entrepreneurial spirit in India is also very much alive and kicking. An optimistic view in that the economy has seen the worst, and from now on, a recovery appears possible.
- Persistently high and well-entrenched inflation expectations have dragged consumption down. Wholesale Price Index inflation in November climbed to a 14-month high of 7.52 per cent as prices of food items surged. Consumer price inflation touched a nine-month high of 11.24 per cent last month. Even though the prices of vegetables have come under control, prospects of inflation, especially food inflation, moderating to comfort levels in 2013-14 are remote for the reason that the prices of cereals, milk, meat and eggs are still rising, which will keep the overall inflation levels still elevated. It has been all along felt that more rounded food security mechanism can help insulate the poor from rising food inflation which can also free up the RBI to then look at the manufacturing inflation as a dominant basis for making monetary policy and help ease interest rates for industry.
- As per Governor of RBI, subdued domestic consumption demand and a lacklustre services sector suggested continuing headwinds to growth and that tightening government spending in Q4 to meet budget projections will add to the dilemma.
- From the foregoing, it may be difficult to say with certainty that a recovery is well and truly under way. Other important data such as balance of payments (BOP), released well ahead of its schedule in December 2013, though do brighten the picture. It shows a sharp decrease in the current account deficit during the second quarter. However, as per Moody's, India's economic growth remained weak and there was little chance of recovery next year. Rating agencies have predicted that government will overshoot its 4.8 per cent fiscal deficit target by 0.40 per cent this fiscal.

## II. STATE SCENE

13.2 The growth rate of GSDP in the State during 2012-13 at current price stood at 14.93 per cent up from 13.24 percent during the previous year. With the increase in GSDP State economy is poised to perform better notwithstanding the obtaining situation at the national level as discussed in the foregoing. Appropriate multi-pronged strategies to mobilize additional resources, achieve greater tax and non-tax collection have proved effective. Frequent reviews at various levels to maintain and achieve budgetary targets in this regard have paid off. Growth in GSDP despite rising costs and inflation and sullen national economy, augers well for the state. This has given required impetus to economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in human welfare and standard of living. Every possible effort is being made to ensure equitable development of all regions and sub regions with special emphasis on sustainability and inclusive growth and redress the regional imbalances.

13.3 The revenue of the State is envisaged to be augmented further under the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The share of all the states in the net tax revenue of the centre has been raised from 30.50 percent to 32 percent. The share

of J&K has been increased from 1.297 % to 1.551% of the divisible taxes under Thirteenth Finance Commission. The Commission has recommended Grant-in-aid of revenues for state for non-plan revenue deficit, elementary education, environment related issues, improving outcomes, maintenance of roads and bridges, local bodies, disaster relief, GST implementation and State specific grants under Article 275 of the Constitution of India.

13.4 While the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) in the state considerably enhanced the tax base, the operationalisation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) by the State in 2008 ensured an era of role-based management of public finances. The amendments carried out to this Act to reset the debt/deficit reduction targets in line with the revised parameters given by the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions are detailed hereunder:

- On 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2008, the FRBM Act was amended to provide for reducing the pre-devolution non-plan revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and outstanding total liabilities to 20 per cent, 3 per cent and 55 per cent respectively by March, 2009 instead of March 2010 envisaged as in the Original Act.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> April 2010, an amendment raised the targeted fiscal deficit for 2009-10 from 3 per cent of GSDP to 4 percent of GSDP.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> April 2011, an amendment reset the annual fiscal deficit targets for the 5 years' period 2010-11 to 2014-15 to be 5.3 per cent, 4.7 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 3.6 per cent and 3.0 per cent of GSDP.
- On 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011, an amendment reset the annual targets for outstanding debt as percentage of GSDP to 56.1 per cent, 55.1 per cent, 53.6 per cent, 51.6 per cent and 49.3 per cent during the five years period from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

13.5 The progress achieved on this account under various parameters is given as under:-

**(a) Fiscal Deficit**

13.6 The year-wise position as prevailed from 2006-07 to 2012-13 has remained as under:-

<b>Table No 1: Year-wise position</b>			
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit (in Rs. crore)</b>	<b>GSDP at current prices (revised base 2004-05) (in Rs. crore)</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit as %age of GSDP (at current prices)</b>
2006-07	1930	33230.11	5.81
2007-08	2666	37098.63	7.19
2008-09	2748	42314.84	6.49
2009-10	3989	48384.51	8.24
2010-11	2367	56975.88 (58072) – (revised)	4.15 ( 4.07)
2011-12	2833*	65978.70 65758.52(revised)	4.29 (4.30)
2012-13	2975**	76115	5.5 (3.91)

\* Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 2833.00 crore has been worked out after excluding Cash Balance Investment Account of Rs. 749.88 crore and Rs. 110.61 crore being interest on Rs. 1300 crore raised for liquidation of Over

<i>Draft (OD) from J&amp;K Bank, as per recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.</i>	
<b>** Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has come down to Rs. 2975 after reducing it by Rs. 1241.00 crore on account of following:-</b>	
i.	<i>Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> FC :Rs. 110.61 crore.</i>
ii.	<i>Cash Balance investment A/c : :Rs. 185.19 crore</i>
iii.	<i>SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year : Rs. 512.65 crore.</i>
iv.	<i>Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately :Rs. 433.31 crore</i>

13.7 Analysis of the above tabulated data reveals that the state has been able to reduce fiscal deficit as *per cent* of GSDP to a great extent from 8.24 per cent in 2009-10 to 5.5 per cent in 2012-13.

**(b) Total Receipts and Expenditure for the year:**

13.8 The total budget size of the state for Revenue expenditure in 2012-13 was Rs. 25117 crore to which own revenues of the State, including Share of Central Taxes contribute Rs. 11863 crore i.e 45.24 % against which 'Central Transfers' contribution was Rs. 14354 crore i.e. 54.76%. On expenditure side, an amount of Rs 23906 crore goes to finance Non-Plan expenditure mainly on interest, salaries, pension, Power purchase and re-payment of loans. The amount of Rs 6528 crore represents expenditure under Plan. The Non Plan Expenditure and Plan expenditure for the financial year 2012-13 represent respectively 78.55 percent and 21.45 percent of total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore.

**(c) Revenue Surplus.**

13.9 The position of Revenue Surplus during last three years has been as under :-

<b>Table No 2</b>		<b>(Amt. in Rs. crore)</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
2009-10	2264	
2010-11	3767	
2011-12	2103	
2012-13	1100	

13.10 Revenue Surplus recorded a remarkable increase of Rs. 1503 crore during 2010-11 mainly on account of one time grant of Rs. 1000.00 crore provided by GoI and stood at Rs. 3767 crore which decreased to Rs. 2103 crore during 2011-12 and Rs. 1100 crore during 2012-13 mainly due to additional burden of purveying 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission arrears. Government still held cash balance of Rs. 91 crore as on 31.03.2013. This position is far better than the earlier ones, when government used to have overdraft in excess of even Rs. 2000.00 crore at times. If these factors are loaded in calculations, the progress achieved would look more convincing than the picture portrayed by the figures.

**(d) Pre-devolution Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (PDNPRD)**

13.11 The progress achieved on this account is tabulated as under:-

<b>Table No 3</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Targets as per FRBM A/c (PDNPRD/GSDP%)</b>	<b>Achievements PDNPRD/GSDP%</b>
2009-10	20	25
2010-11	19	23.71
2011-12	18	23.50
2012-13	18	20.45

13.12 The ever increasing outgo on account of purchase of electrical energy not matched by the corresponding collection of revenues from the consumers is posing the main hurdle against registering substantial improvement over these targets.

**(e) Outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP**

13.13 The ratio of outstanding "Public Debt" (Internal Debt and Loans & Advances in Consolidated Fund) to GSDP has remained well within Thirteenth Finance Commission targets and ratio of fiscal liabilities (Public Debt and Other Liabilities in the Public Account) to GSDP has marginally decreased during 2012-13 as indicated hereunder:-

<b>Table No 4</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Targets as per 13<sup>th</sup> FC (Total P.D)</b>	<b>Achievements (Total Public debt as percentage of GSDP)</b>
2010-11	56.10	54.76
2011-12	55.10	54.84
2012-13	55.10	52.90

13.14 The progress on this front is quite encouraging.

**(f) Status of guarantees.**

13.15 The position of guarantees given by the government is as under:-

<b>Table No 5 : Guarantees given by the State Government</b>				
<b>Guarantees</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Max amount guaranteed (Rs. in crore)	4748	4750	4750	2650
Outstanding amount of guarantees (Rs. in crore)	3037	2708	2098	611
Percentage of maximum amount guaranteed to total revenue receipts	26.99	21.36	19.16	10.10

13.16 Guarantees Redemption Fund has been created in 2006. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore is transferred to the fund annually w.e.f 2010-11. Guarantee fee is charged on guarantees issued by the state government on behalf of various corporations. However, SC/ST/BC Corporation and Women Development Corporation are not being charged the same since these Corporations act as state channelizing agencies for funds/loans meant for the weaker sections of the society and are as such declared as service corporation. The outstanding amount of guarantees was about 2.33 % of the revenue receipts of the State in 2012-13. The guarantees issued are well within the targets laid down under FRBM Act.

**(g) Areas of Concern:-**

13.17 The areas of concern warranting priority focused attention in the coming years are as under:

- (i) Widening Gap between Power Receipts and Expenditure on Power Purchases:** The gap between receipts from power consumers and expenditure on power purchases has continuously been widening. From a deficit of Rs. 275 crore in 2002-03, the deficit has grown to Rs. 2281 crore during 2012-13. The shortfall has contributed to the deterioration in the fiscal deficit despite record performance on tax revenue front and large unbudgeted revenue on account of

Water Usage Charges collected from NHPC during 2011-12. Year-wise details of deficit are given in the following table:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actuals</b>	<b>Power purchase</b>	<b>Deficit</b>
2002-03	440	607	882	275
2003-04	455	368	1135	767
2004-05	483	383	1318	935
2005-06	461	384	1674	1290
2006-07	405	479	1355	876
2007-08	780	601	1750	1149
2008-09	922	630	2034	1404
2009-10	1065	702	1997	1295
2010-11	1209	822	2310	1488
2011-12	1486	1007	3000	1993
2012-13	2387	1589	3870	2281

- (ii) **Unpaid installments of 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission arrears:** The remaining installments of 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission arrears of State Government Employees and pensioners are to be paid during 2014-15 and 2015-16 with financial implication of Rs. 1680 crore which shall make it difficult to achieve the targets against various fiscal indicators as laid down under FRBM. However, the collection of Power Revenue registered a remarkable increase of 57.8% during 2012-13 and this trend of collections will have to be sustained and further improved.
- (iii) **State's own Deficit:** The State has always continued to be revenue surplus, only due to the high levels of grants from the Central Government. The State's own revenue deficit has been consistently high and steadily rising with the expenditure growth which is far outpacing valiant efforts of the tax collection departments and additional revenue mobilization. However, options for compression of expenditure which are of committed nature, are quite limited. As such, special efforts shall be needed from all the departments to identify new sources of revenue and augment collections from existing sources on the non-tax revenue side, including power receipts. Our own Revenues including share of Central taxes (Tax+Non-Tax+Share of Central Taxes) to GSDP (at current prices) ratio is 15.58 per cent. This has shown a slight improvement over the previous years. As the state economy is planned to grow at an annual rate of 8 % over the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan it will be our endeavor to increase "Our own Revenue to GSDP" ratio marginally over the existing level.
- (iv) **Non-Receipt of due Central Funds:** Due to the sudden cut of over Rs. 1000 crore in the devolution of Central Funds imposed by Government of India later in the year, the Plan expenditure registered an unintended low in 2012-13. Against an approved Plan outlay of Rs. 7300 crore, the actual plan delivery turned out to be the order of only Rs. 6008.74 crore. This had its deleterious effect on the pace of State Economy which could not achieve its targeted GSDP thereby disturbing other related ratios. Similarly, the projected Plan of Rs. 8000 crore for 2013-14 was agreed at only Rs. 7300 crore, which was infact the level for Plan of 2012-13. Moreover, SPA component of agreed Rs. 7300 crore too, Plan for 2013-14, is locked in observations and clarifications and the state

may not be able to even spend the approved Plan size of Rs. 7300 crore, even during the current fiscal.

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# State Finances

# 14

## 1. Summary of Financial Transactions of 2012-13:

14.1 The summary of the State Government's Fiscal Transactions during 2012-13 vis-a-vis the position as prevailed during 2011-12 is shown in Table – 1.

Table No 1: Summary of Fiscal Transactions during 2011-2012 & 2012-13 (Rs. in crore)							
Receipts			Disbursements				
Section – A Revenue							
Segment	2011-12	2012-13	Segment	2011-12	2012-13		Total
					Non-Plan	Plan	
Revenue receipts	24782.96	<b>26217</b>	Revenue Expenditure	22680	23560	1557	<b>25117</b>
State's Own Tax revenue	4745.48	<b>5833</b>	General Services	9725	10614	17.40	<b>10626</b>
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	2001.65	<b>2160</b>	Social Services	6292.57	5548	1081.87	<b>6908</b>
Share of Union Taxes/Duties	3495.11	<b>3871</b>	Economic Services	6663	7399	184	<b>7583</b>
Grants from Government of India	14540.72	<b>14354</b>					
Section – B Capital							
			Capital Outlay	5898.83	253	5473.59	<b>5224</b>
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	168.48	<b>2.00</b>	Loans and Advances disbursed	65.61	93	-	<b>93</b>
Public Debt receipts *	4036.44	<b>3287</b>	Repayment of Public Debt *	1211.31	1343	-	<b>1343</b>
Contingency Fund	1.20	-	Contingency Fund	0.35	-	-	-
Public Account receipts **	18834.79	<b>19124</b>	Public Account disbursements **	17106.29	17723	-	<b>17723</b>
Opening	99.95	<b>961</b>	Closing	960.94	91	-	<b>91</b>

Cash Balance			Cash Balance				
<b>Total</b>	<b>47923.82</b>	<b>49591</b>		<b>47923.82</b>			<b>49591</b>

*\* Excludes net transactions under ways and means advances and overdraft, \*\* These exclude transactions of investment of cash balances and departmental cash chests. The net effect of these transactions is included in the opening and closing cash balances in the row next below.*

14.2 As can be seen the aggregate cash balance of the state (including un-invested cash with RBI, invested cash and cash in departmental cash chests decreased during 2012-13 from opening balance of Rs. 961 crore by Rs. 870 crore to a closing balance of Rs. 91 crore. High level of closing Cash Balance in 2012-13 was on account of last minute deposition of Water Usage Charges.

## 2. Trends in Key Fiscal Aggregates:

14.3 The trends in budget estimates, Revised Estimates and actual financial outcomes of some key fiscal aggregates from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as under:-

S. No	Fiscal Aggregate	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>1</b>	Revenue Receipts (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	22849	23762	22234	26701	25513	24783	29948	29499	26217
(a)	State's Own Tax revenue	3505	3642	3483	4183	4791	4745	5419	5975	5833
(b)	State's own Non Tax Revenue	1457	1475	1093	1620	1851	2002	2118	2819	2160
(c)	State's share in Union Taxes	2911	2911	3067	3328	3691	3495	4245	4085	3870
(d)	Grants from Centre	14976	15733	14591	17570	15180	14541	18166	16620	14354
<b>2</b>	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	376	360	2	358	356	168	224	131	2
<b>3</b>	Fiscal Deficit	1800	2361	2295	2979	3979	3694	2364	3364	4216
<b>4</b>	<b>Total Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24531</b>	<b>30038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30435</b>
<b>5</b>	Revenue Expenditure 5(i) +5(ii)	17698	18383	18467	22752	22854	22680	24990	25237	25117
(i)	Plan	981	928	909	1178	1081	1248	1442	1242	1557
(ii)	Non-Plan	16717	17455	17558	21574	21773	21432	23548	23995	23560
<b>6</b>	Capital Expenditure 6(i) + 6(ii)	7327	8100	6064	7286	6994	5965	8863	9074	5317
(i)	Plan	7075	6758	5730	7020	6617	5474	7028	7228	4971
(ii)	Non-Plan (excluding Debt)	252	1342	406	266	377	491	518	529	346

	Repayment, including Loans and Advances)									
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>25025</b>	<b>26483</b>	<b>24603</b>	<b>300038</b>	<b>29848</b>	<b>28645</b>	<b>33853</b>	<b>34311</b>	<b>30434</b>
(i)	Plan	8056	7686	6639	8198	7698	6722	8470	8470	6528
(ii)	Non-Plan	16969	18797	17964	21840	22150	21933	25383	25841	23906
	Pre-Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (PDNPRD)	11905	12337	12982	15771	15131	14685	16011	15201	15568
	GSDP (New Series with Base Year 2004-05)	42460	47709	54731	62365	62365	62365	70160	76115	76115
	Fiscal Deficit as per cent of GSDP	4.24	4.95	4.21	4.78	6.38	4.54	3.1	*4.4	**3.91
	Revenue Surplus	5151	5388	3767	3949	2659	2103	4958	4262	1100
	PDNPRD/GS DP (Percent)	28	25.85	23.71	25.28	24.26	23.5	22.8	19.97	20.45
<p>* Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 2833.00 crore has been worked out after excluding Cash Balance Investment Account of Rs. 749.88 crore and Rs. 110.61 crore being interest on Rs. 1300 crore raised for liquidation of Over Draft (OD) from J&amp;K Bank, as per recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.</p> <p>** Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has been shown at Rs. 2975 after reducing it by Rs. 1241.00 crore on account of following:-</p> <p>(i) Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> FC : Rs. 110.61 crore.</p> <p>(ii) Cash Balance investment A/c : Rs. 185.19 crore</p> <p>(iii) SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year : Rs. 512.65 crore.</p> <p>(iv) Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately : Rs. 433.31 crore</p>										

14.4 The foregoing Table-2 reveals that;

- The state has continued to maintain revenue surplus, though its quantum decreased in 2012-13 by Rs. 1003 crore over the figure of surplus in 2011-12.
- The state has shown an increasing trend with a record own revenue of Rs. 5833 crore during 2012-13. The percentage increase was 22.92 % over previous year's figure.
- The States share in Central Taxes and Duties and the grants from the Central Government taken together constituted on an average 73.10 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state during the period 2002-2013 and 69.51 % in 2012-13. These resources transferred by the Central Government financed on an average 65.2 per cent of the total expenditure during the period 2002-13, indicating a marginal decline in the State's dependence on transfer of central resources.
- The figures of total expenditure, however, do not include funds directly transferred by Central Government to state agencies for implementing Central Sector Schemes. Since these funds are not routed through the state treasuries, these are neither captured in the Finance Accounts nor in the Annual Financial Statement (State Budget). In order to get a clearer picture of overall expenditure, funds provided under some major programmes/schemes are shown in Table – 3.

Table No 3 : Centrally Sector Schemes		(Rs. in crore)	
Name of Programme/scheme	Name of the Implementing Agency in the State	Total Funds released by GoI during	
		2011-12	2012-13
PMGSY	State Rural Roads Agency	762.10	226.32
National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	State Health Department and other agencies	452.45	139.23
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Ujala Society	300.71	508.06
Package for Special Category State DIPD	Jammu and Kashmir Financial Corporation Limited	59.59	33.21
MGNREGA	Assistant Commissioners Development DRDA	781.31	762.76
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	State Water and Sanitation Mission	420.42	474.5
Rural Housing (IAY)	Assistant Commissioners DRDA	58.83	50.1
Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS)	District Development Commissioners	40.00	45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2875.41</b>	<b>2281.55</b>

### 3. Revenue receipts

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

Table No 4 : Revenue receipts-basic indicators		(Rs. in crore)					
S. No	Revenue Receipt	2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)	2009-10 (A)	2010-11 (A)	2011-12 (A)	2012-13 (A)
1	Own Taxes	2559 (19.27)	2683 (18.76)	3027 (17.21)	3483 (15.67)	4745 (19.15)	5833 (22.24)
2	Non-tax Revenue	808 (6.09)	837 (5.85)	955 (5.43)	1093 (4.92)	2002 (8.08)	2160 (8.23)
3	Central Tax Transfers	1774 (13.36)	1826 (12.77)	1915 (10.89)	3067 (13.79)	3495 (14.10)	3870 (14.76)
4	Grant in Aid	8138 (61.28)	8956 (62.62)	11691 (66.47)	14592 (65.62)	14541 (58.67)	14354 (54.75)
5	Total (1 to 4)	13279 (100)	14302 (100)	17588 (100)	22235 (100)	24783 (100)	26217 (100)
6	Growth ( % )	18.75	7.70	22.98	26.42	11.45	5.78

(A)= Actual  
Figures in brackets indicate percentage share

#### 3.1 Grants-in-Aid vis-a-vis other Receipts:

14.6 The data reveals that there has been a 5.78% growth in the revenue receipts of Government over the previous year which is low once compared to the previous year's growth of 11.45 %. This is attributed to decrease in "Grant-in-aid" from Rs. 14541 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 14354 crore during 2012-13. Share of grant-in-aid in the revenue receipt

has come down from 58.67% in 2011-12 to 54.75 % in 2012-13. Share of own taxes for all the years is above 15% while as share of non-tax revenue has also shown better results compared to all the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11. During 2011-12 its share has grown to 8.08% and further to 8.23% in the year 2012-13. For the years 2011-12 and 2012-13, 27.30% and 30.47 % of revenue receipts have come from State's own resources comprising of tax and non tax revenue. The share of central taxes transfer and grant-in-aid from Government of India have together contributed remaining 72.70 % for 2011-12 and 69.53 % for 2012-13 of the total revenue receipts.

### 3.2 Central Tax Transfer

14.7 Contribution of central tax transfers, has registered a nominal increase. It has gone to 14.76% in 2012-13 from 14.10% in 2011-12.

### 3.3 Tax Revenue

14.8 Contribution of various components of Tax revenue during the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 is shown in Table – 5.

Table No 5 : Components of Tax Revenue (Rs. in crore)						
S. No	Source of Tax Revenue	2008-09 (A)	2009-10 (A)	2010-11 (A)	2011-12 (A)	2012-13 (A)
1	Taxes on sales, trade etc./VAT*	1836 (68.43)	2146 (70.90)	2425 (69.62)	3414 (71.95)	4174 (71.57)
2	State excise	239 (8.91)	294 (9.71)	337 (9.68)	385 (8.11)	421 (7.22)
3	Taxes on vehicles	65 (2.42)	83 (2.74)	115 (3.30)	105 (2.21)	118 (2.02)
4	Stamps and registration	57 (2.12)	70 (2.31)	79 (2.27)	171 (3.6)	240 (4.11)
5	Land revenue	64 (2.39)	15 (0.50)	42 (1.21)	33 (0.70)	96 (1.64)
6	Other taxes**	422 (15.73)	419 (13.84)	485 (13.92)	637 (13.42)	783 (13.42)
7	Total	2683 (100)	3027 (100)	3483 (100)	4745 (100)	5832 (100)
Increase over respective previous Year ( % )		4.85	12.82	15.06	36.23	22.90
* Includes also service tax, ** Includes taxes on goods and passengers, taxes and duties on electricity and other taxes and duties on commodities and services, (A)= Actual, Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.						

14.9 The tax revenue has clocked a figure of Rs. 5832 crore, which indicates about 22.90 % increase over 2011-12. The revenue from Sales Tax/VAT has not only contributed major share of tax revenue all along but has also registered a remarkable growth over the years. Successful transition to the new VAT regime has been the main contributing factor for this buoyancy.

14.10 Contribution of State Excise in the receipts for 2012-13 declined to 7.22% from 8.11% in 2011-12. The share of State Excise in the overall receipts is showing a decreasing trend year-on-year.

14.1 Receipts from other taxes, which include 'taxes on goods and passengers' and 'Other duties on commodities and services' (mainly as Electricity Duty), had a share of

13.42% (same as of last year) against 15.73% in 2008-09. The deterioration in power revenue collection has its direct impact on collection of electricity duty. Any improvement in the Power Revenue collection will *ipso facto* bring improvement in the share of 'Other Taxes' in the overall kitty of 'Tax Revenue'. Land Revenue has the lowest share, due to it being under suspension in the State presently and the collection is only on account of outstanding arrears of the past.

### 3.4 Non – tax revenue

14.12 The non-tax revenue for 2012-13 stood at Rs. 2160 crore as compared to Rs. 2001.64 crore for 2011-12 registering an increase of 7.91% over 2011-12. Non tax revenue constituted 8.23% of total revenue receipts for 2012-13 as against 8.07% of 2011-12. Break-up of Non-tax revenue collected during the period along with percentage increase/decrease over 2011-12 is given in Table-6 below.

<b>Head of Revenue</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>Percentage increase (+)/decrease (-) in 2012-13 over 2011-12</b>
Power	600.94	629.98	723.64	822.09	1006.93	1589	19.10
Interest receipts, dividends and profits	65.33	56.51	67.04	67.04	101.22	104	17
Forest and wild life	32.20	31.61	47.47	47.47	55.20	59	19
Public works	16.44	16.89	23.58	23.58	25.94	27	10.90
Medical and public health	13.21	9.92	9.49	9.40	14.55	18	4.20
Water supply and sanitation	13.64	14.65	13.16	15.97	20.57	32	15.70
Police	4.21	10.35	12.84	10.99	24.91	28	32.70
Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	16.43	14.86	25.34	34.51	41.18	54	32.10
Crop husbandry	4.52	5.00	5.23	4.53	11.73	8	14.70
Animal husbandry	4.66	4.70	5.13	5.41	6.41	7	5.00
Others	36.40	42.69	44.07	52.11	693.00	235	-66.09
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>807.98</b>	<b>837.16</b>	<b>955.03</b>	<b>1093.11</b>	<b>2001.64</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>22.90</b>

14.13 As could be seen, the receipts from Power Development Department constitute the most significant component of Non-Tax Revenue. Shortfall in its collection against that targeted has negated the otherwise remarkable achievement on this front. The gap

between receipt from consumers and expenditure on power purchases as shown in Table-7 had been the highest in 2012-13 as compared to earlier years.

Financial Year	Target	Actuals	Power purchase	Deficit
2003-04	455	368	1135	767
2004-05	483	383	1318	935
2005-06	461	384	1674	1290
2006-07	405	479	1355	876
2007-08	780	601	1750	1149
2008-09	922	630	2034	1404
2009-10	1065	702	1997	1295
2010-11	1209	822	2310	1488
2011-12	1486	1007	3000	1993
2012-13	2387	1589	3870	2281

### 3.5 Outstanding Revenue Arrears

14.14 The arrears of revenue, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, in respect of the principal heads of revenue were Rs. 1419.71 crore of which Rs. 697.41 crore were outstanding for more than five years as per break-up given in Table-8.

S. No	Heads of revenue	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crore)		Remarks
		As on 31 March 2013	For more than five years	
1	Taxes on sales/VAT, Trades etc.	1334.18	640.15	Breakup of arrears e.q stayed by Courts/Appellate Authorities proposed for recovery as Arrears of Land Revenue etc.
2	State excise	19.02	4.65	Out of the total arrears, recovery of Rs. 0.82 crore was stayed by courts/Appellate authorities
3	Motor spirit tax	3.99	0	-
4	Passenger tax	33.62	25.35	-
5	Entertainment Tax	0.21	0.21	-
6	Toll Tax	28.69	27.05	Out of the total arrears, recovery of Rs. 27.19 crore was stayed by courts/Appellate authorities.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1419.71</b>	<b>697.41</b>	

### 3.6 Loss due to Evasion of Taxes, write off/waivers.

14.15 The details of cases of evasion of tax detected, cases finalized and demands raised are mentioned in Table – 9 below.



<b>Table No 9: Loss of Revenue due to Evasion of Taxes, write off/waivers and Refunds.</b>						
Department	Number of cases					Pending as on 31 March 2013
	Pending as on 31 March 2012	Detected during 2012-13	Total	in which assessments /investigation completed and additional demand including penalty etc. raised during 2012-13		
				Cases	(in Rs. lakh)	
Commercial Tax Department	1272	11449	12721	10981	6083.93	1740
Passenger Tax	-	1843	1843	1843	3.91	-
State Excise	-	441	441	441	25.60	-

### 3.7 Refund

14.16 The position of refund cases pertaining to last three years are shown in Table – 10.

<b>Table No 10 : Refunds of sales tax claims (Rs. in crore)</b>						
Particulars	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	3	1.81	2	0.21	6	2.71
Claims received during the year	-	-	4	2.50	1	3.67
Refunds made during the year	1	1.60	0	0	1	3.67
Balance outstanding	2	0.21	6	2.71	6	2.71

### 3.8 Grants-in-aid

14.17 The details of Grants-in-aid received from central government since 2007-08 is indicated in Table – 11.

<b>Table No 11: Grants-in-aid from Government of India (in Rs. crore)</b>							
S. No	Particulars	Magnitude					
		2007-08 (A)	2008-09 (A)	2009-10 (A)	2010-11 (A)	2011-12 (A)	2012-13
1	Grants for State Plan Schemes	4633 (56.93)	4735 (52.87)	7748 (66.27)	7945 (54.45)	9255 (63.65)	9547 (66.51)
2	Non – Plan Grants	3039 (37.34)	3460 (38.63)	3404 (29.12)	5967* (40.89)	4551 (31.29)	4080 (28.42)
3	Grants for Central, Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects and Special Plan Schemes	466 (5.73)	761 (8.50)	539 (4.61)	680 (4.66)	734 (5.04)	727 (5.64)

4	Total	8138 (100)	8956 (100)	11691 (100)	14592 (100)	14540 (100)	14354 (100)
5	Percentage increase over previous year.	10.92	10.05	30.54	24.81	-0.35	-1.27

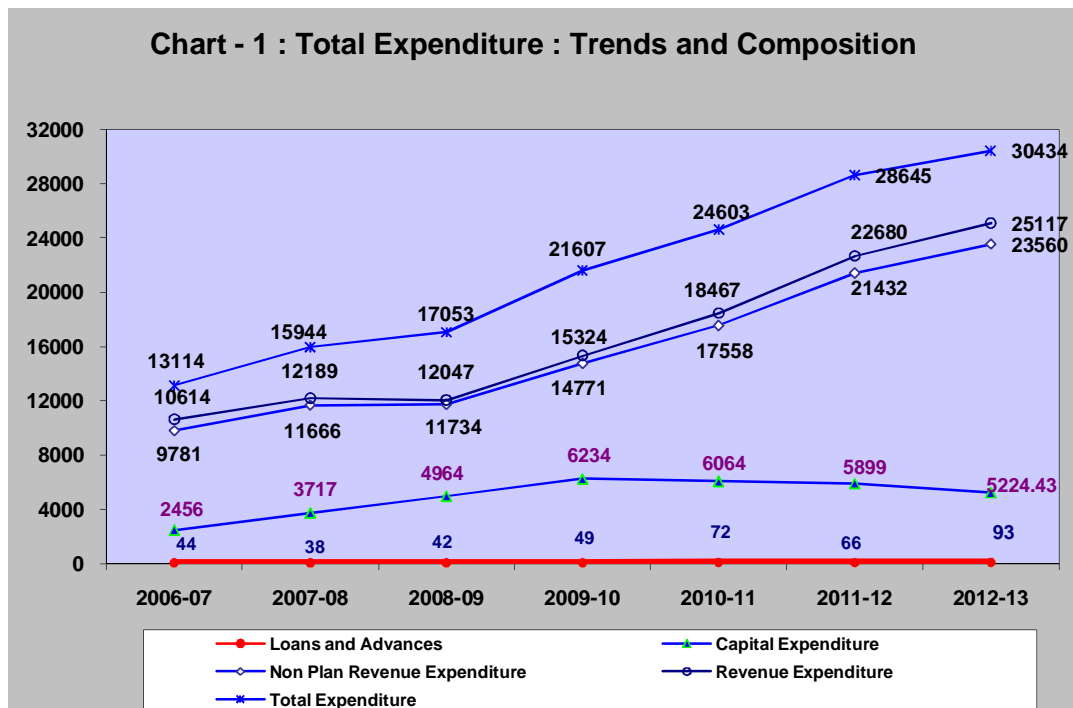
(A)= Actual, Figures in braces indicate percentage share, \* include Rs. 1000.00 crore grant to wipe out overdraft.

14.18 Under 13<sup>th</sup> FC award, the non-plan grants have to taper down with each passing year and to that extent, State will have to look for additional resources by improving its own tax collections. The Non-Plan grants during 2012-13 have decreased by 10.35 % to Rs. 4080 crore as against Rs. 4551 crore in 2011-12. Plan Grants, however, increased from Rs. 9255 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 9547 crore, registering an increase of 3.15% during the year.

14.19 Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Projects and Special Plan Schemes have a share ranging between 4.61 – 5.64% in the total Grants-in-aid between the years 2009-10 and 2012-13. However, it is a disturbing trend that there has been negative growth in Central receipts during 2011-12 as well as 2012-13 as shown above in table 11.

### 3.9 Growth and Composition of Expenditure

14.20 Chart – 1 depicts the trends in total expenditure both in terms of economic classification and expenditure by activities.



14.21 The total expenditure of the State increased from Rs. 15944 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 30434 crore in 2012-13 (90.88 per cent growth). The capital and revenue expenditure components have increased by 40.55 %, and 106.06% respectively during the same period.

14.22 The total expenditure, its annual growth, its ratio to the State GSDP and to revenue receipts besides relative share of Capital & Revenue Expenditure are indicated in the Table-12.

<b>Table No 12 : Total Expenditure – Basic Parameters</b>							
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	
Total Expenditure (TE) (Rs. in crore)	15944	17053	21607	24603	28645	30434	
Rate of growth ( <i>per cent</i> )	21.58	6.96	26.70	13.87	16.42	6.25	
TE/GSDP ratio ( <i>per cent</i> )	44.76	43.47	49.97	51.57	45.93	39.99	
RR/TE ratio ( <i>per cent</i> )	83.27	83.87	81.40	90.37	86.52	86.14	
Buoyancy of Total Expenditure with reference to GSDP (ratio)	1.68	0.36	1.94	0.98	1.18		
RR (ratio)	1.15	0.9	1.16	0.52	1.143	1.08	
Revenue Expenditure in crore	12189	12047	15324	18467	22680	25117	
Capital Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	3717	4964	6234	6064	5899	5224	
Loans & Advances	38	42	49	72	66	93	

14.23 In absolute terms, increases were of the order of Rs. 1507 crore in capital expenditure and Rs. 12928 crore in revenue account over the period 2007-13. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 1789 crore (6.24 per cent) during 2012-13 over the previous year. While revenue expenditure increased by Rs. 2437 crore, there was decrease of Rs. 675 crore in the capital expenditure.

<b>Table No 13: Trends in Expenditure by activities</b>							
	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	
General Services	5739	5431	6684	8235	10119	11262	
Social Services	3969	4287	5884	6756	7861	8507	
Economic Services	6198	7293	8990	9540	10599	10572	
Loans and Advances	38	42	49	72	66	93	

14.24 Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30434 crore during 2012-13, Rs. 6528 crore constituted Plan expenditure and Rs. 23906 crore non-Plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure decreased by Rs. 194 crore (2.88 per cent) from Rs. 6722 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 6528 crore in 2012-13. However, the non-Plan expenditure recorded, an increase of Rs. 1973 crore (8.99 per cent) in 2012-13 from Rs. 21933 crore in 2011-12. The share of salary/wages/pension in the total expenditure during 2007-08 stood at 35.24 per cent, which had increased to 46.20 per cent during 2012-13. The sector wise expenditure reveals 37 percent of expenditure on General Services, 27.95 percent on Social Services and 37.73 percent on Economic Service.

14.25 The expenditure on payment of interest increased marginally from Rs. 2,383 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 2,707 crore in 2012-13. Repayment of high cost overdraft with J&K

Bank helped bring down the interest burden by more than Rs. 220 crore in 2011-12. The average rate of interest on Government borrowings during 2006-11 was 8.70 per cent, which reduced to 8.15 per cent in 2012-13.

14.26 Revenue expenditure incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligations has had a predominant share in the total expenditure as is discernible from Table – 14.

<b>Table No 14 : Revenue Expenditure Over Years.</b>						
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Total expenditure	15906	17011	21558	24531	28579	30341
Revenue Expenditure (RE) (Rs. in crore)	12189	12047	15324	18467	22680	25117
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE)	11666	11734	14771	17558	21432	23560
Plan Revenue Expenditure (PRE)	523	313	553	909	1248	1557
Rate of Growth of RE (per cent)	14.84	-1.16	27.20	20.51	22.82	10.74
NPRE (per cent)	19.27	0.58	25.88	18.87	22.06	9.93
PRE (pre cent)	-37.21	-40.15	76.68	64.38	37.29	24.76
Ratio ( per cent)						
RE as percentage of TE	76.45	70.64	70.92	75.06	79.17	82.53
NPRE/GSDP (per cent)	32.75	29.91	34.16	36.80	34.37	30.95
NPRE as percentage of TE	73.17	68.81	68.36	71.37	61.29	77.41
NPRE as percentage of RR	87.87	82.04	83.98	78.97	86.48	89.87
Buoyancy ratio of Revenue Expenditure with						
GSDP	1.43	-0.11	2.06	1.98	1.63	0.70
Revenue Receipts	0.79	-0.15	1.18	0.78	1.99	1.86
<i>(Figures in parenthesis represent percentage of revenue receipts.)</i>						

14.27 The overall revenue expenditure of the State increased from Rs. 12189 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 25117 crore in 2012-13 showing an increase of 106.06 per cent over the period. The non-plan revenue expenditure during the same period increased from Rs. 11666 crore to Rs. 23560 crore, showing an increase of 101.95 per cent. The share of NPRE in the total revenue expenditure slightly decreased from 95.70 per cent in 2007-08 to 93.80 per cent in 2012-13.

### **3.10 Committed Expenditure**

14.28 The revenue expenditure on account of interest payments, salaries and wages and pensions is considered a firm charge on the State' resources. Table-15 presents the trends in the expenditure on these components during 2007-13 period.

<b>Table No 15: Components of Committed Expenditure</b>						
<b>Components of Committed Expenditure</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Salaries & Wages of which	4426 (33.34)	4820 (33.70)	6365 (36.18)	7772 (34.96)	10113 (40.81)	10600 (40.43)
Salaries Non-Plan Head	4170	4682	6095	7467	9665	10036
Salaries Plan Head	256	138	233	305	448	564
Interest Payments	2436 (18.35)	1578 (11.03)	2139 (14)	2283 (10.26)	2383 (9.61)	2707 (10.33)
Pensions	1193 (8.99)	1269.40 (8.89)	1568 (8.91)	2242 (10.08)	3296 (13.29)	3463 (13.21)
<i>(Figures in parenthesis represent percentage of revenue receipts)</i>						

14.29 Expenditure on salary and wages increased by 4.81 per cent compared to an increase of 5.78 per cent in the revenue receipts.

#### **4. Financial Assistance by State Government to local bodies and other institutions**

14.30 The quantum of assistance provided by way of grants and loans to autonomous bodies by various departments of the State Government during the current year as relative to the previous years is presented in Table-16.

<b>Table No 16 : Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.</b>						
<b>Name of the Department</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Education and sports	116.45	113.93	521.66	171.84	213.46	209.81
Housing and Urban Development	146.05	170.82	217.01	253.98	289.28	303.11
Agriculture	60.72	80.60	138.63	203.47	151.61	216.42
Art and Culture	7.93	9.43	-	-	-	-
General Administration	4.66	4.20	11.14	6.13	8.50	9.14
Industries	7.05	7.40	25.53	11.66	21.41	75.23
Tourism	5.24	15.06	7.17	150.40	5.52	1.76
Administration of Justice	2.26	3.30	3.32	3.67	4.48	4.80
Health and Family Welfare	0.64	-	0.47	0.36	0.34	0.23
Others	9.86	146.02	442.27	644.76	1100	1263.78
Total	360.86	550.40	1431.20	1446.27	1795.16	2084.28
Assistance as a percentage of Revenue expenditure	2.9	4.57	9.34	7.83	7.91	8.30

14.31 The total assistance of Rs. 2084.28 crore paid in 2012-13 increased by 16.10 per cent as compared to the previous year and 477.58 per cent over the level of 2007-08,. The

assistance categorised as 'other' comprised mainly the assistance to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh (Rs. 353.45 crore up from Rs. 263 crore in 2011-12) and for Kargil (Rs. 354.61 crore up from Rs. 243 crore in 2011-12). The main part of grants-in-aid is utilized by the autonomous organizations for the payment of salary to their employees in addition to other recurring and non recurring expenditures.

## 5. Quality of Expenditure

14.32 The trends in development expenditure as relative to the aggregate expenditure of the State during the current year vis-a-vis budgeted and the previous years is given in Table-17. The aggregate of development expenditure under both Revenue and Capital heads varied between 64 and 69 per cent during 2007-13. In absolute terms, it increased from Rs. 18460 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 19079 crore in 2012-13 registering an increase of Rs. 619 crore (3.35 per cent).

Components of Development Expenditure	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Development Revenue Expenditure	6565 (41)	6775 (40)	8879 (41)	10690 (43)	12955 (45)	14491 (47.60)
Development Capital Expenditure	3602 (23)	4805 (28)	5995 (28)	5606 (23)	5505 (19)	4588 (15.10)
Loans/Advances for Development	38	42	49	71	66	93

*Note: The Loans and Advances given by the State Government for development activities constitute a relatively small fraction of its expenditure portfolio (0.30% of total expenditure in 2012-13). Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to aggregate expenditure.*

14.33 The ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure in Social and Economic Services Sectors during 2012-13 showed a decrease over the previous year. In the revenue expenditure, salary and wages component share remained constant at 51.92 % to that of previous year. Further, the share of operation and maintenance expenditure within the sectors had also remained constant. Table-18 below reflects this trend.

Social /Economic Infrastructure	2011-12			2012-13		
	Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of		Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of	
		S&W	O&M		S&W	O&M
<b>Social Sector (SS)</b>						
General Education	13.44	81.14	-	13.90	85.34	-
Health and Family Welfare	17.44	86.71	0.56	18.67	87.45	0.56
Ws, Sanitation & HUD	32.33	53.69	3.35	34.45	51.56	3.35
Others	28.85	16.93	-	23.65	14.67	-
Total (SS)	19.95	70.83	-	16.35	74.56	-
<b>Economic sector</b>						
Agriculture and Allied Activities	34.01	82.29	0.15	29.11	85.36	0.15

Irrigation and Flood Control	55.85	80.72	6.46	53.35	13.65	6.46
Power and Energy	12.41	11.88	0.84	11.71	13.67	0.84
Transport	84.72	73.80	30.43	87.92	72.40	30.43
Others	52.31	34.43	-	57.61	31.66	-
Total (ES)	37.13	34.06	-	39.74	36.83	-
Total (SS+ES)	29.81	51.92	-	27.34	51.92	-
<i>TE : Total Expenditure on respective Services; CE: Capital Expenditure; RE: Revenue Expenditure; S&amp;W : Salaries and Wages; O&amp;M Operation and Maintenance</i>						

## 6. Returns on Investments

14.34 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, the State government had invested Rs. 498.25 crore (Rs. 484.95 crore as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012) in its Statutory Corporations (Rs. 198.91 crore), Government Companies (Rs. 259.56 crore), Joint Stock Companies (0.34 crore) and Cooperative Societies (Rs. 27.83 crore), others (Rs. 11.57 crore). **Table – 19** gives overall picture of return on investment vis-a-vis the average cost of government borrowing. Out of a total of Rs. 87.35 crore return on investment in 2012-13 mainly came from the Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited (Rs. 86 crore) and from the Jammu and Kashmir Projects Constructions Corporation (Rs. 1.14 crore). The average rate of interest on Government borrowings during 2007-12 was 8.37 per cent, which reduced to 7.07 per cent in 2012-13.

Investment/Return/Cost of Borrowings	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Investment at the end of the year (Rs. in crore)	356.97	364.61	422.82	470.78	484.95	498.25
Return (Rs. in crore)	30.24	40.85	44.16	56.71	68.16	87.35
Return ( per cent)	8.47	11.20	10.44	12.05	14.05	17.53
Average rate of interest on Government borrowing (per cent)	12.19	6.91	8.07	7.61	7.06	7.07
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	(-) 3.72	4.29	2.37	4.44	6.99	10.46

## 7. Loans and advances by State Government

14.35 In addition to investments in co-operative societies, Corporations and Companies, Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these institutions/organisations. Table-20 presents the position of loans and advances advanced/outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, interest receipts vis-a-vis interest payments during the last four years.

Quantum of Loans/Interest Receipts/Cost of Borrowings	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Opening Balance	1018.92	1066.42	1136.55	1033.69
Amount advanced during the year	49.12	71.63	65.61	93.40

Amount repaid during the year	1.62	1.50	168.47	1.53
Closing Balance	1066.42	1136.55	1033.69	1125.56
Of which Outstanding balance for which terms and conditions have been settled				
Net addition	47.50	70.13	(-)102.86	-
Interest Receipts	5.07	3.00	4.74	1.31
Interest receipts as per cent to outstanding Loans and advances	0.47	0.26	0.46	0.12
Interest payments as per cent to outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State Government.	8.07	7.61	7.06	6.72
Difference between interest payments and interest receipts (per cent)	7.60	7.35	6.60	6.60

14.36 During 2012-13, the State Government advanced loans and advances of Rs. 93.40 crore under Economic Services (Rs. 93.06 crore) and Government servants (Rs. 0.33 crore). The recipients under Economic Services were the PSUs under Industries and Commerce Department/Agriculture & Production Department (Rs. 53.06 crore) and the J&K State Road Transport Corporation (Rs. 40.00 crore)

14.37 Total loans and advances outstanding as on 31 March 2013 stood at Rs. 1125.56 crore, which included Rs. 900.80 crore on account of Economic Services, Rs. 113.69 crore on Social Services and Rs. 19.20 crore outstanding against the Government servants ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012. Within Economic Services, major part of the loan was outstanding against J&K State Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited (Rs. 12.67 crore), Industries and Minerals Limited (Rs. 498.39) and J&K State Road Transport Corporation (Rs. 386.83 crore).

## 8. Cash Balances and their investment

14.38 The Jammu and Kashmir government was banking with the Jammu and Kashmir Bank. The State government entered into agreement with the RBI for government banking with effect from 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2011. The J&K Bank in since then acted as an agency bank on behalf of the RBI. Under the new arrangements, all government transactions are consolidated in a single account by the RBI on a daily basis. The State government liquidated its overdraft with Jammu and Kashmir Bank in full on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 and the credit balance of Rs. 21.05 crore as on 31.03.2011 in the J&K Bank has been taken as cash in Bank under cash balances of State Government. To facilitate the new banking arrangements, the Central government provided a special grant of Rs. 1000 crore.

14.39 The cash balance decreased by Rs. 870 crore during 2012-13, from Rs. 961 crore at end 2011-12 to Rs. 91 crore at end 2012-13.

## 9. Status of Guarantees – Contingent liabilities

14.40 Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee has been extended. The outstanding amount has substantially decreased in 12-13 over the year. The relevant information for last four years is given in Table-21 below:-

Table No 21 : Guarantees given by the State Government				
Guarantees	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Max amount guaranteed (Rs. in crore)	4748	4750	4750	2650



Outstanding amount of guarantees (Rs. in crore)	3037	2708	2098	611
Percentage of maximum amount guaranteed to total revenue receipts	26.99	21.36	19.16	10.10

14.41 As per the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), the States were to create guarantee redemption fund for the guarantees provided by it to various financial institutions for grant of loans to various bodies in the State and charge fee for the guarantees given. The Fund was created in 2005-06 and has a balance of Rs. 5.20 crore ending March 2013. The stock of guaranteed liabilities has been steadily falling in last 3 years. The outstanding amount of guarantees was about 2.33 per cent of revenue receipts of the State.

## 10. Fiscal Sustainability

14.42 Table-22 below gives time series data on various deficits and liabilities over the period 2007-13. The data indicate that the state has continued to maintain revenue surplus during the whole period but it has sharply declined in 2012-13. As a percentage of GSDP, the stock of accumulated fiscal liabilities has declined from 59.4 % at the end of 2009-10 to 55 % at the end of 2011-12 and further to 52.9 % at the end of 2012-13. At end of 2012-13, the accumulated liabilities were 1.54 times of the governments revenue receipts during 2012-13 and 5.04 times own tax and non tax revenues during 2012-13.

<b>Table No 22: Fiscal indicators</b>						
<b>Fiscal Sustainability</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Fiscal Liabilities	21366	24287	28735	31272	36267	*37807.56
Revenue surplus	1088	2255	2264	3767	2103	1100
Fiscal Deficit	2665	2746	3989	2367	**2833	***2975
State's own deficit	12576	13531	17505	20025	21730	22348
<p>* Amount reflected after excluding Rs. 1300 crore raised for liquidation of Over Draft from J&amp;K bank, and Rs. 1131.15 crore (details of Rs. 1131.15 crore are : Treasury Bill holding Rs. 185.19; SRE expenditure pending reimbursement Rs. 512.65 crore and funds invested in Water Usage Charges Fund A/c Rs. 433.31 crore)</p> <p>** The figures of Fiscal Deficit have been reflected after excluding Rs. 110.61 crore being interest on Rs. 1300 crore loan availed for liquidating Over Draft (OD) with J&amp;K Bank, and Rs. 749.88 crore being Cash Balance Investment Account. The Gross Fiscal Deficit is Rs. 3694 crore.</p> <p>*** Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 4216.00 crore has come down to Rs. 2975 after reducing it by Rs. 1241.00 crore on account of following:-</p> <p>(i) Interest on Over Draft of Rs. 1300.00 crore as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup> FC : Rs. 110.61 crore.</p> <p>(ii) Cash Balance investment A/c : Rs. 185.19 crore.</p> <p>(iii) SRE Expenditure made but which has not flown as income during the year : Rs. 512.65 crore.</p> <p>(iv) Income earned on account of Water Usage Charges invested separately : Rs. 433.31 crore</p>						

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# Banking

# 15

15.1 A well structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps to boost the economic growth. These financial institutions provide credit to all sections of the society and for infrastructure projects at reasonable rates. After liberalization the international financial institutions transformed the conservative financial sector to a dynamic one.

15.2 The financial market encompasses a number of financial entities like banking institutions, Joint stock companies, insurance companies, mutual funds, venture capital funds, pension funds etc that perform a significant role in providing finances. These institutions supplement the role of banking sector in meeting the increasing financial needs of the corporate sector and delivering credit to the un-organized sector. But the financial sector of J&K is dominated by banks. Banks are meeting the financial requirements particularly of the un-organized sector and the self employed in the micro and small business sectors. Infrastructure development which is regarded as a crucial source of economic competitiveness, has heavy dependence on bank financing. Many ambitious flagship infrastructure development projects for achieving the long cherished objectives of equitable and inclusive growth, are routed through banks. The insurance sector though well capitalised, is significantly exposed to banking system. By mobilizing resources, banks enable optimal use of financial resources. To meet the objective of financial inclusion banks are deepening and broadening their net work apart from diversifying domain of their activities and jurisdiction. The institutional structure of banking in J&K consists of several institutions, namely, commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks. The aim of these credit agencies is to dispense adequate credit at cheaper rates.

15.3 As on 31-03-2013, 1638 branches of scheduled commercial banks, co-operative banks and state financial corporation (SFC) were in operation in J&K. The number of branches have risen by 13.04% over the previous year. Of these bank branches, maximum numbers of 866 constituting 52.87%, were operating in rural J&K, 25.52% in urban areas and 21.61% in semi-urban areas of the state. The share of scheduled commercial banks is 83.70% with 23.63% of public sector banks, 40.35% of private sector banks and 19.72% of regional rural banks. 15.85% share is held by central/state co-operative banks and only 0.85% is the share of state financial corporation (SFC). Highest growth of 21.73% has been recorded by private sector banks over 2011-12. These growth rate figures for other agency banks were 8.10% regarding public sector banks, 6.25% in case of regional rural banks and 3.69% growth of central/state cooperative banks. Agency wise banking profile of J&K together with rural-urban divide is abstracted in table No.1 and district wise breakup forms table No.1 of the statistical supplement.

<b>Table No 1: Banking Profile of J&amp;K</b>									
<b>Bank Group</b>	<b>No. of bank branches by sector as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 &amp; 2013</b>								
	<b>Urban</b>		<b>Semi-urban</b>		<b>Rural</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>% share</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2013</b>
A(i) Public sector banks	149	155	89	104	120	128	358	387 (8.10)	23.63
(ii). Private sector banks	135	165	128	153	280	343	543	661 (21.73)	40.35
(iii)Regional rural banks	20	25	42	49	242	249	304	323 (6.25)	19.72
A. Total Scheduled commercial banks	304	345	259	306	642	720	1205	1371 (13.77)	83.70
B. Central/state co-operative banks	55	59	46	48	143	146	244	253 (3.69)	15.45
C. Other Financial Institutions (SFC)	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.85
<b>Total A+B+C</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>418 (16.43)</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>354 (16.06)</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>866 (10.32)</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>1638 (13.04)</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Note: - Figures in brackets indicate growth in percent.*

15.4 With the increase in the bank branches over the years, there has been notable improvement in the banking services. Dependence per bank reduced substantially both geographically as well as demographically. On an average 1 bank branch is available per 8 thousand people as on 31-03-2013 where as that for India, it is 10 thousand persons. More importantly, the coverage of area per bank is declining year by year. During the year 2012-13 one branch was available per 61.90 sq.kms. This indicator is 30.26 sq.km for India during the same reference period. Following table provides overview of banking infrastructure with some business indicators over the years at state level.

<b>Table No. 2: Development in banking sector</b>						
<b>Year as on march</b>	<b>Bank branches</b>	<b>Average per branch</b>		<b>Deposits (crore Rs)</b>	<b>Credits (crore Rs)</b>	<b>Credits per hundred deposits</b>
		<b>Area (sq. km.)</b>	<b>Population (000)</b>			
2006	856	118.44	14	19281	8658	44.90
2007	867	116.94	14	21956	10377	47.26
2008	914	110.93	13	25148	12090	48.08
2009	973	106.05	13	29355	13587	46.29
2010	1002	101.18	13	34233	16050	46.88
2011	1302	77.87	10	45695	16252	35.57
2012	1449	69.97	9	55144	18949	34.36
2013	1638*	61.90	8	64480 (16.93)	23542 (24.24)	36.51

*Note: Figures in parenthesis indicates growth in percent \* includes 14 branches of SFC*

### **Gross Bank credit**

15.5 The credit is a catalyst that lubricates the process to accelerate the development of the economy. Apart from farm and non-farm sectors, industrialization, business and service segments require adequate credit supply. As on 31-3-2013 gross bank credit stood at Rs 23542.32 crore as compared to Rs 18948.94 crore for 2011-12 i.e., it has risen at 24.24% over previous year. The share of private sector banks in the credit disbursement as on 31-03-2013 was tremendous and accounted for 70.11% followed by 20.94% of public sector banks. While 96.03% share of total disbursement of credit is claimed by scheduled commercial banks only 3.97% is shared by central/state cooperative banks including 0.06% share of state financial corporation. In terms of growth in the credit expansion for 2012-13, private sector banks and regional rural banks have been faring better with rapid increase of 26.92% and 24.21% respectively followed by public sector banks with 19.20% and 6.37% growth in co-operative banks. Per capita credits of the state as on 31-3-2013 were Rs.17915. The corresponding figure for all India was Rs. 44000.

### **Aggregate deposits**

15.6 As against Rs. 55143.60 crore ending 2011-12, deposits of financial institutions as on 31-3-2013 stood at Rs.64479.70 crore, posting an increase of 16.93% over previous year. In aggregate deposits, the share of private sector banks is again tremendous i.e. 66.12%, the next highest share of 25.19% is claimed by public sector banks. Overall share of scheduled commercial banks in deposits is 95.72% and only 4.28% contribution belongs to central and state cooperative banks. Growth rate in aggregate deposits ending 3/2013 over the corresponding period of previous year in respect of all agencies was matching except in case of central/state co-operative banks. As against 16.93% growth rate in deposits ending 3/13, the corresponding growth rate figures across bank groups were 17.19% regarding private sector banks, 17.05% and 16.94% in case of public sector banks and regional rural banks respectively. At all India, aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased to Rs.7051332 crore as on march 2013 posting percentage increase of 14.21% over the deposits for ending march 2012. Per capita deposits in the state were Rs.49067 as against Rs. 56000 at all India.

### **Credit –deposit ratio**

15.7 Credit-deposit ratio is an impressive indicator utilized for measuring the business performance of banks. Higher growth in advances i.e., 24.24% and comparatively lower growth in deposits (16.93%) improved the CDR from 34.36% as on march 2012 to 36.51% ending march, 2013. This indicates increase in CDR by 2.15%. Across the bank groups, substantial improvement in CDR was noticed in all groups except central/state co-operative banks. In case of co-operative banks, the growth in deposits was double than growth in credits hence decrease of about 2% was recorded in the CDR of this bank group. Significant increase of 3% was there in the CDR of private sector banks. CDR of public sector banks and Co-operative banks is less than state level average. At all India, CDR of SCBs was 78.09% each for 2011-12 and 2012-13. Following table No 3 provides

information about deposits, advances, and CDR and growth rate with bank groupwise details, numerically:-

Agency	2011-12			2012-13			% age variation	
	Deposits	Advances	CDR	Deposits	Advances	CDR	Deposits	Advances
i)Public Sector banks	13874.45	4134.98	29.80	16240.02 (25.19)	4928.99 (20.94)	30.35	17.05	19.20
ii)Private sector banks	36384.98	13004.43	35.74	42638.05 (66.12)	16504.91 (70.11)	38.71	17.19	26.92
iii)Regional rural banks	2433.30	943.87	38.79	2845.40 (4.41)	1172.38 (4.98)	41.20	16.94	24.21
SCBs total ( i-iii)	52692.73	18083.28	34.32	61723.47 (95.72)	22606.28 (96.03)	36.63	17.14	25.01
Centre/State Cooperative Banks (SFC)	2450.87	865.66	35.32	2756.23 (4.28)	920.81 (3.91)	33.41	12.46	6.37
	-	-	-	-	15.23 (0.06)	-	-	-
Total All	55143.60	18948.94	34.36	64479.70 (100.00)	23542.32 (100.00)	36.51	16.93	24.24

*Note: - Figures in brackets indicate % age share in total*

#### **Bank group-wise outstanding credit at all India:-**

15.8 In the total outstanding credit of Rs.5506496 crore as on 31.03.2013 at all-India more than 1/2 was of nationalized banks including IDBI followed by 22.67 % of SBI and its associates. The credits and deposits increased at equal proportion of 14.21% as on 31.03.2013 over the corresponding period of previous year, resulting constant CDR at 78.09 % for both the years. CDR of foreign banks has recorded significant increase of 11.59% and stood at 96.65%, CDR of regional rural banks improved by 2.52% in 2012-13 when compared with previous year. All other bank groups have registered mild fall in the CDR during the reference period. Following table provides bank group wise details of Deposits, Credits and CDR of SCBs for the country.

Bankgroup	Deposits		Advances		CDR (%)	
	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-12	Mar-13
Foreign banks	272949	280081	232173	270702	85.06	96.65
Nationalised bank/IDBI	3270747	3693933	2506067	2805770	76.62	75.96
New private sector banks	804826	960603	649791	772363	80.74	80.4
Old Private sector banks	297563	357230	232488	272701	78.13	76.34
SBI and its Associates	1345053	1553024	1084442	1248270	80.62	80.38
Registered rural banks	183009	206461	116567	136690	63.69	66.21
Total	6174147	7051332 (14.21%)	4821528	5506496 (14.21%)	78.09	78.09

*Note: Figures in brackets indicate growth.*

## District Profile

15.9 As already mentioned, providing access to banking facility by all citizens is one of the main objectives of sustainable and inclusive development agenda. Banks are, therefore, deepening and expanding their network at district levels especially in the wake of steady reforms since 1991. The availability of information regarding district-wise banking infrastructure (table no 1 & 2 of the statistical supplement) assumes tremendous importance for policy formulation, planning and decision making. It is, therefore, essential to highlight the progress achieved in the banking infrastructure across various districts of the state. During the year 2012-13, banks have made a net addition of 175 branches in their networking, this does not, however, include 14 branches of SFC.

15.10 Although banks have added branches in all the districts, the highest number of 35 branches have been added in Jammu district followed by 16 branches in Srinagar district and 15 branches in Budgam district, the additional branches added in these three major districts account for 37.71% and the remaining 62.29% in the other 19 districts with the lowest share of 2.28% in Ganderbal and Doda districts jointly.

15.11 The district profile of banking network as on 31.03.2013 including 14 SFC branches indicates that first three major districts are Jammu, Srinagar and Baramulla, possessing 21.25%, 11.60% and 8.55 % share respectively of the banking infrastructure of the State. Kargil and Kishtwar each with 1.34%, are the bottom level districts. The other lower level districts in these financial institutions are Shopian/ Ramban each with 1.65% share and Leh/ Bandipora each with 1.83 % share.

15.12 The banking facility indicates that there is a huge volatility in the availability of service across various districts. Applying the indicator, average population per branch indicates that Poonch and Bandipora are historically backward districts, having one bank branch per 14 thousand people, followed by Kupwara and Budgam with ratio of 12 thousand people. As per this indicator Jammu is the front line district where 1 branch is available per 4500 people. As against state average of 8 thousand, 6 other districts availing the facility below state average are Leh, Samba, Kargil, Srinagar, Kathua and Baramulla.

15.13 In the distribution of aggregate deposits of Rs 64479.70 crore as on march 2013, lead is performed by Jammu district with Rs 22603.06 crore accounting for 35.05%, the share of Srinagar district stood at 21.91% with Rs 14124.35 crore. Individual share of the remaining 20 districts is less than 5% ranging between 4.39% the third higher district Baramulla and 0.83% lowest in case of Shopian district. The other 6 lower level districts in terms of percentage share in deposits are Bandipora (1.04%), Kargil (1.10%), Ganderbal (1.15%) and Kulgam (1.19%). In terms of growth in deposits as on march 2013 over the corresponding period of previous year, Jammu emerges as leading district by recording 35.49% growth, followed by Udhampur with 34.35%. Samba, Bandipora and Ganderbal are the 3rd, 4th and 5th topper districts achieving 22.87%, 22.40% and 22.16% growth in deposits respectively. Relatively negative growth of -6% in aggregate deposits was observed in Srinagar district. The next 2 districts showing low growth performance in deposits are Doda (9.11%) and Ramban (11.56%). Similarly in the bank credit off take share of Srinagar district stood at 28.25% followed by Jammu district with 26.79%, the

remaining less than ½(44.96%) credit is shared jointly by 20 districts. In the distribution of bank credit, Kishtwar district is placed at the bottom claiming only 0.54 % share. The other 5 districts receiving less credit are Kargil (0.55%) Ramban (0.65%) Doda (0.94%), Poonch (0.99%) and Leh (1.12%). The share of lower level 6 districts put together is less than 5 % ( 4.79%). Shopian emerges to be leading district in recording rapid increase of 71.21% in bank credit followed by Kargil with 41.03 %. In fact over 30% rate of growth in credit off take also has been recorded regarding other six districts namely: Leh (35.66%),Kishtwar (34.84%) Kathua (34.62%) Kulgam (34.19%) Budgam (31.90%) and Samba (31.31%). Below State level growth of 24.24% in credit off-take was noticed regarding 10 districts and below 20% rate of growth was performed by districts Bandipora (16.76%), Srinagar (19.42%) and Udhampur (19.94%).

### **Credit deposit ratio**

15.14 With 71.21% growth in credits against 20.96% growth in deposits, credit- deposit ratio in case of Shopian district was as high as 86.29% followed distantly by Pulwama district showing 59.73% growth as on march, 2013. Other 4 districts which recorded more than 50 % CDR as on march, 2013 were Samba with 53.69%, Baramulla (53.04%), Budgam (51.36%) and Ganderbal (50.98%).Kishtwar ranks last district with CDR of 17.38%, the last but one district with lowest CDR is Poonch with a figure of 17.43% .Except 4 districts all other 18 districts recorded improvement in CDR as on march, 2013 when compared with the corresponding period of previous year. Praiseworthy improvement has been made by Shopian district showing increase of over 25% in CDR. Conversely it is district Ganderbal, Bandipora, Jammu and Udhampur which have registered fall in CDR when compared with previous year. District wise information regarding bank branches, advances and deposits is provided in table no.1 in the statistical supplement.

### **Priority Sector lending**

15.15 Distribution of outstanding advances of financial institutions to priority sector is given in table No 5. The quantum of outstanding credit to priority sector increased from Rs.3880.84 crore as on march, 2012 to Rs.4918.14 crore ending March, 2013. In percentage terms, it increased by 26.73%. As against a target amount of Rs 3635.97 crore the achievements were Rs. 3880.84 crore ending march 2012 exceeding the target by 7%. However, the overall achievements regarding priority sector were 81 % as on 31-3-2013 with highest 99%, in agriculture sector. As on 31-3-2012 highest achievements were made in case of housing sector with 273% followed by 108% achievements in respect of agriculture and lowest rate of 45% was regarding education. Sectoral details of priority sector lending are as under:-

#### **1) Agriculture:-**

15.16 To sustain the growth in agriculture, credit plays a crucial role. The quantum of agriculture credit increased from Rs.929.16 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1758.63 crore ending march, 2013 i.e. by 89.27 % benefitting 266419 farmers. This is quite impressive performance considering the overall bank credit for priority sector. More importantly in

the total outstanding credit for priority sector, highest share belongs to agriculture sector. Crop loan constitutes 17.95% of total priority sector credit and 50.21% of agriculture credit. The share of agriculture credit has increased by 11.82% when compared with the previous year.

**2) Micro and small enterprise:-**

15.17 Credit for micro and small enterprises constitutes 2nd highest share in the priority sector lending with 35.08% amounting Rs.1725.34 crore covering 55121 beneficiaries. 80% achievements were made under MSE sector registering 24.86% growth over 2011-12 credit figures.

**3) Micro credit:-**

15.18 Out of the outstanding priority sector credit 9.04% is the share of micro credit as on 31-3-2013 .The share of micro credit is almost same at it was ending march, 2012. Against 73% achievements as on 31-3-2012, the achievements were only 57 percent at the end of fiscal 2012-13.Micro credit has been dispersed to 20857 beneficiaries. Outstanding credit of this sub-sector registered growth of 26.88% over previous year.

**4) Education:-**

15.19 Credit flow of education sector has risen by 16.19% ending march 2013 over the corresponding period of previous year. Share of this sector was 1.74% in 2011-12 and this figure for 2012-13 was 1.6%. As against targeted amount of Rs208.10 crore 38% achievement was posted covering 4556 beneficiaries ending 3/2013.

**5) Housing:-**

15.20 The share of housing credit has dwindled from 29.68% as on 31-3-2012 to 18.52% ending 3/2013.The achievements of this sector were recorded at 77% as on 31-3-2013 as compared to 273% in 2011-12. The number of beneficiaries under housing sector were 32723 and the credit lending decreased by Rs. 240.87 crore registering negative growth of about -21% as on 31-3-2013 over previous year.

Priority sector	2011-12				2012-13				Percentage share in out – standing credit		Growth (%)
	Targets		Achievements		Targets		Achievements		2011-12	2012-13	
	A/C No	Amount	A/C No	Amount	A/C No	Amount	A/C No	Amount			
1.Agriculture	139669	858.91	69853	929.16 (108)	210675	1771.85	266419	1758.63 (99)	23.94	35.76	89.27
Crop loan out of agriculture	89126	347.86	34690	271.96 (78)	141876	777.46	215373	882.94 (114)	7.01	17.95	224.66
2. Micro & small enterprises	59588	1726.71	41996	1381.81 (80)	71728	2147.62	55121	1725.34 (80)	35.61	35.08	24.86
3.Micro credit	26031	477.84	19752	350.53 (73)	40845	777.46	20857	444.74 (57)	9.03	9.04	26.88



4. Education	4700	151.33	4096	67.69 (45)	6447	208.1	4556	78.65 (38)	1.74	1.6	16.19
5. Housing	8930	421.18	43483	1151.65 (273)	24607	1189.47	32723	910.78 (77)	29.68	18.52	(-) 20.92
<b>Total Priority sector</b>	<b>238918</b>	<b>3636</b>	<b>179180</b>	<b>3880.84 (107)</b>	<b>354302</b>	<b>6094.5</b>	<b>379676</b>	<b>4918.14 (81)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26.73</b>

Note: - Figures in brackets indicate percentage achievements. (-) Indicates minus

#### Annual credit plan 2013-14.

15.21 Reserve Bank of India introduced Service Area Approach for making credit available in every village of India. Under this approach, district is the unit of service area. Lead bank of every district has been identified to co-ordinate with govt. offices, banks and other stake holders for undertaking planning and formulation of annual district credit plan. The size of annual credit plan for the year 2013-14 has been fixed at Rs.16322.69 crore spread over 7.81 lakh beneficiaries comprising of Rs.10142.47 crore for priority sector and Rs.6180.22 crore for non-priority sector. In the annual credit plan 2013-14 leading private sector banks emerge to be the front line bank group, contributing 62.65% credit, followed by public sector banks with 24.45%, regional rural bank is the 3rd major bank group with 9.06% and 3.82% is the share of co-operative banks. Apart from this, meager share of 0.02% credit is stipulated to be supplied by SFC during the year 2013-14. Moreover, share of priority sector amounts to 62.14% while as 37.86% credit is being expanded in the non-priority sector. Agency wise annual credit plan for the year 2013-14 is abstracted numerically here under.

Agency	Priority Sector		Non- Priority Sector		Total		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Share in amount (%)
Public sector banks.	137801	2248.51	33370	1741.97	171171	3990.48	24.45
Private sector banks.	324835	6139.38	109834	4087.13	434669	10226.51	62.65
Regional rural banks.	97540	1254.33	16983	223.77	114523	1478.10	9.06
Co-operative banks.	53233	496.45	7558	127.35	60791	623.80	3.82
SFC.	80	3.8	-	-	80	3.80	0.02
Total.	613489	10142.47	167745	6180.22	781234	16322.69	100.00
% age share	78.53	62.14	21.47	37.86	100.00		

#### Sectoral breakup of Annual credit plan (2013-14)

15.22 Sectoral details of annual credit plan 2013-14 are summarised below:-

##### a) Agriculture and allied activities: -

15.23 Credit to agriculture is essential for invigorating agricultural sector. The flow of institutional credit to agriculture and allied activities has increased after the

implementation of bank nationalization and financial liberalization policies in India. The commercial banks contribute to the majority share of institutional credit to agriculture. In the annual credit plan for 2013-14, an amount of Rs3212.98 crore is targeted for agriculture and allied activities constituting 19.68% of the total plan size. The commercial banks are to contribute the maximum share i.e. 93.31% out of the total amount stipulated under this sector and remaining share of 6.69%, by the central and state co-operative banks. The achievements as on September, 2013 reveal that Rs.1094.74 crore have been expended to 93746 beneficiaries. In percentage terms, the achievements were 23.93% (Physical) and 34.07% (financial). The crop loan which forms part of agriculture credit recorded 31.84% financial achievements ending September, 2013.

**b) Micro and small enterprises:-**

15.24 An amount of Rs. 3572.86 crore is the share of micro and small enterprise constituting 21.89 percent of the ACP for 2013-14. Out of this amount, maximum share is to be contributed by Private sector banks with 53.36%, followed by 29.38% share of public sector banks, 12.76% by regional rural banks and the remaining 4.5% amount by co-operative banks and SFC jointly. Under this sector, 31.62% financial achievements are registered as on September, 2013 by providing credit of Rs.1129.65 crore benefiting 43317 A/cs.

**c) Education: -**

15.25 Under this sector Rs 417.52 crore is the credit flow in the ACP for 2013-14 constituting only 2.56%. As on September, 2013, Rs. 53.46 crore were provided to 3335 beneficiaries achieving 12.80 % and 30.55% achievements against the targets in financial and physical terms respectively.

**d) Housing: -**

15.26 Housing sector claims 12.50% of the annual credit plan for 2013-14 with an amount of Rs2040.33 crore. Out of this amount, 74.34% credit is targeted to be provided by private sector banks and the rest 25.66% to be supplied by other agencies jointly. 32.11% (financial) and 75.31% (physical) achievements have been recorded in this sector during the reference period.

**e) Others: -**

15.27 Sectors categorized as others constitute 5.51% of the annual credit plan for 2013-14 with an amount of 898.77 crore. Out of this targeted amount, maximum share of 66.53% is being contributed by the private sector banks. Ending September, 2013, 35.34% achievements were made with Rs.317.66 crore advances benefitting 14172 A/Cs.

15.28 As on September 2013, overall achievement of the ACP, 2013-14 were 30.25% (Physical) and 34.35% (financial). The corresponding figures under priority sector were 29.26% and 32.05% as compared to 33.88% and 38.13% under non priority sector in physical and financial terms respectively. Sectoral break up of ACP 2013-14 is given here under numerically.

<b>Table No 7 :- Sectoral breakup of Annual Credit Plan 2013-14 –viz-a-viz achievements</b> (Amount in crore Rs.)							
A. Priority Sector	Targets			Achievements as on September 2013		% age achievements	
	No.	Amount	% age share	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Agriculture and allied activities	391773	3212.98	19.68	93746	1094.74	23.93	34.07
Crop loan out of agriculture	286174	1899.18	11.64	64693	604.79	22.61	31.84
Micro & small enterprises	134362	3572.86	21.89	43317	1129.65	32.24	31.62
Education	10916	417.52	2.56	3335	53.46	30.55	12.80
Housing	33124	2040.33	12.50	24947	655.21	75.31	32.11
Others	43314	898.77	5.51	14172	317.66	32.72	35.34
Total priority sector	613489	10142.46	62.14	179517	3250.72	29.26	32.05
B. Non priority sector	167745	6180.22	37.86	56837	2356.77	33.88	38.13
Total A+B	781234	16322.69	100.00	236354	5607.49	30.25	34.35

15.29 Bank group wise achievements as on September, 2013, indicate highest achievements of 41.83 % recorded by private sector banks by credit expansion of Rs.4277.49 crore. While all agencies of commercial banks jointly made financial achievements of 34.80%, this figure for cooperative banks was 23.32 % and 18.16 % regarding SFC. Following table depicts position in figures:-

<b>Table No 8: Bank-wise breakup of Annual Credit Plan 2013-14 and achievements 9/2013</b> (Rs. in crore )						
Bank group	Targets		Achievements		% age achievements	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Public sector banks	171171	3990.48	31628	883.62	18.48	22.14
Private sector banks	434669	10226.51	166795	4277.49	38.37	41.83
Regional rural banks	114523	1478.10	25756	300.20	22.49	20.31
Total Commercial banks	720363	15695.09	224179	5461.31	31.12	34.80
Centre/State cooperative banks	60791	623.80	12169	145.49	20.02	23.32
Others (SFC)	80	3.80	6	0.69	7.50	18.16
Total All	781234	16322.69	236354	5607.49	30.25	34.35

15.30 Analysis of annual credit plan across the districts of the state indicates that highest share of 27.69% is scheduled to be dispersed in Jammu district followed by Srinagar with 20.13%. The 3rd major district at a long distance is Baramulla having 7.53% share. It is also interesting to note that less than 1% credit is targeted to be dispersed each in 3 districts viz kargil (0.78%) Kishthwar (0.80%) and Ramban (0.83%). As on September, 2013, highest financial achievements in percentage terms were registered regarding Budgam district amounting to 56.08% followed by Kathua with 52.17%.

Financial achievements in other districts are ranging between 48.64% for the next major district Anantnag and 18.86%, lowest in Rajouri district. Annual credit plan with district-wise details is given in table No 2 of the Statistical supplement.

### **Financial Inclusion**

15.31 Financial inclusion is a flagship programme started by the Reserve Bank of India to bring people under the ambit of proper financial inclusion. It is an established fact that without access to formal finance at an affordable cost, inclusive growth is not possible. In order to provide credit to the productive sector, which has the potential for employment generation, the Reserve Bank has taken a host of initiatives, including revising the priority sector lending guidelines. It is providing credit through multiple channels viz involving Self Help Groups(SHG) and micro finance institutions(MFIS), expanding the scope of the business correspondence (BC) model, simplifying procedures and processes for micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and adopting information and communication technology(ICT) solutions for greater outreach and lower transaction costs. Financial inclusion is the top priority of Policy makers today to achieve inclusive growth and that cannot happen without ensuring banking services at affordable costs to the weaker sections of the society.

15.32 Though the banking services in the state are showing a rapid growth sizeable population particularly, weaker and disadvantaged sections of the society and low income groups remain excluded from the opportunities and services provided by banks. As a result of which the gains of the rapid growth witnessed in the economy, do not reach to the population in an equitable manner. Although the banking sector expanded the branch network significantly but the inequalities in banking services still exist. Some districts are historically better served by the banks, however; the banking development in some districts is lagging far behind in the district comparison. The inequalities in the availability of banking services can be found by applying some appropriate indicators as analyzed here under.

- i) Average population per bank:- Dependence of population varied between 4 and 14 thousand people as on march, 2013. The top 5 ranks regarding average population per bank branch are occupied by Jammu, Leh, Samba, Kargil and Srinagar districts. On the other hand the relatively poor served 15 districts are above the state average of 8 thousand.
- ii) Average area per bank branch:- As against state average of 61.90 sq. Kms. 4 districts are better served where one branch on an average is available below or equal to 10 sq. kms. of area i.e., Jammu (6.73 sq.km.) Ganderbal (7.19 sq. kms) Kulgam (8.91 sq.km) and Srinagar (10.42 sq.km) on the other side in 3 districts, 1 branch has to cover more than 190 sq.Kms. i.e. in Leh, Kargil and Doda.
- iii) Credit deposit ratio: - This is the most important indicator in the bank business. The credit deposit ratio varied between 17.38% to 86.29% as on march, 2013. The best performer 6 districts in terms of CDR are Shopian, Pulwama, Samba, Baramulla, Budgam and Ganderbal having more than 50% CDR. At the other end of the

spectrum are 5 districts having below or equal to 20% CDR like, Kishtwar, Poonch, Kargil, Leh and Doda.

- iv) The per capita advances varied between Rs. 51726 and Rs. 4649. The top level 5 districts in respect of per capita advances are Srinagar, Jammu Samba, leh and Shopian and the bottom level 5 districts on this account are Poonch, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar and Rajouri.
- v) Per capita deposits are varying between Rs. 1, 44207 and Rs.14566. Top 3 districts are having per capita deposits more than 1 Lakh i.e. Jammu, Srinagar, and Leh and the bottom level 5 districts with per capita deposits of less than 20,000 are Kupwara, Budgam Bandipora, Kulgam, and shopian.
- vi) One more important indicator which clears tremendous inequalities, is percentage of households availing banking services. As per provisional results of census 2011, out of 100 households, 30 are not availing any banking service in the State. This indicator varies between 53.1% and 12.7% households. The toper 5 districts on this account are Leh, Samba, Srinagar, Jammu and Doda and the 5 districts where more than 45% households are not availing any banking service are Bandipora, Kulgam, Kupwara ,Budgam and Shopian. It is pertinent to mention that even among the topper districts there are huge variations in terms of all indicators. The following table provides 6 banking indicators.

District	Average per branch		per capita (Rs)		Credit deposit ratio (%)	%age of households availing banking services 2011(P)
	Area (sq.km)	Population ( persons)	Credits	Deposits		
Anantnag	33.09	10759	9659	22915	42.15	62.3
Kulgam	8.91	9368	8776	17772	49.38	48.3
Pulwama	17.52	9523	14374	24067	59.73	66.3
Shopian	11.56	10366	16502	19123	86.29	54.1
Srinagar	10.42	6768	51726	109845	47.09	83.7
Ganderbal	7.19	8866	11823	23193	50.98	60.3
Budgam	20.01	11612	8231	16025	51.36	53.9
Baramulla	30.31	7474	14345	27046	53.04	67.1
Bandipora	11.50	13816	7783	16202	48.04	46.9
Kupwara	30.50	11911	6384	14566	43.82	50.2
Leh	1371.67	4571	19259	101881	18.93	87.3
Kargil	638.00	6628	8907	48789	18.26	77.3
Jammu	6.73	4504	40236	144207	27.90	83.5
Samba	14.82	5402	29634	55199	53.69	85.2
Udhampur	38.22	8372	9254	35780	25.86	72.3

Reasi	41.93	8087	9679	37183	26.03	74.1
Kathua	28.43	7288	14687	39653	37.04	77.3
Doda	198.04	9617	5099	25206	20.23	77.5
Kishtwar	74.73	10920	5272	30325	17.38	76.4
Ramban	49.22	11179	5062	23565	21.48	72.7
Rajouri	40.46	10534	6241	27216	22.93	65.0
Poonch	47.83	14383	4649	26676	17.43	69.0
J&K	61.90	8023	17915	49067	36.51	70.0
<i>P=Provisional</i>						

15.33 There is thus huge disparity between the financial services accessible and provided to different districts in the state. There is, therefore, need to accelerate spread of banking services in the less performing districts to make them compatible with rest of the state. This tardy progress in banking development in these districts may, however, be attributed to the geographical peculiarities also. Banking sector is taking effective steps by formulating specific programmes for enhancing its presence in the remote and far flung areas in order to achieve the objective of financial inclusion. The main objective of financial inclusion is to extend financial services to the hitherto uncovered population. Financial inclusion has a key role in the financial sector and is an important determinant of inclusive growth.

15.34 Knowing that financial inclusion has a definite link with economic development, Institutional agencies are venturing to reach the dispersed and hitherto uncovered households for providing them financial services. A plethora of initiatives have been taken for dispensation of credit plan. It is interesting to understand the progress achieved by banks in the field of financial inclusion. Following are few remarkable steps in this direction:-

- 1) As on 31.03.2013, 786 villages with population > 2000 have been covered through banking outlets. Against the target of 795 villages with population > 2000 for 2013-14, 789 villages were covered through banking outlets as on September, 2013, achieving 99.25% of the target.
- 2) 1188 villages with < 2000 population were covered through banking outlets as on 31st march, 2013. During the year 2013-14, against the target of 1397 villages with < 2000 population fixed by SLBC, 2095 villages were covered as on September, 2013, thus exceeding the target by 50 %. Following schedule can be sighted in this regard:-

Particulars	Ending march 2013	Targets for 2013-14	Achievement as on sept. 2013	Achievement (%)
1. No of banking outlets in villages with population > 2000	786	795	789	99.25
2. No of banking outlets in villages with	1188	1397	2095	149.96

population < 2000				
Total	1974	2192	2884	131.57

### Technological Developments

15.35 Information technology is one of the most important facilitators for the transformation of the Indian banking industry in terms of its transaction processing as well as for various other internal systems and processes. The various technological platforms used by banks for the conduct of their day to day operations, their manner of reporting and the way in which interbank transactions and clearing is affected today has evolved substantially over the years.

15.36 The technological evolution of the Indian banking industry has been largely directed by the various committees set up by the RBI and the government of India to review the implementation of technological change. The opening up of the Indian economy in 1991 almost correspond with the worldwide internet revolution which doubly impacted the Indian private and public sector banks that were still stuck in old ways of functioning . Once Indian IT Companies started booming, it was just a matter of time before Indian Banks wholeheartedly embraced technology. This paved the way for business process automation in banking, which enhanced customer service, reduced manpower costs and increased profitability. The Reserve Bank of India , India`s Central Bank, not to be left behind , played its part in this transformation journey, by issuing regulations and recommendations on banking mechanization and computerization. Establishment of computerized inter-connectivity across bank branches, Electronic Clearing Service (ECS),Real Time Gross Settlement(RTGS), National Electronic Fund Transfer(NEFT) were all significant landmarks in the banking technology revolution. The automation was further fueled with setting up of New Generation Private Sector Banks which took the initiative right from the start of business. The older Banks followed the initiative and this started a race of achieving 100% computerization in banking.

### Important Milestones:-

15.37 The process of computerization marked the beginning of all technological initiatives in the banking system. The major technological development in banking sector has been Core Banking Solution (CBS) which enabled customers to operate their accounts and avail of banking services from any branch of bank on CBS network, regardless of where the customer maintains his/her account. The customer is no more the customer of a branch as he becomes the banks customer. Thus CBS enhances customer conveniences through, Any-where, Any- time banking. Thus there has been a noticeable shift from traditional (branch banking) to channel based banking. Introduction of ATMs provided customers with anytime access to their money.

15.38 The credit and Debit cards by enabling cashless transactions unleashed a revolution in the banking world. Affordable technology infrastructure like cheap, small but powerful computers and other gadgets and higher `internet bandwidth at lower costs facilitated easy access to banking products and effortless banking transactions, Call center and phone banking services further added to customer convenience.

15.39 The next noteworthy milestone was the introduction of mobile banking. The launch of smart phones further facilitated this service. Apart from this IT enabled services both branch based as well as channel based are being offered within the banking umbrella in India at present. The channel based delivery like ATMs, Mobile Banking and e-banking on the other hand have ensured delivery of banking services round the clock.

15.40 Use of technology in expanding banking is one of the key focus areas of banks. The banks are using information Technology(IT) not only to improve their internal processes but also to increase facilities and services to their customers. Efficient use of technology has facilitated accurate and timely management of the increased transaction volume of banks that comes with larger customer base. By designing and offering simple, safe and secure technology, banks reach the doorsteps of customer with delight of customer satisfaction.

### **Automatic Teller Machines (ATMS)**

15.41 ATMs were introduced to the Indian banking industry in the early 1990's, initiated by foreign banks. ATM technology was used as a means to overcome the lack of strong branch network by reaching out to the customers at a lower initial and transaction costs and offering hassle free services. Since then innovations in ATM technology have come a long way and customers receptiveness has also increased many fold. Public sector banks have also joined the race for expansion of ATM networks. Development of ATM networks is not only leveraged for lowering in transaction costs, but also an effective marketing channel resource. Over the years, there has been a dramatic improvement in the ATMs. At all India, the number of ATMs increased from 95686 as on 31-03-2012 to 114014 ending march, 2013 posting sharp increase of about 19.15%. In the ATMs share of Nationalised banks including IDBI is the highest i.e. 32.50%, followed by 31.17% share of new public sector banks, State bank of India and its associates is the third major bank group with 28.58% share. Old private sector banks, emerged to be first bank group by registering sharp increase of 31.11% in number of ATMs as on ending March, 2013 over previous year. ATMs of foreign banks have scaled down by -10.82% during the reference period. Following table provides statistical information regarding ATMs in India:-

<b>Table No 11: Number of ATMS – India as on march</b>				
<b>Bank Group.</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%age share in 2013</b>	<b>Growth (%)</b>
Foreign banks	1414	1261	1.11	(-)10.82
Nationalized banks including IDBI	31050	37061	32.50	19.36
New private sector banks	30308	35535	31.17	17.25
Old Private sector banks	5771	7566	6.64	31.10
SBI and its Associates	27143	32591	28.58	20.07
Regional rural banks	-	-	-	-
Total	95686	114014	100.00	19.15
- = Indicates not available.				

15.42 Automating processes enable banks to conduct transactions faster at lower cost per transaction and in more dispersed locations that branch staff can do. Installation of



ATMs handle multiple transactions and reduces cost of opening the bank branches and providing staff in remote rural areas.

15.43 The J&K is almost witnessing the same trend in the expansion of ATMs. Alone J&K Bank's ATMs recorded 20.67% growth as on 31-3-2013 over the corresponding period of previous year. It is pertinent to mention that the number of ATMs of J&K Bank increased from 508 in 2011-12 to 613 in 2012-13. The share of ATMs of the bank inside the state is 88.74% and outside state, it is 11.26% as on 31-03-2013.

#### **Kisan Credit Card Scheme**

15.44 The Kisan credit card (KCC) is pioneering credit delivery system for providing adequate, timely, cost effective and hassle free credit support to farmers under single window with flexible and simplified procedure. The KCC scheme was launched in the state in 1998-99. In the beginning the disbursement under this scheme was confined to short term credits. Subsequently, long-term loans are being sanctioned under this scheme. Since the inception of the scheme cumulative number of KCCs sanctioned was 6.35 lakh and the amount sanctioned was Rs.3339.79 crore. In the number of cards, scheduled commercial banks sanctioned 5.62 lakhs and co-operative banks, 0.73 lakh sharing 88.57% and 11.43%, respectively. Similarly, 95.68% loans were sanctioned by SCBs and the remaining 4.32% by co-operative banks.. In both KCCs as well as loans sanctioned, share of private sector banks was highest i.e. 50.65% regarding cases and 62.61% in loans sanctioned. As on 31st March, 2013 banking system disbursed an amount of Rs.1907.60 crore to 4.61 lakh KCC holders. In the number of cases and amount disbursed, again share of private sector banks is maximum viz 55.41 % (cases) and 56.95% (amount disbursed). Regional rural banks claim lowest share in cases disbursed (14.01%) and central/state co-operative banks has lowest share in amount disbursed (6.81%). However, when the indicator number of cases and amount disbursed as percentage of cases/amount sanctioned is applied, public sector banks rank first in cases disbursed with 91.81% followed by co-operative banks with 89.23% while as private sector banks disbursed 79.41% cases. Similarly in the amount disbursed as percentage of amount sanctioned co-operative banks with 90.04% is the major agency followed by public sector banks with 84.69% as compared to overall figure of 57.12%. Numerical information on KCCs can be sighted in following table:-

Agency	Cumulative position (Amount in crores Rs.)					
	Cases sanctioned		Cases disbursed		Disbursement as %age of sanctions	
	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount
Public sector banks	82968 (13.07)	346.32 (10.37)	76177 (16.53)	293.31 (15.38)	91.81	84.69
Private sector banks	321503 (50.65)	2090.96 (62.61)	255313 (55.41)	1086.36 (56.95)	79.41	51.96
Regional rural banks	157703 (24.85)	758.27 (22.70)	64531 (14.01)	398.06 (20.86)	40.92	52.50
SCBs(i+ii+iii)	562174 (88.57)	3195.55 (95.68)	396021 (85.95)	1777.73 (93.19)	70.44	55.63

<b>Table No 12: Agency wise Kisan Credit Cards (31-3-2013)</b>						
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Cumulative position (Amount in crores Rs.)</b>					
	<b>Cases sanctioned</b>		<b>Cases disbursed</b>		<b>Disbursement as %age of sanctions</b>	
	<b>A/C</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>A/C</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>A/C</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Central/state Cooperative banks	72536 (11.43)	144.24 (4.32)	64727 (14.05)	129.87 (6.81)	89.23	90.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>634710</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>3339.79</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>460748</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1907.60</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>72.59</b>	<b>57.12</b>

*Note:-Figures in brackets indicate percentage share in total*

15.45 At all India, the number of KCCs have increased to 129.82 lakh as on 31-03-2013 from 117.60 lakh ending 2011-12, registering growth of 10.39 %. In the number of KCCs, commercial banks have a contribution of 63.49% followed by 20.73% share of co-operative banks and 15.78% cards are contributed by regional rural banks. In J&K, KCCs sanctioned have shown phenomenal increase during 2012-13. The number of cards increased from 124365 as on march 2012 to 634710 ending 2012-13, registering more than 5 fold increase during the reference period.

#### **Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)**

15.46 The out-standing NPAs of banks stood at Rs.1216.75 crore as on march 2013 as compared to Rs.915.75 crore for the corresponding period of previous year registering significant growth of 32.87 % .The NPAs of regional rural banks recorded more than 4 fold increase as on march 2013, over the corresponding figures of previous year. NPAs of commercial banks when put together have risen by more than 35 % as on march, 2013, while as that of cooperative banks NPAs, comparatively low rate of increase has been noticed.

15.47 When the indicator outstanding NPAs of banks as percentage of bank advances is applied the ratio is 5.17% as on march, 2013 against the corresponding figure of 4.83% of previous year. This ratio is much higher regarding central/state cooperative banks at 18.29 % followed by 10.60% in case of public sector banks. Private sector bank's NPAs amount to 2.74% of outstanding credits of the bank and decelerated by 0.07% as on 31st march 2013 over the previous year. Regional rural bank's NPAs have increased to 6.31% over the previous year. Following table substantiates the position:-

<b>Table No 13 : Outstanding NPAs of banks as on march 2012 &amp; 2013(Rs in crore)</b>							
<b>Bank group</b>	<b>Advances</b>		<b>NPAs outstanding</b>			<b>NPA as % age of advances</b>	
	<b>3/2012</b>	<b>3/2013</b>	<b>3/2012</b>	<b>3/2013</b>	<b>Variation %</b>	<b>3/2012</b>	<b>3/2013</b>
i)Public sector banks	4134.98	4928.99	392.43	522.24	33.08	9.49	10.60
ii)Private sector banks	13004.43	16504.91	365.64	452.06	23.64	2.81	2.74
iii)Regional rural banks	943.87	1172.38	16.67	73.99	343.85	1.77	6.31
SCBS (i+ii+iii)	18083.28	22606.28	774.74	1048.29	35.31	4.28	4.64

Centre/State cooperative banks	865.66	920.81	141.01	168.46	19.47	16.29	18.29
(SFC)	-	15.23	-	-	-	-	-
Total All	18948.94	23542.32 (24.24%)	915.75	1216.75	32.87%	4.83	5.17
<i>Note:- Figure in brackets indicate growth in percent</i>							

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# National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

# 16

## National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

16.1 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It also has the mandate to support all other economic activities in rural areas including strengthening of infrastructure, promoting integrated and sustainable rural development and secure prosperity of rural areas. In discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity, NABARD is entrusted with i) providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas, ii) bringing about or promoting institutional development and, iii) evaluating, monitoring and inspecting the Client banks. NABARD continued to support various innovative initiatives in addition to the ongoing banking activities.

### Development and Promotional Initiatives of NABARD

#### Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

16.2 Development of rural infrastructure is imperative for agriculture and sustainable economic growth for improving the quality of life. To address the critical infrastructural gaps in the rural areas, Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) was instituted in NABARD during 1995-96. The main objective of the RIDF is to provide loans to the state Governments and state owned corporations enabling them to complete the rural infrastructure projects.

16.3 The broad categories of projects covered under the RIDF are as under:-

- a) **Agriculture and allied sectors** : These include irrigation projects, soil conservation, flood protection, watershed, reclamation of water logged areas, animal husbandry, plantation and horticulture, seed agriculture and horticulture farms, forest development, market yards, godowns, marketing infrastructure, infrastructure for Information Technology in rural areas etc.
- b) **Social sector**: Social sector projects include drinking water, public health institutions, infrastructure for rural education etc.
- c) **Rural connectivity**: The projects under this sub sector include rural roads and rural bridges.

**Funding**: The financial assistance under RIDF for the various infrastructural projects had begun with sanction of 11 projects involving an overall allocation of Rs. 614.92 lakh during 1995-96. The tranche-wise sanction of projects and the details of financial allocation and disbursements are indicated in table I. Thus at the end of March, 2013, against total 4710 projects (RIDF-I to XVIII) cumulative sanctions and disbursements were Rs.433857.72 lakh and Rs. 338733.00 lakh respectively.

<b>Table No. 1: Tranche-wise sanctions and disbursements (as on 31.03.2013)</b> (Rs. in Lakh)			
Tranche	No. of projects	NABARD Loan	
		Sanctions	Disbursements
RIDF-I*	10	614.92	603.85
RIDF-II	1	805.67	57.41
RIDF-III	164	3594.71	2380.37
RIDF-IV	88	10746.6	10341.65
RIDF-V	132	11088.38	10941.27
RIDF-VI	176	16152.26	15450.94
RIDF-VII#	2039	21679.95	20675.77
RIDF-VIII**	118	17563.85	15798.43
RIDF-IX	155	15381.9	14710.88
RIDF-X	11	4737.7	4706.60
RIDF-XI	91	7955.27	7955.27
RIDF-XII*	252	45211.13	43589.97
RIDF-XIII*	362	55477.08	49412.05
RIDF-XIV*	192	32581.52	29259.20
RIDF- XV*	328	62767.54	48709.97
RIDF- XVI*	357	89800.52	49836.05
RIDF XVII^	144	14588.05	6819.53
RIDF XVIII	90	23916.34	7483.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>433857.72</b>	<b>338733.00</b>

not

\*Does include

projects withdrawn/deleted. Details are as under:

1. 01 Project each of RIDF I have been withdrawn
2. 02 projects from RIDF XII have been withdrawn by the State Govt
3. 20 projects from RIDF XIII have been withdrawn by the State Govt
4. 07 projects from RIDF XIV have been deleted based on request from the State Govt.
5. 06 projects from RIDF XV have been withdrawn by the State Govt
6. 03 projects from RIDF XVI have been withdrawn by the State Govt.

# included 1860 school rooms in erstwhile 14 districts of J&K

\*\*22 individual PHC projects (Sub-district-wise) under RIDF VIII were merged into 9 PHC Project district-wise

^04 projects further sanctioned under RIDF XVII

### Sectoral breakup of RIDF projects

16.4 The sector wise details of projects for which NABARD has sanctioned and disbursed loan are given in table no 2. The table revealed that out of 4710 sanctioned projects share of social sector projects is 47.98% followed by 41.15% share of roads and bridges. Similarly in the NABARD's cumulative sanctioned amount of Rs.433857.71 lakh more than ¾th amount viz 77.72% is claimed by rural roads and bridges sector, the share

of Irrigation account for 7.75 percent , while as 10.77 percent and 3.76 percent sanctioned amount belonged to social sector and Agri related sectors respectively. Similarly out of cumulative NABARD loan disbursement of Rs. 338733.00 lakh, 79.48 % has been disbursed in roads & bridges sector, and the remaining 20.52 percent loan disbursed collectively in the other three sectors.

**Table No. 2: Sector wise Cumulative no. of projects sanctioned and Loans disbursed under RIDF as on 31.03.2013**

Sector	No. of Projects	Amount in Lakh Rs.	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed
<b>Irrigation Sector</b>			
Minor Irrigation	343	29328.96	21930.02
Medium Irrigation	3	1551.31	1163.21
Ongoing Major Irrigation	1	2757.46	2265.30
<b>sub total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>33637.73</b>	<b>25358.53</b>
<b>Rural Roads and Bridges</b>			
Roads	1677	296798.78	238059.75
Bridges	261	40400.05	31183.32
<b>sub total</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>337198.83</b>	<b>269243.08</b>
<b>Social Sector</b>			
Rural Drinking Water Supply	283	28520.66	18874.16
Infrastructure for Rural Education Institutions &	1860	3183.56	2414.00
Public Health Institutions	117	15017.39	10655.05
<b>sub total</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>46721.61</b>	<b>31943.21</b>
<b>Agri Related Sector</b>			
Flood protection	52	10774.80	8574.64
Animal Husbandry/Seep Husbandry	79	2299.10	1535.58
Others W/S /Agriculture/Horticulture Farms/RMY	34	3225.65	2077.97
<b>sub total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>16299.55</b>	<b>12188.19</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>433857.72</b>	<b>338733.00</b>

### **Economic and Social Benefits of RIDF Projects**

16.5 The completed projects under RIDF realize the economic and social benefits in terms of creation of additional irrigation potential, generation of additional employment for the rural people, all weather connectivity/ improved connectivity to villages marketing centers and improvement in quality of life through better facilities viz education, health and drinking water supply.

16.6 The sector wise benefits generated since the inception of RIDF are highlighted below.

1. Agriculture Sector: Irrigation potential of 61573.68 hectares has been created. The increase in irrigation potential would help to augment agricultural production and productivity. Apart from this achievements regarding soil conservation (flood protection) were 12748 hectares as on March, 2013.
2. In the rural roads and bridges sector, 11784.12 km road length has been

constructed.

3. In other sectors, 50054 students were benefitted apart from providing water supply facility to 11.31 lakh people. Moreover, 16.14 lakh people were benefitted by providing health care facilities etc. Table No. 3 given below provides numerical information on the benefits that accrued from RIDF projects as on December 2013.

Sr No.	Sector	Projects Sanctioned	Benefits Realised
1	Agriculture Sector		
(i)	Irrigation	347	61573.68 ha
(ii)	Soil Conservation ( Flood protection)	52	12748 ha
2	Road & Bridges	1938	11784.12Km
3	Social Sector		
(i)	Schools	1,860	50,054 students
(ii)	Rural Drinking Water Supply	283	11,31,244 souls
4	Others	230	16.14 lakh souls
	Total	4,710	

## Credit Planning

### Credit Plan for 2013-14 and Perspective Plan for 2014-15

#### Total Credit Potential under Priority Sector

16.7 Availability of institutional credit by financial institutions for exploiting the credit potential under agriculture and rural development sectors is extremely important. In order to provide meaningful link between development and credit planning for supporting agriculture and rural development, NABARD prepares Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLP) on annual basis for each district of the state. Keeping in view the sector-wise available natural resources, physical infrastructure, plans of the State Government, infrastructure gaps and human resources in the district. The credit potential for J&K State envisaged in various sectors by NABARD on the basis of PLPs during the years 2013-14 and perspective plan for 2014-15 vis-à-vis achievements for 2012-13 is given as under in Table no.4:

Sector	2012-13				Potential Link Credit Plan Estimates	
	Potential Link Credit Plan Estimates	Ground Level Credit Targets	Achievements 2012-13	Achievements in %	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Agriculture</b>	107398.96	177185.07	175862.92	99.25	253811.00	461376.57
<b>Non-Farm Sector / MSME</b>	97446.09	292507.77	217008.19	74.18	234569.00	287737.36
<b>Other Priority Sector</b>	213153.65	139757.41	98942.87	70.79	335670.00	488630.7
<b>Total</b>	417998.70	609450.25#	491813.98	80.69	824050.00#	1237744.6

*Interms of RBI Governor's direction to achieve 40 % CDR, SLBC enhanced GLCT for FY 2012-13 to Rs.609450.25 lakh and Rs.824050.00 lakh for 2013-14.*

16.8 Against the ground level credit target of Rs.609450.25 lakh for 2012-13, the achievements were Rs.491813.98 lakhs i.e. 80.69 % .Highest achievements of 99.25 % were in agriculture, the corresponding figures in non-farm sector/MSME and other priority sector were 74.18 % and 70.79% respectively PLCP estimates for 2013-14 are Rs.824050.00 lakh

### **Sector-wise Credit Potential estimated for the year 2014-15**

16.9 Agriculture based on the district-wise PLPs, NABARD estimated credit potential of Rs. 1237744.60 lakh for the financial year 2014-15. These estimates are 50.20 percent more than the credit potential envisaged for the year 2013-14. The broad sector-wise potential under priority sector outlined in table No.4 above indicates that the potential estimated under agriculture sector is Rs. 461376.57 lakh i.e. 37.28% of the total. The utilization of this credit potential would help augment agriculture production and productivity, better remuneration from such production is very important for development of agriculture.

#### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)**

16.10 J&K offers huge potential for promotion and development of MSME sector activities, particularly in rural areas due to its physical, geographical and climatic conditions. Jammu region offers potential for agro-processing, handicrafts, cottage industry etc. Kashmir Region has good scope for fruit preservation, dehydration and processing. Saffron cultivation has a lot of potential and prospects. Carpet weaving, woodcarving, embroidery, shawl weaving etc. are the other important activities which can be undertaken by the people in the State. The cold desert of Ladakh offers good potential for dehydrated vegetables, processing of fruits and seabuckthorn apart from traditional crafts. The non-farm sector credit potential identified by NABARD for the year 2014-15 for the MSME sector amounts to Rs. 287737.36 lakh constituting 23.24% of total credit potential in the state.

#### **Other Priority Sector**

16.11 The potential for development of the sector depends on the generation of effective demand, which in turn depends on the purchasing power of the people. Taking into consideration the above mentioned parameters along with trend analysis and other factors affecting territory sector credit, a total credit potential of Rs. 488630.7 lakh has been envisaged in the J&K for the year 2014-15 which constitutes 39.48% of total credit assessed for 2014-15.

#### **Farmer's Club Programme**

16.12 NABARD introduced the concept of Vikas Volunteer Vahini (VVV) Programme in November, 1982 to propogate the philosophy of "Development through Credit" with the help of group of farmers organised for the purpose. The programme was later rechristened as Farmer' Club Programme (FCP) in 2005. By the end of 31 March, 2013, NABARD facilitated formation of over one lakh Farmer's Clubs across 29 states through institutional and other agencies.

16.13 The mission of Farmer's Club Programme is to ensure 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 Farmer's 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 NABARD's support. NABARD assistance will be available to clubs in the form of grant @ Rs 10,000/- per club per annum for a period of 3 years. Progress made on this front indicates that during the Year 2013-14(as on December 2013), 42 farmer's clubs were launched taking the total number of clubs to 614 in the state as on December, 2013. The agencywise breakup indicates that regional rural banks emerge to be the frontline group by supporting 66.4 % clubs and the remaining 33.6 % of clubs were supported jointly by commercial banks and co-operative banks. :

District	Jammu	Udhampur	Kathua	Rajouri	Poonch	Anantnag	Baramulla	Budgam	Doda	Kargil	Kupwara	Pulwama	Samba	Reasi	Ganderwal	Kulgam	Bandipore	Total
No. of clubs	63	91	82	13	01	54	10	03	06	30	36	04	20	31	11	101	16	614*

\* Includes 42 Fcs approved in -principle also.

### **Watershed Development**

16.14 The objective of developing watershed is to significantly mitigate the draught introduced distress of farmers in the area. Watershed development has proved to be a comprehensive approach to enhance productivity of dry land through conserving soil, rain water and vegetation. NABARD has been actively supporting watershed development, which covered 1.7 million hectares under various programme in the country. The Watershed Development Fund was established in NABARD with a corpus of Rs.200.00 crore during 1999-2000 to replicate Watershed Development Models through participatory mode.

16.15 During 2012-13 the first Watershed Project was sanctioned by NABARD in Kathar Rajool village in Samba district under WDF in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

### **NABARD Initiatives -Village Development Programme (VDP)**

16.16 The objective of Village Development Programme is to develop the selected village in an integrated manner. This includes economic development, infrastructure development and other aspects of human development i.e. education, health, drinking water supply etc., besides access to credit.

### **NABARD Initiatives for Non Farm Sector Development**

16.17 NABARD is taking a number of initiatives to help rural people to earn/increase their income level. To provide these services NABARD takes the help of local based NGOs to impart skills to the rural people. These NGOs pass on skill in local language due

to which the rural people freely interact with the NGOs. These initiatives help in creating employment opportunities locally and checking the migration of rural youth to urban areas in search of jobs. The following initiatives are being undertaken:

#### **Skill Development Programme (SDP)**

16.18 The SDP specially focuses on skill upgradation of educated and uneducated youths including matured SHGs members enabling them to work as wage earner or undertake micro enterprises. Under this programme 9 SHGs were sanctioned by NABARD during 2010-11 and imparted training to 355 persons in J&K in the activities like soft toy making, cutting and tailoring, mobile repair, computer training, embroidery & sozni work etc. Encouraged by the successful results of the programme, during the year 2011-12 NABARD sanctioned 28 SHGs and provided financial assistance to various agencies for imparting training to 595 persons in different activities facilitating them to have access on gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This would result in improvement of their livelihoods.

#### **Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP)**

16.19 NABARD has been supporting Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) since early nineties as proven tools for generating self employment opportunities in the rural areas. The rural entrepreneurship development programme aims at to assist the rural educated youth to take up income generating economic activities in the rural areas and augment employment opportunities for others as well. The programme is earmarked for inculcating the sense of pursuing the potential based entrepreneurial activities in rural areas. Under this programme only those economic activities are to be taken up which have potential in the rural areas with available resources. During the year 2011-12, 19 REDPs were sanctioned by NABARD to train 579 persons to facilitate laying of rural enterprises.

#### **Micro Finance**

16.20 RBI guidelines to banks for mainstreaming micro-credit and enhancing the outreach of micro credit providers, inter-alia stipulated that micro credit extended by banks to individual borrowers directly or through any intermediary would henceforth be reckoned as part of their priority sector lending. However, any particular model was not prescribed for micro finance and banks have been extended freedom to formulate their own model(s) or choose any conduit/intermediary for extending micro-credit.

16.21 Though there are different models for purveying micro finance, the Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme has emerged as the major micro finance. This linkage programme is being implemented by commercial banks, regional rural banks and Co-operative banks. To extend financial assistance to the deprived sections through informal Self Help Groups (SHGs) has now blossomed into a 'monolith' micro finance initiative. This mode is recognized as a decentralized, cost effective and fastest growing micro finance initiative. It enables the poor households' access to a variety of sustainable financial services from the banking system by becoming members of the SHGs. The linkage with banks has provided members of the groups the facility of not only pooling their thrifts/ savings and access to credit from the banking system but also created a

platform through which they could launch a number of livelihood initiatives and also facilitate the empowerment process. Over the years the programme witnessed great confidence among the financing banks to 'own' up it as a potential business model thereby extending its outreach continuously. Under the SHG bank linkage programme, 927 SHGs have been formed during the year 2013-14 up to the quarter September, 2013 taking the cumulative number of SHGs to 9541 as on September, 2013.

### Savings/credit linked self help groups

16.22 During the year 2013-14(September 2013), 884 savings linked Self Help Groups (SHGs) were supported by NABARD taking the commutative number to 7977 as on September, 2013. Similarly the commutative number of credit linked SHGs has reached 6859 with an addition of 287 SHGs during 2013-14 (September 2013).

16.23 Agency wise breakup indicates that out of total 9541 SHGs, share of commercial banks is the highest i.e.70% and 30% share is claimed collectively by regional rural banks and co-operative banks. In cumulative position of loans disbursed as on September, 2013, commercial banks again emerge with major share of 60%. Remaining 40% share is claimed by the other two bank groups put together. Bank group-wise information on SHGs with other particulars is given below:

<b>Table No 6: Status Of Self Help Groups</b>				
<b>Particulars/Year</b>	<b>Agency Wise Magnitude</b>			
	<b>Commercial banks</b>	<b>RRBs</b>	<b>Co-operative Banks</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>I. SHG formed (No.)</b>				
(a) 2013-14 (9/13)	816	62	49	927
(b) Cumulative No.	6677	1708	1156	9541
<b>II. SHG Saving Linked (No.)</b>				
(a) 2013-14 (9/13)	776	62	46	884
(b) Cumulative No.	5139	1708	1130	7977
<b>III. SHG Credit Linked (No.)</b>				
(a) 2013-14 (9/13)	143	101	43	287
(b) Cumulative No.	4125	1600	1134	6859
<b>IV. Loan Disbursed (Amt. In Rs Lakh)</b>				
(a) 2013-14 (9/13)	108.06	132.85	55.89	296.80
(b) Cumulative No.	2887.33	1492.50	426.64	4806.47

16.24 NABARD has been instrumental in facilitating various activities under micro finance sector at the ground level involving all partners i.e NGO's, bankers, socially spirited individuals, other formal and informal entities and even Govt. functionaries. This is done through training and capacity building of partners, promotional grant assistance to Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPI).

### Status of Self Help Groups (SHG)

16.25 During the year 2012-13, 5543 Self Help Groups have been provided bank loan. As on 30-09-2013, cumulative number of SHGs provided bank loan reached to 6859.

### NABARD's initiatives for expansion of SHG Programme in J&K

16.26 A multipronged approach has been initiated by NABARD for expansion of SHG Programme in the state. The following major initiatives are worth noting on this front. NABARD conducted various SHG orientation awareness programmes for NGOs, SHG members, Bankers and Govt. Officials. Various workshops for bankers and Govt. departments, for bank linkage SHG are also being conducted.

- Exhibitions for display and sale of products prepared by SHG members are also organized/ sponsored by NABARD.
- NABARD organizes capacity building programmes for the benefit of SHG members enabling them to setup income generating units.
- To organize training and capacity building programmes for NGOs and bankers enabling them to act as Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPI).
- To develop liaison with the state Govt. to rope in Govt. machinery especially ICDS workers for effective promotion of SHG formation.

### Women SHG Scheme

16.27 Three projects of Women SHG, have been sanctioned by NABARD in 3 districts, i.e., Poonch, Doda and Kupwara which have been declared backward by Govt. of India for formation of Women SHG

### Status of WSHG Scheme

Table No 7				
District	Target	No. of WSHG Formed	No. of WSHG Saving Linked	No. of WSHG Credit linked
Doda	1000	483	483	78
Poonch	500	367	267	12
Kupwara	500	164	102	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>90</b>

### Financial inclusion

16.28 Although glimpses of KCCs and financial inclusion are provided in Banking chapter of this survey report. However, following are the note worthy initiatives taken by NABARD in the state relating to financial inclusion.

- i. Flex boards on financial inclusion are being installed by NABARD in all districts of J&K under financial literacy drive.
- ii. Awareness programmes on financial inclusion/ financial literacy/ smart card distribution are being conducted on regular basis
- iii. J&K Grameen bank has been sanctioned 45 awareness programmes on financial inclusion/ financial literacy with financial assistance of Rs. 12.15 lakh.

- iv. NABARD is creating awareness among rural masses through advertisement on financial inclusion on All India Radio, Jammu and Kashmir.
- v. More than 150 financial literacy programs planned during the year.

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# Agriculture

# 17

17.1 Agriculture sector is considered as backbone of Indian Economy and around 50% work force is still dependent on Agriculture for livelihood, despite of structural changes taking place. For ensuring inclusive growth, agriculture needs to be given priority for any reform agenda in order to make adequate dent on poverty reduction and providing food security to the people. Since livelihood and food security of large number of low income and other disadvantaged sections of society is directly involved, its performance assumes great significance in view of National Food Security Mission. An average citizen still spends about half of his/her expenditure on food items. Since agriculture forms the resource base for sizeable number of agro based industries and agro services, it is appropriate to consider it not only from farming angle, but from holistic value chain. It has been realized that for achieving 9% growth of the economy, the agriculture must grow at least by 4%. About 58% out of net sown area is rain fed area, where most of the poor people live. These areas are economically fragile and highly vulnerable to vagaries of climatic change. So the resilience of the system needs to be increased over the years to address the emerging challenges. At the national level Food Security Mission Programmes were extended to J&K also and following assistance was provided for two varieties of food grains (rice and wheat):

S. No	Year	Releases		Expenditure	
		Rice	wheat	Rice	wheat
1	2011-12	2.69	--	0.81	--
2	2012-13	1.24	10.63	2.85*	2.57
3	2013-14(Nov)	2.46	8.45	1.80	2.70

*\*includes unspent balance of previous year*

17.2 Presently Agriculture sector (including livestock) is contributing 14% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at National level, and 20.59% to GSDP (at current prices) but it is still the main source of livelihood for majority of rural population. Therefore, rapid growth of Agriculture is indispensable for faster inclusive and sustainable growth.

17.3 The average annual growth rates of GDP of Agriculture and allied sectors during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was placed at 3.3% at National level against target of 4% but it is higher than achievement of 2.4% in the Tenth Five Year Plan. It has been seen that due to the expansion part of development of universities, colleges, four laning of highways, expansion of housing colonies, construction of railway tracks etc in J&K, have reduced the agricultural fields thereby shrinking the cultivable area which has given some backwash effect in increasing the production. However, the liberalized financial policy under plan has enabled the department to accelerate growth process and production is showing the steady growth rate without any decline. State & Central Government have emphasized the growth strategy of agricultural development and initiatives are underway

to make the economy of J&K a progressive agricultural one.

### **Agriculture in J&K**

17.4 Agriculture as we know plays a very prominent role for development of economy of J&K State. Around 70% of the population in the State gets livelihood directly or indirectly from the Agriculture and allied Sectors. The State comprises of three regions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh having distinct geographical outlook and agro climatic zones. Each zone having its own characteristics that largely determine the cropping pattern and productivity of crops. Paddy is the main crop of Kashmir, followed by maize, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, fodder and wheat. In Jammu region, wheat is the prominent crop followed by maize, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, fodder, vegetables and other crops while in Ladakh, barley is the major cereal crop followed by wheat. State also has the honour of being amongst the world's few places where quality saffron is cultivated. Pampore tehsil of district Pulwama, which is situated at a distance of 15 kilometres from Srinagar, is famous for its high grade saffron in the world. Saffron is also grown, though on a limited scale in Kishtwar district of Jammu region. Saffron crop is being introduced in temperate areas of other districts as well and significant success has been reported from some areas of Doda and Udhampur districts. Due to the implementation of Saffron Mission interventions, it has been possible for the state to rejuvenate the old less productive saffron zones and it has been experienced that the new corm introduced has benefited the farmers by way of increased production leading to increase in their earnings and has created an effect of attraction for undertaking the farm business management for development of saffron.

17.5 Traditional Basmati rice of R.S. Pura, Jammu and Rajmash of Baderwah, Kishtwar, Bani and other temperate areas are gaining economic significance through various departmental interventions in quality improvement, productivity enhancement, marketing etc.

17.6 The production of three major crops paddy, maize and wheat in J&K state is more than 90% of the total food grain production of all crops and rest is shared by other cereals and pulses.

### **Growth in Agriculture**

17.7 Around 73% of the population of the State resides in the rural areas and is directly or indirectly dependent upon this sector for their livelihood and employability. Despite its importance for ensuring inclusive growth and providing Food security, the contribution of Agriculture towards Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), is gradually decreasing which is an indication of development of the economy.

17.8 The decline in growth rate is attributed to low productivity, lack of adequate agricultural research extension from lab to land, low seed replacement rate, yield stagnation, lack of adequate irrigation facility (58% of the net area sown is rain fed) and small size of holdings. Roughly 94% of the holdings fall in the size class of less than 2 hectares and around 81.5%, in less than 1 hectare.

17.9 According to the 8th Agricultural Census report (2005-06), released by the

Revenue Department, J&K, the agriculture structure of the state is portrayed as under:-

- i. 8th Agricultural Census depicts that the marginal holdings shared around 81.5% of the total number of operational holdings with a share of 44.06% in the total operated area.
- ii. 14.43 lakh operational holders were operating on 9.62 lakh hectares of land in 2000-01. This number has fallen to 13.78 lakh operational holders operating on 9.23 lakh hectares registering a decrease of 1.5 % in operational holders and 0.041% in operated area as per 8th Agricultural Census (2005-06).
- iii. Average size of operational holding at state level stood at 0.67 hectares (2005-06) which reflects no change in the holding size in comparison to the holding size in 7th Agricultural census(2000-01).
- iv. In the composition of operational holdings (8th Agricultural Census), share of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, others and Institutional Holdings is 7.10%, 13.38%, 79.32% and 0.83% respectively. Similarly in area operated 8.03%, 15.60%, 75.68% and 1.16% share is occupied by SCs, STs, Others and Institutional Holdings respectively. In percentage terms, the number of holdings registered increase in respect of all groups, highest increase has been recorded by STs and lowest 0.02% by SCs. Except SC group area operated by all other groups recorded increase and regarding SC, the area operated has fallen by 0.02% as per 8th Agriculture Census in comparison to 7th Agriculture Census.
- v. 'Marginal size' class comprises of 11.23 lakh operational holders with operated area of 4.06 lakh hectares in 2005-06, registering a decrease of 4.43% & 5.36% respectively in number of holdings and area. The 'small size' class comprises of 1.69 lakh operational holders with operated area of 2.37 lakh hectars, registering a decrease of 17.88% & 5.20% respectively in number of holdings and area operated. The 'semi-medium' size class comprises of 0.71 lakh operational holders operating on 1.93 lakhs hectares of land registering a decrease of 6.58% and 3.5 % respectively in number of holdings and area operated. The 'medium size' class comprises of 0.13 lakh operational holders operating on 0.74 lakh hectares, registering an increase of 7.7 % and 7.25% respectively in number of holders and area operated. Finally, the 'large size' class comprises of 0.006 lakh operational holders operating on 0.12 lakh hectares, registering a decrease of 69% in number of operational holdings and same area as compared to the previous (7th) Agricultural Census 2000-01.

17.10 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), MOSPI, Govt. Of India has also launched 70th round of survey, earmarked on land and livestock holdings, debit and investment and situation assessment of Agriculture holdings from January, 2013 in collaboration with State Govts. to generate basic quantitative information on the Agrarian structure both at country as well as at State levels, which is relevant to land Policy and decisions making at various levels so that problems of Agriculture could be addressed in the right perspective. It will now be well recognized that faster growth of Agriculture makes overall growth process more inclusive.



### Necessity to increase agriculture production and productivity

17.11 As per the provisional figures of census 2011, population of Jammu and Kashmir is 1.254 crore with decadal growth rate of 23.71 % at the State level (rural 19.77% & urban 35.66%). To meet the ever increasing demand for food grains agriculture department, Agriculture Universities and other stake holders need to make concerted efforts to accept the challenge by adopting various interventions/new techniques of productions and addressing the problems of rain fed areas etc has to make huge investments to increase food production to bridge the increasing gaps.

17.12 Total reporting area, net area sown, gross area sown and gross area irrigated is depicted in the table below:-

<b>Table No 2 : Land utilization</b>						
(Unit 000 hectares)						
Year	Division	Net Area Sown	Per capita (hectare)	Gross Area Sown	Per capita (hectare)	Gross Area Irrigated
2011-12	Jammu	378.56	0.0717	730	0.12	202
	Kashmir	350	0.05	493	0.07	325
2012-13	Jammu	378.56	0.071	730	0.12	202
	Kashmir	350	0.05	493	0.07	325
2013-14	Jammu	384	0.0685	717.1	0.128	202
	Kashmir	352	0.0502	495	0.0707	327
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>0.587</b>	<b>1212.1</b>	<b>0.097</b>	<b>529</b>

### Irrigated Crops

17.13 The crops which are provided irrigation are paddy, wheat, maize, oil seeds, fodder (berseem), fruits & vegetables. Among these crops, paddy, which needs to be kept covered with shallow water during its growth stages, claimed maximum percentage of area under irrigation. In fact, 100% of the area under paddy in Kashmir region was irrigated in 2013-14.

<b>Table 3: Crop-wise/ Division-wise details of Area Irrigated</b>					
Year	Division	Crop	Area under crop (Ha.)	Area irrigated under crop (Ha)	% age of area irrigated under the same crop
2011-12	Jammu	Rice	114.558	96.000	83.800
	Kashmir		158.000	158.000	100.000
	J&K State		272.560	254.000	93.190
2012-13	Jammu		111.000	96.000	86.490
	Kashmir		158.000	158.000	100.000
	J&K State		269.000	254.000	94.420
2013-14	Jammu		116.000	97.000	83.620
	Kashmir		158.000	158.000	100.000
	J&K State		274.000	255.000	93.060
2011-12	Jammu	Wheat	236.560	83.200	35.170
	Kashmir		8.250	4.500	54.545
	J&K State		244.810	87.700	35.820
2012-13	Jammu		248.000	83.200	32.340

	Kashmir	Wheat	9.250	5.500	33.500
	J&K State		257.250	88.700	43.440
2013-14	Jammu		247.400	80.000	34.480
	Kashmir		8.250	4.900	59.390
	J&K State		255.650	84.900	33.200
	Jammu		Maize	206.401	2.490
2011-12	Kashmir			100.000	12.000
	J&K State		306.401	14.490	4.700
2012-13	Jammu		200.000	2.490	1.240
	Kashmir		100.000	12.000	12.000
	J&K State		300.000	14.490	4.800
	Jammu			207.000	7.000
2013-14	Kashmir			100.000	14.500
	J&K State		307.000	21.500	7.000
2011-12	Jammu		36.910	0.060	0.160
	Kashmir		Oilseed (Kh.& Rabi)	85.500	85.500
	J&K State			122.410	85.560
	Jammu			37.000	0.060
2012-13	Kashmir			85.500	85.500
	J&K State		122.500	85.560	69.840
2013-14	Jammu		40.100	0.700	1.740
	Kashmir			86.000	86.000
	J&K State			126.100	86.700
2011-12	Jammu			32.500	29.030
	Kashmir	Vegetable (Kh. & Rabi)		30.030	30.030
	J&K State			62.530	59.060
	Jammu			32.700	29.030
2012-13	Kashmir			30.060	30.060
	J&K State	62.760		59.060	94.100
2013-14	Jammu		28.000	2.000	7.140
	Kashmir			32.000	32.000
	J&K State			60.000	34.000

17.14 Nearly 93.06% of the total sown area was irrigated under Rice during 2013-14, Wheat had a share of 33.2% among the irrigated crops. Similarly, share of Maize was 7% during 2013.

17.15 Green Revolution in 1967-68 was a turning point which led to bumper harvests 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 production productivity and quality of food-grains so that the farmers could earn a sustainable income for survival.

17.16 The Agriculture Sector in J&K faces many problems such as low growth, low yields, limited scope of extending cultivatable area, land degradation, hilly terrain, small and fragmented land holdings and so on. Meanwhile, potentials, limitations and strategy related issues are given as under:-

### **Potentials**

- Organic Basmati Rice, Rajmash, off-season vegetables, potatoes, aromatic & medicinal plants,
- Virus free potato seeds 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 NWDPRRA.

### **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 seed production,
- Diversification in cropping system to:-

- (a) Reduce pressure on water resources
- (b) Provide alternatives for marketable crop products and higher income
- (c) Generate more employment opportunities through crops having scope in value addition such as MAPs, Bamboo, Flowers, Fruits, Sericulture, etc.

- Augmenting credit through KCCs

Intensive and extensive research development in the farm business management must be accelerated

### Strategy (Seed Arrangements)

17.17 Seed production farms: Developing infrastructure for irrigation, land development and farm mechanization under Macro-management, ISOPOM and RKVY. It requires greater investments as water table is low & sizeable area of the farms is un-irrigated, greater thrust on certified seed production through Seed Village Scheme, farm infrastructure development, seed treatment, creation of irrigation facilities, use of balanced dose of fertilizers, IPM strategies, Quality control on seeds.

### Seed Management and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)

17.18 To sustain continuous growth in productivity, seed management plays a vital role. Looking at the present situation in the state, the figures are not satisfactory. The national average of seed replacement rate has been above 25 percent while the J&K State is pursuing its efforts to consistently achieve the desired level of Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) in case of High Yielding Varieties of major crops. The limitation of availability of breeder and foundation seeds is also a contributory factor. The desirable SRR level 25 percent for self pollinated crops, 35% for cross pollinated crops and 100 percent for hybrids at the national level have now been revised to 50% for cross pollinated crops and 33% for self pollinated crops. The state agriculture universities are pursuing research to evolve short duration high yielding varieties including hybrids, with special emphasis on rainfed areas. There are variations in the seed replacement rates from crop to crop and department is endeavoring to achieve a standard degree of seed replacement rates, varietywise, to boost the production in the coming years and various initiatives taken are underway.

<b>Table 4: Seed Replacement Rate Achievements in the State</b>										
<b>Season</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>SRR achieved in the State</b>								<b>Target</b>
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14
Kharief	Paddy	5.46	6.81	4.49	9.20	15.33	24.78	22.4	32.54	25
	Maize	3.34	5.66	7.51	9.96	10.13	11.2	18.15	15.48	16.22
	Pulses	5.34	0.07	8.29	5.95	2.01	11.83	42.89	35	35
	Oilseeds	-	-	0.27	2.85	2.92	2.63	7.34	7.78	7.78
	Fodder	3.91	7.91	10.34	2.7	1.54	4.94	15.18	55	55
Rabi	Wheat	10.68	10.70	12.38	10.79	19.56	29.77	26.05	27.34	32.19
	Pulses	4.75	3.07	7.25	1.63	2.93	3.66	9.21	17.53	17.53
	Oilseeds	8.33	14.8	8.32	12.16	7.18	34.94	41.87	40.46	31.7**

	Fodder	4	4.29	5.05	5.29	4.61	5.49	26.89	24.82	25
*The figures shown were targeted to be achieved during 2012-13 and the same are being reconciled.										
** 31.7 is the average seed replacement rate for oilseeds and reported figures from Jammu are 30.41% and in respect of Kashmir Division the same is 33%.										

### Cropping pattern and yield of food products.

Table 5: Details of Area, Production and Yield							
Kashmir		Area (000 Ha)		Production (000 Qtls)		Yield (Qt/ha)	
S. No	Khariet Crop	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Rice	158.00	158	5500	5760	34.81013	36.4557
2.	Maize	100	100	1200	1800	12	18
3.	Pulses	14.5	14.6	152	155	10.48276	10.61644
4.	Vegetables	20.5	21	5422	6070	264.4878	289.0476
5.	Fodder	6	6.5	2250	6070	375	933.8462
<b>Rabi crop</b>							
6.	Wheat	4.5	6.15	100	148	22.22222	24.06504
7.	oilseed	86	86	855	860	9.94186	10
8.	Pulses (peas)	10	11.5	135	143.7	13.5	12.49565
9.	Fodder	28	29	11700	13050	417.8571	450
10.	Vegetables	11	11	2800	2882	254.5455	262
<b>Summer crops (Ladakh)</b>							
11.	Wheat	5.5	5.5	100	100	18.18182	18.18182
12.	Vegetables	1.21	1.23	278	289	229.7521	234.9593
13.	Oats	5.6	5.6	1202.8	1202.8	214.7857	214.7857
14.	Barely	3.05	3.05	30.5	30.5	10	10
<b>Details of Area, Production and Yield</b>							
Jammu		Area(000 Ha)		Production (000 Qtls)		Yield (Qt/ha)	
S.no	Crop	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Rice	111	116	2200	3284	19.81982	28.31034
2.	Wheat	248	247.4	5200	5050	20.96774	20.41229
3.	Maize	200	207	4500	4109.53	22.5	19.8528
4.	Pulses	32.74	32.2	480	104	14.66097	3.229814
5.	oilseed	38.09	40.1	510	106	13.38934	2.643392
6.	Vegetables (P)	32.7	N/A	6980	N/A	213.455	N/A
7.	Fodder	20	N/A	8000	N/A	400	N/A

17.19 Department is taking concerted efforts for increasing the productivity through the implementation of various schemes in J&K, it can be seen that yield per hectare of rice in Kashmir valley is 36.5 qtls during 2013-14 which was 34.8 qtls during the last year. A marginal increase in the production of pulses is also registered from 10.2 to 10.6 during

the current year as compared to last year. From the table it is revealed that area under various crops has remained constant and the production has started to show upward trend.

17.20 In respect of summer crops grown in Laddakh, production has shown a marginal increase in respect of vegetables and other crops. Vegetable productivity has increased from 230 to 235 qtls during 2012-13 to 2013-14, approximately respectively.

17.21 Department has witnessed an increase in area of agricultural production in certain respects as can be seen from the above table, but production figures have remained constant with the result yield per hectare is showing marginally a declining trend as can be seen from above mentioned table.

### **Land Holdings**

17.22 The Agriculture production to a large extent depends upon the size of holding of cultivation. Data on land holdings is generated by the 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 endeavored to collect basic data on all the important aspects of agricultural economy for all the operational holdings in the country.

### **Holding Size**

17.23 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.

### **8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census (2005-06)**

17.24 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census with reference period 2005-06 was conducted in our state, which depicts operational holdings under different size classes. As per the 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture census of the State, the total number of operational holders has been worked out to be 1377808 and average size of operational holding was found out to be 0.67 Hectare. About 94% of the operational holders fall in the category of Marginal and Small farmers. About 5% of the operational holders fall in semi-medium category holding, only 1% of the operational holders fall in the Medium category holding and only 0.04% of the operational holders fall in the large category holding.

<b>Table 6: Agricultural Census J&amp;K State 2005-06</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Category of Holdings</b>	<b>J&amp;K State</b>		
		<b>No. of Operational Holders (in 000)</b>	<b>Area operated (000 Hec.)</b>	<b>Average size of operational holding (in Hec)</b>
1	Marginal (Less than 1 Hec.)	1122.97 (81.5)	406.00	0.36
2	Small (1.0 to 2.0 Hec.)	169.17 (12.28)	237.00	1.40
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 to 4.0 Hec.)	71.40 (5.18)	193	2.70
4	Medium (4.0 to 10.0 Hec.)	13.65 (0.99)	74.00	5.42
5	Large (10.0 and above)	0.62 (0.04)	12.00	19.35
All Holdings		1377.81	922.00	0.67

17.25 Details of 8<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Census J&K State, with district wise break-up is depicted below:-

<b>Table 7: Statement indicating District-wise No. of Holdings and Area operated (Agricultural Census-2005-2006)</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Holdings in Nos.</b>	<b>Area in Hectares</b>	<b>Average Holding Size (in Hec.)</b>
1.	Srinagar	38742	11459	0.30
2.	Ganderbal	40981	16770	0.41
3.	Anantnag	112242	46984	0.42
4.	Pulwama	76800	42795	0.56
5.	Shopian	38853	18902	0.49
6.	Budgam	79885	44573	0.56
7.	Bandipora	43661	21072	0.48
8.	Baramulla	130149	67005	0.51
9.	Kupwara	97682	44854	0.46
10.	Leh	24921	17904	0.72
11.	Kargil	20826	13141	0.63
12.	Kulgam	64610	23650	0.37
13.	Jammu	126389	98891	0.78
14.	Kathua	83011	87946	1.06
15.	Samba	33058	30752	0.93
16.	Udhampur	65264	63361	0.97
17.	Reasi	48209	66612	1.38
18.	Rajouri	72113	79767	1.11
19.	Poonch	47829	41999	0.88
20.	Doda	55950	41516	0.74
21.	Ramban	31878	21034	0.66
22.	Kishtwar	44755	21532	0.48
Total		1377808	922519	0.67

*Source: Financial Commission (Rev), J&K*

17.26 Above table depicts that Baramulla with 130149 (9.45%), Jammu with 126389 (9.17%) and Anantnag with 112242 (8.15%) number of holdings are at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> place, whereas, Kargil with 20826 and Leh with 24921 number of holdings are at bottom two positions in the state, as far as number of holdings is concerned.

17.27 Reasi with 1.38 Hectare, Rajouri with 1.11 Hectare and Kathua with 1.06 Hectare, average holding size are at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> places, whereas, Srinagar with 0.30 Hectare and Kulgam with 0.37 Hectare, are at bottom two positions in the state as far as average size of land holdings is concerned. 9 districts viz., Reasi (1.38 Hectare), Rajouri (1.11 Hectare), Kathua (1.06 Hectare), Udhampur (0.97 Hectare), Samba (0.93 Hectare), Poonch (0.88 Hectare), Jammu (0.78 Hectare), Doda (0.74 Hectare), and Leh (0.72 Hectare), have average holding size above the state average of 0.67 Hectare.

**Table 8 : Statement indicating the comparisons between 7<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Census (reference period-2000-01) and the 8<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Census (reference period-2005-06)**

S. No.	Category	Holding categories (in lakh Nos.)			Area (in Lakh Hectare.)		
		7 <sup>th</sup> Census	8 <sup>th</sup> Census	Difference (in Lakh nos.)	7 <sup>th</sup> Census	8 <sup>th</sup> Census	Difference (in Lakh Hec)
1.	Individual	9.89	9.50	-0.39	6.11	5.63	-0.48
2.	Joint	4.50	4.25	-0.25	3.44	3.53	0.09
3.	Institutional	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00
	Total	14.43	13.78	-0.65	9.62	9.23	-0.39

Source: Financial Commission (Rev), J&K

17.28 The above table depicts that the total number of holdings has decreased from 14.43 lakhs as per 7<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census (reference period 2000-01) to 13.78 lakhs as per 8<sup>th</sup> Agriculture Census (reference period 2005-06). The individual holding category has decreased from 9.89 lakhs in 2000-01 to 9.5 lakhs in 2005-06, the joint holding category has decreased from 4.5 lakhs in 2000-01 to 4.25 lakhs in 2005-06 and institutional holding category has decreased from 0.04 lakhs in 2000-01 to 0.03 lakhs in 2005-06.

17.29 The area under individual category has decreased from 6.11 lakh Hectare in 2000-01 to 5.63 lakh Hectare in 2005-06. However, the area under joint category has increased from 3.44 lakh Hectare in 2000-01 to 3.53 in 2005-06, the area under institutional category remained unchanged and the overall area decreased from 9.62 lakh Hectare in 2000-01 to 9.23 lakh Hectare in 2005-06.

17.30 The major thrust of the scheme was to increase the production and productivity of Cereal crops by promoting High Yielding Varieties, improving soil health, strengthening and promotion of farm mechanization, quality control arrangement for seed production and distribution, human resource development, management and development of natural resources through NWDPR and demonstration on crop management and Integrated Pest Management (IPM).



### **Technology Mission**

17.31 The Technology Mission for North Eastern States, including Sikkim was launched during 2001-02. However, the Mission was extended to Himalayan States viz (i) J&K (ii) Uttarakhand (iii) Himachal Pradesh during 2003-04. The Mission addressed each segment of Horticulture Development, covering research, production and productivity, development, post harvest management, marketing and processing through four mini-missions. The mission has now been renamed as “Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States” (HMNEH):-

1. Mini Mission – I: Technology Development (Research)
2. Mini Mission – II: Production Enhancement
3. Mini Mission – III: Post Harvest Management & Marketing
4. Mini Mission – IV: Processing

17.32 The Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission is in progress and the major activities in this Mission are to increase production with the integration of marketing and export through area expansion under vegetables, floriculture and mushrooms besides other development programmes. Pollination support through bee-keeping (apiculture) development programmes. The supporting activities such as creation of water resources through community tanks, developing quality planting material of high yielding cultivars, poly green houses, human resource development, organic farming form part of the Mini-Mission-II.

### **Apiculture Development Programme**

17.33 Jammu and Kashmir is one of the most important and the most suitable bee-keeping areas in India. Vast diversity of natural resources and excellent climate replete with all types of climatic conditions ranging from sub-tropical to temperate makes the State suitable for stationary as well as migratory bee-keeping. The area is home for four species of honey bees; three of them are the native species viz., *Apis cerana*, *Apis flora*, *Apis dorsata* and the other one is exotic species viz., *Apis mellifera*.

17.34 The Department of Agriculture is providing assistance to farmers for purchase of bee-hives/ bee-colonies to promote bee-keeping in the orchards and vegetable / crop areas as pollination support for obtaining higher seed production and productivity. Awareness camps are being organized by the department to educate the bee-keepers with the latest technological know how to combat the *Veorra* disease.

### **Mushroom Development Programme**

17.35 The Mushroom industry, which had been doing well in the pre-turmoil period, received a setback in the late 80’s, as the mushroom growers could not find market for their produce. As a result most of them gave up its cultivation. For the last few years the department has been making an endeavor for its revival and increasing mushroom production. Presently, the department is implementing National Horticulture Mission and under the Mini Mission II, Integrated Mushroom Development Centre is being

established for giving a thrust to Mushroom production.

**17.36 Establishment of Mushroom Production Units:** Mushroom cultivation has been promoted as a significant agro-based cottage enterprise in Jammu region. After the popularity of white button mushrooms and paddy straw mushrooms, milky mushroom are also gaining popularity thereby facilitating round-the-year production and availability of the crop. Production of mushrooms reached 6100 qtls. in Jammu region during 2012-13. An assistance of Rs. 71.11 lakhs has been provided to farmers entrepreneurs for establishment of 98 new mushroom units and Rs. 68.75 lakhs for strengthening of 275 old mushroom units till date.

#### **National Mission of Saffron Development in Jammu & Kashmir.**

**17.37 Niche products like saffron are being given a complete makeover.** An ambitious National Mission for the rejuvenation of saffron cultivation in the State with an investment of Rs.372.18 crores has been launched during 2010-11. It has more than doubled the productivity and production of saffron in the State. Marketing facilities are also being made available to saffron farmers at Pampore itself, with the establishment of Saffron Park by National Horticulture Board at a cost of Rs.24.00 crores at Village Dusoo-Pampore where 82 kanals of land have been transferred. So far an area of 1876 hectares have been rejuvenated under the Mission. Besides, 75 bore wells have been established to provide Sprinkler irrigation to the Saffron fields. Major breakthrough is expected in Munpora farm where sprinkle irrigation has been provided during 2013-14. Irrigation project in Munpora, District Pulwama, was successfully commissioned on pilot basis at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lacs with state of art sprinkler system covering 20 Hectare of Saffron land.

**17.38** Rejuvenation of Saffron has been taken up in a Mission Mode under National Mission on Saffron and 50 hectare area has been rejuvenated in traditional saffron growing areas of Kishtwar district till date. The Saffron Development Farm at Berwar, Kishtwar is being strengthened and 374 qtl. of quality saffron seed corms were distributed in non-traditional areas of temperate regions of Kathua, Udhampur, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Poonch, Rajouri, Reasi districts till date for layout of adaptive demonstrations on saffron after initial success reported in saffron cultivation trials in some non-traditional temperate areas of Jammu division.

**17.39** Year wise allocation of funds for the development of saffron mission is indicated as under:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Approved Allocation</b>	<b>Releases by GoI</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1	2010-11	39.44	19.72	19.72
2	2011-12	105.34	10.00	9.495
3	2012-13	80.36	50.00	43.94
4	2013-14 (Nov)	62.92	50.00	35.85
	<b>Total Central Share</b>	<b>288.06</b>	<b>129.72</b>	<b>109.005</b>

17.40 The mission covers the following components:-

- Rejuvenation/ replanting of existing Saffron area for improving productivity.
- Standardization of quality corm production in public nurseries.
- Strengthening the irrigation system.
- Enhancing product quality through improved post harvest handling.
- Mechanization
- Establishment of weather stations.
- Infrastructure development
- Transfer of technologies.
- Quality testing and marketing.
- Enhancement of research and extension capabilities.
- Delineation of package of practices for Saffron.
- Grading, packaging and branding.

17.41 The land measuring 81 kanals and 17 marlas at village Dusoo, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama has been transferred to the Department by the Revenue Department for establishment of a Spice Park and Quality Control Lab under National Saffron Mission through National Horticulture Board at an estimated cost of Rs 22.00 crores.

#### **Integrated Scheme for Development of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)**

17.42 It is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at Integrated Development of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize. The State has been selected for cultivation of Maize crop only under this scheme. The scheme has the following major components.

- Incentive on Multiplication of Breeders seed, production and distribution of certified seeds.
- Block demonstrations of maize.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Plant protection
- Agriculture equipments (Motor Sprayers etc).
- Human Resource Development

17.43 The flow of funds for implementation of the scheme has remained very low. The year-wise releases and utilization are given as under:

<b>Table 10: Year wise release of central share and utilization under ISOPAM scheme **</b>			
<b>(Rs in lacs)</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Funds released by Govt of India</b>	<b>Funds utilized</b>
1.	2010-11	132.48**	103.31

2.	2011-12	205.97**	150.18
3.	2012-13	41.95**	143.83*
4.	2013-14	140.00**	81.93
*Includes unspent balance. **The releases are excluding State shares			

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

17.44 RKVY is a 100%. Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It has been launched by the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India in 2007-08, however, the scheme is under implementation in J&K w.e.f. 2009-10. The basic aim of the scheme is to achieve 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors.

17.45 As per guidelines, RKVY will be a State Plan scheme and the eligibility for assistance under the scheme depends upon the amount provided in the State Plan.

17.46 A State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been constituted in the J&K State under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Committee has the authority of sanctioning specific projects of State Agricultural Plan.

17.47 Following four components are being covered under RKVY in J&K:-

- (1) Normal
- (2) Vegetable Cluster
- (3) Saffron Mission
- (4) National Mission on Protein Supplements

17.48 Details of funds received from Govt. of India and their utilization has been reflected in the following table:-

Year	Scheme	Allocation	Funds received	Expenditure	Unspent balance at the end of financial year
2010-11	Normal (RKVY)	122.72	76.70	76.63	0.07
	Saffron Mission	39.4387	19.72	19.72	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162.1587</b>	<b>96.42</b>	<b>96.35</b>	<b>0.07</b>
2011-12	Normal (RKVY)	41.03	41.03	37.28	3.75
	Saffron Mission	50.00	10.00	9.50	0.50
	Vegetable Cluster	12.00	12.00	9.01	2.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103.03</b>	<b>63.03</b>	<b>55.79</b>	<b>7.24</b>
2012-13	Normal (RKVY)	35.17	26.31	21.02	5.29
	Saffron Mission	50.00	50.00	43.94	6.06
	Vegetable Cluster	12.00	12.00	6.45	5.55
	National Mission for Protein	14.91	14.91	5.08	9.83

	Supplements				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112.08</b>	<b>103.22</b>	<b>76.49</b>	<b>26.73</b>
2013-14 (ending Nov.)	Normal (RKVY)	27.04	12.21	14.28	excess out of unspent balance
	Saffron Mission	100.00	50.00	41.37	8.63
	Vegetable Cluster	7.00	3.50	6.75	excess out of unspent balance
	National Mission for Protein Supplements	16.67	7.00	11.70	-do-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150.71</b>	<b>72.71</b>	<b>74.10</b>	<b>8.63</b>

### **Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)**

17.49 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to operationalize Agriculture Extension Reforms in the State. The district level body having main responsibility of technology dissemination at district level is called the Agriculture Technology Management Agency or ATMA. It has linkage with all allied departments, research organizations, NGO's and agencies associated with agricultural development in the District Research and extension units within the district such as KVK's, Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc. are constituent members. The programmes and procedures concerning district-wise research-extension activities are determined by ATMA Governing Board (GB) and are implemented by its Managing Committee (MC).

17.50 At block level and below in the districts, ATMA has to establish Farm Information Advisory Centres (FIAC) to manage programme implementation. Each FIAC is supported by two groups; the first one, a group of Technical Officers at block level derived from different functional areas of Agriculture and Allied departments as Block Technology Team (BTT). The other group is a Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC) which is a body exclusively of farmers.

17.51 Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) is one of the first tasks of ATMA like Institutions to facilitate the preparation of SREP of the district. The SREP is prepared through participatory methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving all the stake holder and farmers. The SREP contains detailed analysis of all the information on the existing farming system in the district and research extension gaps required to be filled up. It also prioritizes the extension strategies within the district. It becomes the basis for development of work plan at Block/ District Level. The data pertaining to status of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries, etc. procured from the concerned departments, is incorporated in the SREP.

S.No	Year	Releases	Funds utilized
1.	2010-11	4.45	3.36
2.	2011-12	4.0	2.58

3.	2012-13	9.0	6.54
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### Major Challenges and Priorities during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

17.52 The main challenges are shrinking land base, depletion of water resources, adverse impact of climate change, shortage of farm labour as dignity of labour vanishing, increasing costs of inputs, uncertainties of weather, soil erosion, volatility in national and international markets.

### Key Drivers of Growth

- i. Availability and dissemination of result oriented technologies which depend on quality of research and extent of skill development.
- ii. Adequate investment in agriculture, strengthening of infrastructure & improve functioning of markets besides optimum utilization of scare economic resources.
- iii. Governance in terms of institutions that make better delivery of services like credit, quality inputs, like seeds, fertilizers, farm machinery etc. For addressing food security and sustainability, extension of green revolution to low productivity areas, besides focusing on water stress zones, is emphasized during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.
- iv. Modernization and computerization of land in a time bound manner.
- v. Leveraging the refined private investment as well as policies for making markets more efficient and competitive.
- vi. **Agriculture Research and Education:** For providing dent on the poverty and reducing hunger, the agriculture research play a crucial role and shall be addressed in a big way.
- vii. **Providing of quality seed:** The ratio of quality seed to total seed use by the farmers is still much below the norm and there is considerable scope to raise crop productivity by raising this ratio during 12th Five Year Plan period.
- viii. The importance of PPP in agriculture in extension will also be explored besides introducing small size of machine for agriculture operation in view of small size of holdings in the State.

### Other Focus areas

17.53 During 12th Five Year Plan period, Agriculture sector has to be considered as one of the priority sectors in the State, for ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth in the economy. During this period focus shall also be given for addressing the problem of rainfed farming, preservation of environment, checking soil erosion and degradation of land, Revamping of co-operative structure (primary Agri-societies), providing remunerative prices of agricultural products to address severity of risk due to climatic variability, Agriculture Research focusing particularly on dry land farming and local problems like drought resistance varieties, value addition, marketing, improve extension services, adequate organic link between research system and extension machinery. Major focus is required to be given towards quality seed replacement, assured irrigation

facilities, proper soil testing, upgrading the skill of farmers by adopting various strategies so that revolutionary measures create linkage effects for balanced growth of agricultural and allied sectors.

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# Horticulture

# 18

18.1 During the course of implementation of initial few Five year plans, priority was assigned to achieve self sufficiency in food grains production. Over the years, horticulture emerged as an important and growing sub sector 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 generates substantial employment opportunities. With agriculture and allied sectors finding alternate ways of increasing productivity of crops, horticulture as a major sub-sector, is a revelation, showing remarkable signs of progress in the state.

18.2 J&K State is well known for its horticultural produce both in India and abroad. The state offers good scope for cultivation 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 and Berete. Besides, medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushroom, plantation crops and vegetables are cultivated in the state. Apart from this, well known spices like saffron and black Zeera are also cultivated in some pockets of the state. Horticulture is gaining momentum in the state as its contribution to GSDP remains around 7-8 percent over the past few years.

18.3 As a result, there is a perceptible change in the concept of horticulture development in the state. There are around 7 lakh families comprising of about 33 lakh people which are directly or indirectly associated with horticulture. Horticulture development is one of the thrust areas in agriculture and a number of programmes have been 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.5000 crore has been generated from fruit production during 2013-14 which includes dry fruits. (as on ending October, 2013)

18.4 The growth of horticulture sector can be attributed to various initiatives taken by the GoI and State Govt; towards market interventions viz. establishment of fruit mandies, provision for support price, technological support, awareness options, publicity inputs, research extension etc.

18.5 Apple is the most important fruit. As per the horticulture census 1999-2000, about 55% of the area is covered under apple. It is also important in terms of production and provide the maximum marketable surplus. About 30% of A grade, 40% of B grade and 30% of C grade of **prefalls and culled apples** account for substantial quantum of around 50 thousand tonnes which needs to be exploited as raw material for processing industry.

18.6 Food processing industry offers tremendous opportunity for commercial exploitation of horticulture of the State but commercial processing is around 1% only due to lack of post harvesting and processing facilities as well as unscientific packaging. Therefore, opportunities are open for exploiting the potential under processing, with



individual, joint venture and Government 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.

Year	Kind of fruit	Area	Production	Productivity Per Hect.
		(Lakh Ha)	(Lakh MTS)	
2005-06	Fresh	1.75	12.89	7.36
	Dry	0.93	1.24	1.33
	Total	2.68	14.13	5.27
2006-07	Fresh	1.85	13.77	7.43
	Dry	0.99	1.31	1.34
	Total	2.84	15.08	5.31
2007-08	Fresh	1.96	14.78	7.54
	Dry	0.99	1.58	1.6
	Total	2.95	16.36	5.55
2008-09	Fresh	2.06	15.26	7.41
	Dry	1	1.65	1.65
	Total	3.06	16.91	5.53
2009-10	Fresh	2.1	15.35	7.31
	Dry	1.05	1.78	1.7
	Total	3.15	17.13	5.44
2010-11	Fresh	2.16	20.46	9.47
	Dry	1.09	1.76	1.61
	Total	3.25	22.22	6.83
2011-12	Fresh	2.31	19.32	8.36

	Dry	1.11	2.29	2.06
	Total	3.42	21.61	6.32
2012-13	Fresh and Dry	3.47	17.42	5.02
2013-14	Fresh	2.43	18.55	7.63
	Dry	1.12	2.6	2.32
	Total	3.55	21.17	5.96

18.7 Area under Fruits in J&K State has increased from 3.25 lakh hectares in 2010-11 to 3.55 lakh hectares in 2013-14. The production has increased from 17.13 lakh MTs in 2009-10 to 21.17 lakh MTs in 2013-14, recording an increase of 23.58%.

### Species wise Area under Horticulture

18.8 Looking to the specie-wise details of area figures under fruit for the year 2013-14, it is observed that largest area of 45.34% (161364 hectares) is occupied by apple out of total area of 355291 hectares under fruit. Walnut is the next major fruit occupying 26.86% in the overall area under fruit.

Year	Apple	Pear	Apricot	Cherry	Other fresh	Walnut	Almond	Other dry	Total fruits
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	283.09
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	138.19	12.55	5.00	3.41	50.57	87.28	17.54	0.60	315.14
2010-11	141.71	12.53	5.85	3.46	53.50	89.78	17.65	0.58	325.06
2011-12	154.72	13.21	6.05	3.48	54.11	83.61	16.41	11.19	342.78
2012-13 *	159.16	13.21	6.05	3.48	54.11	83.61	16.41	11.19	347.22
2013-14	161.36	14.82	6.44	3.82	56.66	95.62	16.3	0.26	355.29

*\*figures for 2012-13 were targeted figures, actual figures given above.*

### Production

18.9 In Jammu and Kashmir State especially in Kashmir Division, horticulture plays a significant role in contributing to the development of the economy of the state. As per estimates, over 6 lac families are actively involved in horticulture sector. This sector is one of the most important employment generating sectors in the state. Year after year, there is a significant increase in area and production under horticulture crops. The continuous increase in production and productivity can be attributed to modal factors like commitment of the farmers/orchardists towards this sector, continuous efforts of the Department of Horticulture and Research Organisation and above all the conducive agro-climatic conditions of the State. If we look at the data of area and production for the last ten years, it would be observed that there has been a continuous increase in area but production is showing fluctuations. A comparison of the area & production can be made with the help of following tables/figures:-

Year	Area (Hectares)	Production (M. Tonnes)
2001-02	221512	1097208
2002-03	231727	1146586
2003-04	242546	1273813
2004-05	258311	1331861
2005-06	268284	1412992
2006-07	283085	1504101
2007-08	295141	1636203
2008-09	305645	1690059
2009-10	315205	1712409
2010-11	325133	2220493
2011-12	342795	2161034
2012-13	347223	1742142
2013-14 (ending November 2013)	355921	2117299

18.10 The overall production of fruit has been recorded to be 21.17 lakh metric tonnes for the year 2013-14, recording an increase of 375157 metric tonnes over the production of previous year figures which was 1742152 metric tonnes. In the production figures, share of fresh and dry fruit were 87.63% and 12.36% with 18.55 lakh metric tonnes and 2.62 lakh metric tonnes respectively. Apple ranks first with a share of 78.51% followed by walnut with share of 11.89%.

Year	Fresh Fruits				Dry fruits				Total Fruits
	Apple	Pear	Others	Total	Walnuts	Almonds	Others	Total	
2004-05	1093.33	40.25	84.02	1217.6	100.6	13.47	0.19	114.26	1331.86
2005-06	1151.34	42.36	86.73	1280.43	108.27	14.33	0.2	122.8	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	1478.02	146.78	11.26	0.24	158.28	1636.3
2008-09	1332.81	47.38	150.74	1530.93	147.64	12.17	0.25	160.06	1690.99
2009-10	1373	47.98	113.73	1534.71	165.02	12.52	0.19	177.73	1712.44
2010-11	1852.41	62.5	130.64	2045.55	163.74	12.5	0.19	176.43	2221.98
2011-12	1747.22	58.21	127	1932.43	224.59	3.74	0.28	228.61	2161.04
2012-13	1500.25	48.31	61.41	1610	128.12	3.74	0.28	132.14	1742.14
2013-14 (ending Nov., 2013)	1662.36	72.65	120.40	1855.41	251.93	9.56	0.38	261.89	2117.29

### **Export of fruit**

18.11 Export of fruit outside the State, has occupied a prominent place in trade of the State but it is showing fluctuating trend over the years. The total quantity exported ending Nov. 2013-14 is 7.20 lakh MTs.

18.12 Although, the production under horticulture sector is increasing year by year but

it further needs to be given focused attention to register significant growth in the export of horticulture produce outside the State. The reason for low growth in export of fruits outside the State is introduction of Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) under which “C” 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 also importing fruits from foreign countries as free trade policy which is in force at the country level.

S. No	Year	Production			Exports		
		Fresh	Dry	Total	Fresh	Dry	Total
1	2003-04	11.65	1.08	12.73	7.63	0.13	7.76(60.95)
2	2004-05	12.18	1.14	13.32	8.2	0.14	8.34(62.61)
3	2005-06	12.8	1.23	14.03	8.58	0.12	8.70(62.01)
4	2006-07	13.74	1.3	15.04	7.35	0.15	7.50(49.87)
5	2007-08	14.78	1.58	16.36	7.34	0.16	7.50(45.84)
6	2008-09	15.26	1.65	16.91	11.01	0.16	11.17(66.06)
7	2009-10	15.35	1.76	17.12	9.34	0.23	9.57 (55.90)
8	2010-11	20.46	1.76	22.22	10.87	0.25	11.12
9	2011-12	19.32	2.29	21.61	10.11	0.19	10.3
10	2012-13	16.1	1.32	17.42	7.05	0.16	7.21
11	2013-14 (ending Nov., 13)	18.55	2.61	21.17	7.02	0.18	7.2

### Foreign Exchange Earnings

18.13 The Government is making all efforts to promote exports from Jammu and Kashmir State. State's fruit especially dry fruits is also exported to 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 2012-13 was 5476.08 MTs. The foreign exchange earned during 2012-13 was Rs 204.75 crore.

Kind	Quantity Exported (MTs)								Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. in crore)							
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Dry Fruit															
a) Almond	296.45	260.88	197.11	168.42	60.97	91.00	65.00	180.99	1.48	1.82	0.91	1.02	1.05	1.64	1.23	5.90
b) Total Walnut	5256.00	5437.00	6692.00	5696.32	9071.71	9524.55	9731.65	5295.09	114.47	118.02	160.53	141.22	197.80	206.85	231.63	198.85
i) in Shell	179.00	376.00	161.00	294.73	364.52	382.72	485.05	309.17	NA	NA	NA	2.61	2.87	3.01	2.99	3.52
ii) In Kernal	5077.00	5061.00	6531.00	5401.59	8707.18	9141.83	9246.60	4985.92	NA	NA	NA	138.61	194.93	203.84	228.64	195.33
<b>Total Dry (a+b)</b>	<b>5552.45</b>	<b>5697.88</b>	<b>6889.11</b>	<b>5864.74</b>	<b>9132.68</b>	<b>9615.55</b>	<b>9796.65</b>	<b>5476.08</b>	<b>115.95</b>	<b>119.84</b>	<b>161.44</b>	<b>142.24</b>	<b>198.85</b>	208.49	232.86	204.75

## Import of Fruits and Vegetables

### Fruit

18.14 Besides, producing fruit in a substantial number, the state also imports fruit to supplement the growing demand on this account. The import of fruits has decreased from 1.95 lakh metric tonnes in 2011-12 to 1.93 lakh metric tonnes in 2012-13. In the current financial year (ending Nov., 2013), the import of fruit stood at 1.65 lakh metric tonnes.

### Vegetables

18.15 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 address the excess demand the vegetables are imported from outside J&K. 1.35 lakh metric tonnes of vegetables have been imported ending Nov. 2013. The following table depicts the trend in the import of fruits and vegetables over the years:-

Year	Fruits	Vegetables
2007-08	1.68	1.67
2008-09	1.81	1.71
2009-10	1.9	2.65
2010-11	2.03	2.91
2011-12	1.95	2.84
2012-13	1.93	2.43
2013-14(Nov.)	1.65	1.35

### Diversification towards High Value Agriculture

18.16 During the last several years, diversification of Agriculture in State towards high value commodities, i.e. fruits, vegetables and livestock products is taking place at a faster pace and is reflected in the high share of High Value Commodities (HVCs) in agricultural production in a number of districts.

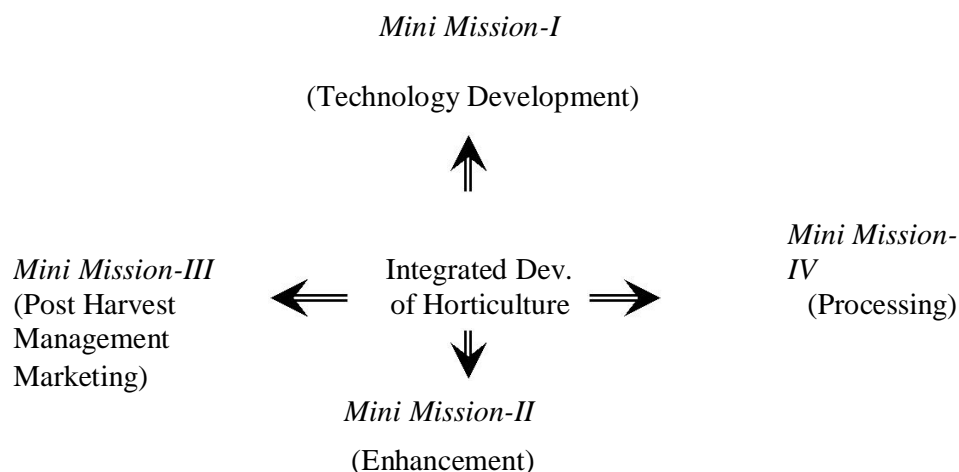
18.17 Sustained economic and income growth, urbanization and globalization are fuelling rapid growth in demand for high value commodities in the State. High Value Horticulture has a comparative advantage in production and labour absorption over staple food items and thus is reckoned as an important activity for small orchard holders. Equally important, the consumption of High Value Commodities (HVCs) is on rise. In 1999, an urban consumer spent 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 had increased from 36% to 46% during this period. The share of milk, which is the most important high value food in rural as well as urban areas has 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 be doubled than that was in 2000.

### Developmental Initiatives

#### Technology Mission

18.18 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz 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<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. The implementation of the scheme was extended to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan with an additional outlay of Rs 260.00 crore. The scheme aims at establishing convergence and synergy among various ongoing governmental programmes through their horizontal and vertical integration, to ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post harvesting and consumption chain. Under Horticulture Mission, assistance is available for a wide range of components from nursery raising upto creation of post harvest infrastructure processing facilities. This scheme covers all horticultural crops which even include Floriculture and Vegetable cultivation as well.



18.19 This scheme is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financial progress achieved at State level over the years is given as under:-

18.20 During 2013-14, an allocation of Rs 3000.00 lakh was earmarked for the scheme against which Rs 790.00 lakh have been released and expenditure ending Nov. 2013 has been Rs. 733.16 lakhs. Tangible results are expected during 2013-14 under the various sectors of development implementing various interventions of beneficiary oriented schemes to raise the standards of livelihood parameters.

#### **Post Harvest Management (PHM)**

18.21 The horticulture crops like fruit, vegetables and flowers are 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 wastages at various stages, the department is concentrating on development of post harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses and intensive training programme on PHM of horticulture crops.

#### **Plant Protection Machinery**

18.22 Plant Protection Machinery is an essential component of all the programmes and

plays 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 is implementing various schemes to promote horticulture. To encourage the fruit growers and to promote trade, toll tax on export of fruit was abolished from 2002-03. Sprayers and pumps are provided to fruit growers on subsidized rates. The scheme envisages providing of plant protection machinery to the farmers/orchardists on subsidized costs. Upto 2010-11, 5641 power sprayers and 13219 manual sprayers involving a subsidy component of Rs 394.87 lakh and Rs. 198.28 lakh respectively, were provided to the orchardists, under centrally sponsored scheme “Technology Mission”. Besides 2166 pumpsets and 208 power tillers with subsidy component of Rs. 194.94 lakh and Rs. 72.00 lakh, were also provided to the orchardists under the said scheme. **The scheme stands closed now.**

### **Development of vegetables**

18.23 The prices of the vegetables in Jammu region are high in summer due to non-availability of local vegetables where as in Kashmir region the prices of vegetables are higher in winter season.

18.24 The production of vegetables has increased from 38285.30 tonnes in 2006-07 to 193000.00 tonnes in 2012-13, registering an increase of almost five times over the years.

### **Fruit and Vegetable Mandies**

18.25 Development of fruit and vegetable mandies scheme was started in Jammu and Kashmir State in the year 1997-98, for developing 36 fruit and vegetable markets, in a phased manner, at a revised cost of Rs.170.00 crores, with a view to overcome the marketing challenges for the horticulture produce viz. vegetables and fruit, which have increased manifold over the years. In the first phase, fruit markets at Kulgam, Shopian, Handwara, Charar-i-sharief, Pulwama, Batingoo, Akhnoor, Udhampur and Kathua were constructed and made functional. 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, Kupwara and Rajouri are under construction. In the second phase, six\* satellite markets at, Poonch, Doda, Batote, and Bishnah (Samba), Zazna (Ganderbal) and Akhnoor are under process of development. In the third phase, one terminal market at Jablipora Bijbehara will be constructed for which foundation stone has been laid by Hon’ble Chief Minister on 28/07/2013 so as to build a complete network of markets to facilitate producers to make them sell their produce to ultimate consumers.

18.26 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 an increased area of 324 Kanals of land, is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs.33.98 crore, against which an amount of Rs. 16.55 crore has been spent as on 30-11-2013. The Department has launched a campaign aimed at

implementing the Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Rules (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 Parimpora, Sopore, Narwal, Shopian, Kulgam, Charar-i-sharief, Baramulla, Kupwara and Handwara.

### **Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies**

18.27 The fruit growers of the State are small and marginal farmers having small holdings. The Government has set up Horticulture, Planning and Marketing Organization 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 dispatch 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 to the product.

18.28 To provide more efficient delivery of extension services, work related to procurement and distribution of machinery, green houses etc. to the orchardists, has been taken from the Directorate of Horticulture and assigned to JK HPMC. The growers have widest varieties of machinery and equipments, as per their choice from the range of machinery/equipments, approved by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. Of India.

### **Major Markets in the Country accessed**

- 1)Azadpur Delhi, 2)Chandigarh, 3)Amritsar, 4) Jaipur, 5)Patna ,6) Kolkatta,
- 7) Lucknow ,8) Kanpur, 9) Agra, 10) Varanasi, 11) Mumbai , 12) Pune,
- 13) Bangalore 14) Indore 15) Hyderabad 16) Chennai

### **Focus**

- (d) Marketing of Produce – Augmenting existing markets and access to new markets;
- (e) Use of IT in marketing;
- 16.24 Establishing marketing net-work within the state;
- 16.25 Improvement in grading;
- 16.26 Use of modern packaging;
- 16.27 Post Harvest Management and Infrastructure Development;
- 16.28 Establishment of Cold Chains;
- 16.29 Grading & packing houses;
- 16.30 Specialized Transportation.

### **Initiatives**

- Organizing Buyer-Seller Meets.
- Arrangement of Air-cooled Railway coaches for transportation of soft fruits.
- Introduction of Card Board cartons for packaging of apples



- Introduction of computerized Data dissemination facility and put-up dynamic web-site for promotion of Horticulture Marketing
- Exhibitions in all metros of the Country and other major market promotion events like Agro Tech, IITF
- Implementation of APMR Act.
- Market Intervention Scheme.
- CA Stores facility at Kolkatta
- Establishment of one additional terminal market Jablipora in South Kashmir.
- 21 F&V Satellite Markets under establishment in the State, out of which 8 Markets already made functional in Kashmir Division and 3 in Jammu Division.
- 3 new additional F&V Markets identified.
- Establishing a Network of:-
  - 10 Satellite Markets established at Kulgam, Shopian, Pulwama, Anantnag, Charisharief, Baramulla, Handwara, Kupwara, Batingoo and Udampur major Fruit Producing areas of the State.
  - 3 Terminal Markets established at Sopore, Parimpora & Narwal.
  - 9 Apni Mandi at Pacchar (Pulwama), Nunmai (Kulgam), Mari(Reasi), Mandi Poonch, Tapyal, Raya Bagala, Dyala Chak(Chadwal), Pouria(Reasi) and Gharian (Udhampur).
  - Kissan Ghar at Jammu , Delhi and Salt Lake Kolkatta.
  - Multi Commodity Cold Store Kolkatta.
  - The work for establishment of 11 Fruit & Vegetable Markets at Bishnah, Batote, Akhnoor-ii, Kathua, Rajouri, Poonch, Doda, Zazna (Ganderbal ), Aglar (Shopian), Leh and Kargil are in progress.

### **Employment opportunities in the Horticulture Sector**

18.29 One hectare of land planted with fruit trees provides additional employment for one thousand man-days, thereby generating employment for over 6 crore man-days by planting fruit trees on 65000 hectares. Some hands assist the farmers in marketing their produces; others help in providing the seeds, the plant materials 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.

### **Future Strategies**

#### **Apple Insurance Scheme**

18.30 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.

### **Development of Olive Cultivation**

18.31 Production of Olive is the most extensively cultivated fruit crop in the world. Its cultivation areas have increased 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.

### **Walnut Cultivation in Jammu & Kashmir**

18.32 Walnut is a major dry fruit crop grown in J&K State. The Production of this crop has touched 195.30 thousand M.Tonnes in Kashmir Division and 56.64 thousand M.Tonnes in Jammu Division. Latest techniques of walnut budding/grafting have been introduced which have helped in reducing gestation period of this crop. With assistance of APEDA, a Hi-Tech Green House has been set up at Zakura which is being used for raising budded/grafted walnuts. Besides this, one more Hi-Tech green House has been set up at Siot, Rajouri. 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.

### **Provision of Cold Storage in Valley**

18.33 According to the figures available, 400,000 tonnes of apple are ruined by the scab every year. Other diseases like alternaria, red might and powdery mildew also spoil the crop. Cold storage facilities have been/are being created in all the districts of the State where the fruit could be stored for a longer period.

### **Issues and Constraints**

18.34 The major constraints for development of horticulture include:

- i. Fragmented, small and marginal holdings with little or no irrigation facilities.
- ii. Non-existence of organised and planned irrigation infrastructure for the orchards when 70% orchards are un-irrigated.
- iii. Less market accessibility due to poor communication/road links.
- iv. Hilly terrain and small holding size hinders mechanisation.
- v. Lack of organised market and marketing.
- vi. Lack of value addition and processing facilities.
- vii. Lack of public private partnership.
- viii. Lack of proper post harvest handling and storage facilities.

**Major benchmarks**

- i. Area under fruits by end of 2013-14 is 3.55 Lakh hectares in Jammu and Kashmir State as compared to 3.47 lakh hectares in 2012-13.
- ii. Production of fruit during 2013-14 recorded as 21.17 lakh metric tonnes as against 17.42 lakh metric tonnes during 2012-13. The Annual turnover of fruit Industry is around Rs. 5000 crore
- iii. Six lakh families are involved in horticulture activity directly or indirectly involving 30 lakh farmers.
- iv. Diversification and Zonalisation of fruit crops has been planned for future plantation under area expansion programme.
- v. Creation of irrigation infrastructure for Horticulture crops is top priority with the department to increase the productivity.

**Horticulture Potential**

- i. 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.
- ii. Potential for production of Apple fruit from present level of about 12.0 metric tonnes to 20.0 metric tonnes per hectare through introduction of advanced technologies.
- iii. Potential for increasing production of fruits from present level.
- iv. 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.
- v. New species/kinds/cultivars are being introduced suiting to the agro climatic conditions of the State to boost horticulture sector.

**Thrust Areas**

- vi. Promotion of dry land horticulture in hilly and backward areas;
- vii. Area expansion related to economical and consumer oriented diversification, to meet the market challenges for earning better returns;
- viii. Increase in per unit production of fruit crops (productivity) by scientific management of orchards and by introduction of improved cultivars;
- ix. Human Resource Development in private as well as public sector.
- x. Developing market linkages and value addition;
- xi. Creation of adequate irrigation infrastructure like Deep Bore Wells, Shallow Wells, Tube Wells, Water storage/Harvesting Tanks in rain fed areas;
- xii. Encouragement, introduction and cultivation of rare fruit crops viz; olive, peanut, strawberry, grapes, pomegranate and kiwi (diversification and Zonalisation)
- xiii. Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards;

- xiv. Standardization of existing root stocks of apple under normal density plantation.
- xv. Survey/selection/identification of true to type cultivars of apple for further multiplication.
- xvi. Standardization of vegetative propagation techniques of walnut
- xvii. Honey and Cultivated or gathered mushrooms (edible fungi)

18.35 On the other hand, the Planning Commission Working Group on Horticulture Crops, Plantation Crops and Organic Farming for the XIth Five Year Plan had attempted to redefine the phrase '*Horticulture*' as "the science of growing and management of fruits, vegetables including tubers, ornamental, aromatic & medicinal crops, spices, plantation crops and their processing, value addition and marketing". In fact, in our planning process *horticulture sector* has been considered to encompass a wide range of crops namely fruit crops, vegetables crops, potato and tuber crops, ornamental crops, medicinal and aromatic crops, spices, and plantation crops. New introductions such as mushroom, bamboo, and bee keeping have been accepted for improving the crop productivity, which has further expanded the scope of Horticulture.

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# Livestock

# 19

19.1 The livestock sector has emerged as one of the key components of agricultural growth in developing countries in the recent years. The Indian livestock system is the endeavor of small holders and it is a centuries old tradition. As a result of gradual transition from subsistence to market system, the economic dimensions of livestock keeping, have assumed increasing significance in household behavior. Over 70 percent of the rural households in India depend on livestock farming for supplementary income. The sector is highly gender sensitive and over 90 per cent of activities related to care and management of livestock, are carried out by family's women folk.

19.2 For a growing human population, the development of livestock sector is indispensable to address the requirements of fat and protein. From livelihood perspective, it is considered as an important instrument in poverty alleviation. The integration of crops and livestock has always remained a way of life since the beginning of agriculture. It provides the major extra contribution to agriculture through manure, fuel and as a fertilizer apart from meat, milk, eggs that grant a regular supplementary income and employment not only to producers in the rural areas but also huge size of the population engaged in secondary and tertiary business related to livestock.

19.3 This sector is emerging as an important growth leverage to state economy and its share to Gross State Domestic Products is also increasing. The economy of Jammu and Kashmir is still agriculture dependent and is the main occupation of majority of the rural people who earn their livelihood from it. Census figures 2011 signify that about 73 % of the population lives in rural areas and are associated with agriculture and allied sectors including livestock rearing as main occupation. The contribution of Agriculture and livestock to total GSDP has increased from 5.04%% in 2007-08 to 18.52% in 2013-14(AE). Integrated Sample Survey (2011-12) revealed that total livestock population of Jammu region had demonstrated an increase of 8.40% over the year 2009-10 and reached to 78.908 lakhs from 72.79 lakhs. Kashmir region also witnessed an increase of 4.63% as livestock population had reached to 74.994 lakhs from 71.67 lakhs. However, in Ladakh region livestock population slipped by 1.44% from 6.60 lakhs to 6.505 lakhs during the same period.

## 2. Population profile

- Estimated livestock Population of the state, as per the latest available integrated sample survey (2011-12), is 160.407 lakh comprising 31.569 lakh cattle, 39.204 lakh sheep, 7.889 lakh Buffalo, 18.136 lakh goat, 58.311 lakh fowl and 5.298 lakh duck.
- 49.19% that is 78.908 lakh of the total livestock population is dispersed in Jammu Division consisting of 16.023 lakh Cattle, out of which 5.237 lakh cattle are cross-bred and the remaining 10.786 lakh are of local breed. Similarly other livestock population in this region is 20.812 lakh sheep (14.505 lakh cross +

6.307 lakh local ), 7.675 lakh buffaloes, 12.054 lakh goats, 22.315 lakh fowls and 0.029 lakh ducks.

- Kashmir region shares 47.42% (74.994 lakh) of the total livestock population with 14.582 lakh cattle (11.046 lakh cross + 3.536 lakh local), 16.261 lakh sheep (13.439 lakhs cross + 2.882 lakhs local), 0.214 lakhs buffaloes, 3.172 lakhs goats, 35.496 lakhs fowls, 5.269 lakhs ducks.
- The contribution of Ladakh region depicts that livestock population of these two districts includes 0.964 lakh cattle, 2.131 lakhs sheep, 2.910 lakhs goats and 0.500 lakhs fowls.
- The livestock population per hundred persons has increased from 131 to 134 during the period from 2009-10 to 2011-12.

S. No	Item	Livestock Population (2011 – 12 )			Total
		Kashmir Region	Jammu Region	Ladakh Region	
1	Cattle	14.582	16.023	0.964	31.569
a.	<i>Cross Bred</i>	11.046	5.237	0.443	16.726
b.	<i>Local</i>	3.536	10.786	0.521	14.843
2	Sheep	16.261	20.812	2.131	39.204
a.	<i>Cross Bred</i>	13.439	14.505	1.027	28.971
b.	<i>Local</i>	2.882	6.307	1.104	10.293
3	Buffalo	0.214	7.675	0	7.889
4	Goat	3.172	12.054	2.91	18.136
5	Fowl	35.496	22.315	0.5	58.311
6	Duck	5.269	0.029	0	5.298
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.994</b>	<b>78.908</b>	<b>6.505</b>	<b>160.407</b>

S. No	Districts	Total Livestock	% Share
1	Anantnag	9.769	6.1
2	Kulgam	6.299	3.9
3	Pulwama	4.397	2.7
4	Shopian	2.924	1.8
5	Budgam	8.385	5.2
6	Srinagar	2.279	1.4
7	Ganderbal	4.044	2.5
8	Baramulla	16.297	10.2
9	Bandipora	9.795	6.1
10	Kupwara	10.805	6.7
	<b>Total Kashmir Region</b>	<b>74.994</b>	<b>46.7</b>
11	Doda	9.062	5.6
12	Ramban	6.462	4.0
13	Kishtwar	5.266	3.3

14	Udhampur	9.620	6.0
15	Reasi	9.914	6.2
16	Jammu	5.530	3.4
17	Samba	2.629	1.6
18	Kathua	8.617	5.4
19	Rajouri	11.427	7.1
20	Poonch	10.381	6.5
<b>Total Jammu Region</b>		<b>78.908</b>	<b>49.2</b>
21	Leh	3.243	2.0
22	Kargil	3.262	2.0
<b>Total Ladakh Region</b>		<b>6.505</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Total J&amp; K State</b>		<b>160.407</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Livestock availability Per 100 persons		134.209	

## 2. Milk Production

- Average milk yield per day per animal during 2011-12 was 5.643 Kgs. for Cross-cows, 2.594 Kgs. for Local-cows, and 4.895 Kgs. for Buffaloes and 0.605 Kg for Goats.
- During the year 2011-12, the total estimated milk production for the State was 1614.57 thousand MTs constituting of 982.05 Th MTs (60.83%) of Cross-cow Milk, 237.19 Th MTs (14.69%) of Local-cow Milk, 293.70 Th MTs (18.19%) of Buffalo Milk and 101.62 Th MTs (62.94%) of Goat Milk. □ During the year 2010-11, the total estimated milk production for the State was 1609.247 thousand MTs.
- Average per capita availability of milk in our state was 370.10 gms per day which is higher than the national average of 356 gm per person per day in the year 2010-11.

**Table No 3: District wise distribution of milk production in J&K state for the year 2011-12 Estimated milk Production 2011-12 (000mts)**

S. No	Districts	Cross cow	Local cow	Buffallo	Goat	Total	% Prod
1	Anantnag	85.01	16.91	2.84	4.09	108.85	6.74
2	Kulgam	50.80	10.79	0.81	2.73	65.13	4.03
3	Pulwama	100.02	0.75	0.98	2.21	103.95	6.44
4	Shopian	72.20	0.57	0.25	0.32	73.34	4.54
5	Budgam	103.61	4.28	0.48	3.41	111.77	6.92
6	Srinagar	14.96	1.14	0.00	0.33	16.43	1.02
7	Ganderbal	41.02	3.65	0.42	2.09	47.17	2.92
8	Baramulla	90.36	21.03	3.61	6.54	121.54	7.53
9	Bandipora	61.72	5.99	0.36	3.11	71.17	4.41
10	Kupwara	34.63	10.02	0.95	4.41	50.01	3.10
Total Kmr. Region		654.33	75.11	10.70	29.23	769.37	47.65
11	Doda	41.60	29.99	9.93	4.05	85.57	5.30
12	Ramban	32.13	7.53	11.08	2.89	53.63	3.32
13	Kishtwar	36.43	16.35	2.49	2.36	57.62	3.57
14	Udhampur	36.29	14.81	45.71	7.93	104.73	6.49



15	Reasi	26.28	10.55	36.89	9.38	83.09	5.15
16	Jammu	51.35	15.43	46.68	3.84	117.30	7.27
17	Samba	24.37	6.09	11.04	2.48	43.97	2.72
18	Kathua	33.65	18.85	35.44	6.76	94.71	5.87
19	Rajouri	7.49	16.56	29.02	7.28	60.34	3.74
20	Poonch	15.82	6.61	54.73	7.93	85.09	5.27
Total Jammu Region		305.40	142.75	283.00	54.90	786.05	48.68
21	Leh	6.17	7.10	0.00	11.75	25.02	1.55
22	Kargil	16.16	12.23	0.00	5.74	34.13	2.11
Total Ladakh Region		22.33	19.33	0.00	17.50	59.15	3.66
Total J& K State		982.05	237.19	293.70	101.62	1614.57	100.00
Milk availability per capita per day (in grams)		225.11	54.37	67.32	23.29	370.10	

### 3. Wool Production

- Average wool yield per annum is 26.218 Kgs for cross-breed sheep and 17.495 Kgs for local-breed sheep.
- During the year 2011-12 the total wool production estimated for the State was 75.295 lakh Kgs which consisted of 61.586 lakh Kgs (81.79%) from Cross-breed Sheep and 13.709 lakh Kgs (18.20%) of Local-breed Sheep. During the year 2010-11, the total wool production estimated for the state was 73.819 lakh Kgs .
- Total availability of wool per person per annum is 629.978 gms for the state as a whole which included 515.278 gms from Cross-breed Sheep and 114.700 gms from Local-breed Sheep.

**Table No 4: District wise Estimates of sheep sheared and wool produced in J&K state for the year 2011-12**

S. No	Districts	Estimated No. of average sheep sheared (Lakh No's)			Average wool yield per sheep (Kgs) Per Annum		Wool production per Annum (Lakhs Kg's)		
		Cross	Local	Total	Cross	Local	Cross	Local	Total
1	Anantnag	1.490	0.402	1.892	1.275	0.843	3.806	0.679	4.485
2	Kulgam	0.917	0.279	1.196	1.263	0.825	2.320	0.461	2.781
3	Pulwama	0.832	0.080	0.912	1.245	0.810	2.076	0.130	2.206
4	Shopian	0.639	0.041	0.680	1.235	0.785	1.618	0.064	1.682
5	Budgam	1.208	0.343	1.551	1.243	0.812	3.011	0.558	3.569
6	Srinagar	0.413	0.028	0.441	1.225	0.815	1.015	0.046	1.061
7	Ganderbal	0.967	0.073	1.040	1.275	0.840	2.467	0.123	2.590
8	Baramulla	2.353	0.647	3.000	1.265	0.813	5.955	1.054	7.009
9	Bandipora	2.032	0.248	2.280	1.250	0.788	5.081	0.392	5.473
10	Kupwara	0.844	0.215	1.059	1.170	0.790	1.978	0.340	2.318
Total Kashmir Region		11.695	2.356	14.051	12.446	8.121	29.327	3.847	33.174
11	Doda	1.544	1.219	2.763	1.270	0.825	3.924	2.012	5.936
12	Ramban	0.884	0.643	1.527	1.225	0.800	2.122	1.030	3.152

13	Kishtwar	0.990	0.753	1.743	1.245	0.815	2.466	1.231	3.697
14	Udhampur	1.560	0.537	2.097	1.229	0.830	3.835	0.892	4.727
15	Reasi	1.978	0.647	2.625	1.200	0.820	4.748	1.062	5.810
16	Jammu	0.067	0.199	0.266	1.190	0.815	0.159	0.325	0.484
17	Samba	0.097	0.182	0.279	1.210	0.820	0.235	0.299	0.534
18	Kathua	1.158	0.529	1.687	1.170	0.799	2.710	0.846	3.556
19	Rajouri	2.307	0.280	2.587	1.220	0.805	5.631	0.451	6.082
20	Poonch	2.061	0.306	2.367	1.180	0.780	4.866	0.477	5.343
Total Jammu Region		12.646	5.295	17.941	12.139	8.109	30.696	8.625	39.321
21	Leh	0.417	0.282	0.699	0.819	0.630	0.683	0.356	1.039
22	Kargil	0.540	0.693	1.233	0.814	0.635	0.880	0.881	1.761
Total Ladakh Region		0.957	0.975	1.932	1.633	1.265	1.563	1.237	2.800
Total J& K State		25.298	8.626	33.924	26.218	17.495	61.586	13.709	75.295
per capita availability of wool production for the year (in grams)		211.663	72.170	283.833	219.361	146.377	515.278	114.700	629.978

#### 4. Laying Birds and Egg Production

- Total Number of Laying Birds (Hens +Ducks) of the State was 36.866 lakhs out of which 84.30% (31.079 lakhs) are of Desi category while as 15.70% (5.787 lakhs) are of improved stock as per ISS estimates for the year 2011-12.
- Estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2011-12 was 6519.758 lakhs out of which 6122.661 lakhs(93.91%) were laid by Hens and 397.097 lakhs (6.09%)by Ducks and estimated total egg production of the State for the year 2010-11 was 6209.333 lakhs.
- Total eggs availability per person was worked out to be 55 (number) per year for the State as a whole as per the ISS report 2011-12 against 53 (No.) for 2010-11.

**Table No 5: District wise comparison of estimated egg production for the year 2011-12 in J&K state (Prod. in Lakhs )**

S. No	District	HEN			D U C K			HENS + DUCKS
		Desi	Improved	Total	Desi	Improved	Total	Total
1	Anantnag	428.565	45.342	473.907	17.723	4.909	22.632	496.539
2	Kulgam	295.917	35.848	331.765	12.970	3.903	16.873	348.638
3	Pulwama	149.209	36.975	186.184	7.458	4.205	11.663	197.847
4	Shopian	98.360	28.541	126.901	4.505	2.640	7.145	134.046
5	Budgam	319.667	91.187	410.854	10.704	10.648	21.352	432.206
6	Srinagar	84.498	59.513	144.011	4.660	6.667	11.327	155.338
7	Ganderbal	95.178	69.436	164.614	7.598	10.098	17.696	182.310
8	Baramulla	676.135	60.980	737.115	91.075	9.976	101.051	838.166
9	Bandipora	286.458	42.692	329.150	136.975	14.217	151.192	480.342
10	Kupwara	624.380	41.697	666.077	27.326	6.618	33.944	700.021
Total Kashmir Region		3058.367	512.211	3570.578	320.994	73.881	394.875	3965.453
11	Doda	237.729	68.513	306.242	0.000	0.000	0.000	306.242

12	Ramban	172.086	62.433	234.519	1.376	0.000	1.376	235.895
13	Kishtwar	130.566	45.916	176.482	0.137	0.000	0.137	176.619
14	Udhampur	231.387	22.657	254.044	0.000	0.000	0.000	254.044
15	Reasi	274.179	34.497	308.676	0.000	0.000	0.000	308.676
16	Jammu	29.209	95.436	124.645	0.000	0.000	0.000	124.645
17	Samba	4.439	22.364	26.803	0.000	0.000	0.000	26.803
18	Kathua	70.014	112.090	182.104	0.000	0.000	0.000	182.104
19	Rajori	374.732	91.264	465.996	0.138	0.149	0.287	466.283
20	Poonch	379.364	50.198	429.562	0.273	0.149	0.422	429.984
Total Jammu Region		1903.705	605.368	2509.073	1.924	0.298	2.222	2511.295
21	Leh	2.646	2.282	4.928	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.928
22	Kargil	22.354	15.728	38.082	0.000	0.000	0.000	38.082
Total Ladakh Region		25.000	18.010	43.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.010
Total J&K State		4987.072	1135.589	6122.661	322.918	74.179	397.097	6519.758
Human Pop of J&K State.				119.520			119.520	119.520
Egg availability Per person per year		41.726	9.501	51.227	2.702	0.621	3.322	54.550

## 5. Meat Production

- As per the Integrated Sample Survey Report (ISS), 2011-12, total estimated meat production of State was worked out to be 322.781 lakh Kgs consisting of 80.79% of (260.762 lakh Kgs) Red Meat and 19.21% (62.019 lakh Kgs) of White Meat. As per the latest Integrated Sample Survey Report (ISS), 2010-11, total estimated meat production of State was worked out to be 308.986 lakh Kgs.
- As per estimated results of ISS survey 2011-12, the meat availability was worked out to be 2.701 Kgs per person per year against 2.650 kgs for 2010-11.
- Meat production registered a growth from 308.986 lakh Kgs to 322.781 lakh Kgs in the year 2011-12 over the previous year resulting into 4.47% growth.

S. No	Districts	Sheep Cross		SHEEP LOCAL		GOAT		Total Red Meat Prod. (lakh kgs)	Poultry		Total Meat Prod. (lakh kgs)
		Sheep Pop. (lakh Nos)	Meat Prod. (lakh kg) (@17 Kgs/ Sheep)	Sheep Pop. (lakh Nos.)	Meat Prod. (lakh kg) (@12 Kgs/ Sheep)	Goat Pop. (lakh No)	Meat Prod. (lakh kg) (@14 Kgs/ Sheep)		Poultry Pop. (lakh nos)	White Meat Prod. (lakh kg) (@1.5 Kgs/bird)	
1	Anantnag	1.571	8.012	0.611	2.200	0.375	1.575	11.787	4.950	4.826	16.613
2	Kulgam	1.108	5.651	0.389	1.400	0.265	1.113	8.164	3.176	3.097	11.261
3	Pulwama	0.919	4.687	0.125	0.450	0.225	0.945	6.082	1.920	1.872	7.954
4	Shopian	0.742	3.784	0.083	0.299	0.055	0.231	4.314	1.154	1.125	5.439
5	Budgam	1.416	7.222	0.376	1.354	0.355	1.491	10.066	4.242	4.136	14.202
6	Srinagar	0.467	2.382	0.032	0.115	0.085	0.357	2.854	1.317	1.284	4.138
7	Ganderbal	1.096	5.590	0.095	0.342	0.225	0.945	6.877	1.600	1.560	8.437

8	Baramulla	2.902	14.800	0.553	1.991	0.655	2.751	19.542	9.549	9.310	28.852
9	Bandipora	2.253	11.490	0.346	1.246	0.395	1.659	14.395	5.413	5.278	19.673
10	Kupwara	0.965	4.922	0.212	0.763	0.537	2.255	7.940	7.444	7.258	15.198
Total Kmr. Region		13.439	68.539	2.822	10.159	3.172	13.322	92.021	40.765	39.746	131.766
11	Doda	1.779	9.073	1.455	5.238	0.696	2.923	17.234	2.924	2.851	20.085
12	Ramban	0.932	4.753	0.826	2.974	0.514	2.159	9.886	2.325	2.267	12.152
13	Kishtwar	1.101	5.615	0.938	3.377	0.448	1.882	10.874	1.563	1.524	12.397
14	Udhampur	1.830	9.333	0.617	2.221	1.630	6.846	18.400	2.246	2.190	20.590
15	Reasi	2.250	11.475	0.748	2.693	1.782	7.484	21.652	2.533	2.470	24.122
16	Jammu	0.114	0.581	0.224	0.806	0.858	3.604	4.991	1.251	1.220	6.211
17	Samba	0.153	0.780	0.198	0.713	0.577	2.423	3.917	0.274	0.267	4.184
18	Kathua	1.362	6.946	0.631	2.272	1.627	6.833	16.051	2.097	2.045	18.096
19	Rajori	2.633	13.428	0.322	1.159	2.477	10.403	24.991	3.541	3.452	28.443
20	Poonch	2.351	11.990	0.348	1.253	1.445	6.069	19.312	3.590	3.500	22.812
Total Jammu Region		14.505	73.976	6.307	22.705	12.054	50.627	147.308	22.344	21.785	169.093
21	Leh	0.465	2.372	0.319	1.148	2.020	8.484	12.004	0.062	0.060	12.064
22	Kargil	0.562	2.866	0.785	2.826	0.890	3.738	9.430	0.438	0.427	9.857
Total Ladakh Region		1.004	5.120	1.044	3.758	2.910	12.222	21.434	0.500	0.488	21.922
Total J& K State		28.948	147.635	10.173	36.623	18.136	76.171	260.762	63.609	62.019	322.781
Per capita meat production availability per year (in kgs)			1.235		0.306		0.637	2.182		0.519	2.701

## 6. Mandate of the Animal/Sheep Husbandry Department

- Sustainable growth of livestock and poultry for nutritional security and economic prosperity.
- Genetic upgradation of local livestock to strengthen, improve livestock productivity and ensure a disease free livestock product supply chain for the state.

19.4 For achieving above objectives the department works in multi dimensions by, inter-alia, performing the following activities.

## 5. Livestock Census

19.5 As per the 18<sup>th</sup> livestock Census 2007, livestock population in Jammu and Kashmir is 105.39 lacs. The department is conducting 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2012. Enumeration and post enumeration check has been completed. Tentative estimates indicate decline in livestock numbers. However, the vertical upgradation of the livestock is quite visible.

### B. Animal care facilities

- Ø Animal diseases will continue to be a major constraint in livestock productivity and agriculture development, if not taken care of. To maintain and improve its growth towards the economy of the state, health cover facilities are indispensable. To improve the quality of animal health services, the department has established a network of 2705 veterinary institutions (188 Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics, 1509 Veterinary Dispensaries/Sheep Extension Centres, 1008 Veterinary Aid Centres/ Stockman Centres/ Mobile Dispensaries

ending November-2012. Besides, there are 01 ICD Project , 2 Semen Production Centres, 12 Frozen Semen Banks, 1287 AI Centres, 04 Cattle Breeding Farms, 01 Buffalo Breeding Farms, 12 Liquid Nitrogen Plans, 17 Poultry Breeding Farms, 01 Duck Breeding Farm, 17 Hatcheries, 17 Sheep Breeding Farms, 08 Goat Breeding Farms, 01 Rabbit Breeding Farm, 14 Intensive Sheep Development Projects, 1033 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, 04 Wool Grading Centres, 02 Fodder Seed Production Farms, 01 Camel Breeding Farm, 03 Horse Farms, 03 Rinderpest Check posts, 02 Milk Processing Factory and 03 Liquid Milk Plants.

- Ø During 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 the department availed loan of Rs. 1967.74 lakhs (Rs. 378.61 in 2010-11, Rs.761.13 in 2011-12 and Rs. 828.00 in 2012-13) from NABARD under RIDF, to construct veterinary institutions (hospitals/centres) and during the current financial year (2013-14), the department has availed a loan facility of Rs 2.59 crore upto ending December, 2013 which will improve the work culture and quality of veterinary services at the grass root level. The department has taken up construction of 77 veterinary institutions during 2010-11 & 2011-12 out of which around 15 buildings have been completed so far and the emphasis of the department is on completion of remaining buildings during current year 2013-14.
- Ø Government of India sanctioned 229 buildings (70 hospital and 159 veterinary dispensaries) at a cost of Rs. 28.87 crore under the scheme **“Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries” (ESVHD)** with central share of Rs. 21.65 crore (75%) in the last financial year 2012-13. 69 buildings were taken up in the first phase against the released 1st installment of Rs. 6.49 crore out of which 37 buildings have been completed so far and the remaining buildings are expected to be completed during the current financial year. During the current financial year 2013-14, 64 number of more buildings have been taken up for construction for which the GoI, has released an amount **of Rs. 600.00 lacs for the purpose.**
- Ø 71 Mobile Veterinary centers (Animal Husbandry Jammu 26, Animal Husbandry Kashmir 26, Sheep Husbandry Jammu 09 and Sheep Husbandry Kashmir 10) have been sanctioned alongwith creation of 214 posts of various Non- gazetted and Class IV categories. The mobile ambulatory vehicles shall be fitted with GPS, so as to rationalize and monitor the services to be delivered by the mobile centers. The Planning and Development has been approached to provide an additionality over and above the current year’s normal plan to effect the above said purchase.
- Ø With an aim to timely reporting of disease outbreak for its effective monitoring, surveillance and ultimate eradication, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme **“National Animal Disease Reporting System” (NADRS)** has been taken up for implementation. The scheme envisages linking of blocks of districts, with divisions and state with central monitoring unit for prompt reporting/ feedback. So far 158 nodes have been established out of which broad band connectivity has been provided to 60 nodes. The scheme was launched in the month of January, 2013 and the state will be important constituent of the National Informatics System reporting disease profile and developmental activities as well. Providing of adequate health cover to livestock will continue to be the priority of the department. Emphasis is

being 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 is being supplemented with the assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme “ASCAD” State/District Plan and Non Plan.

## **B. Livestock Production**

- Ø 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 of output from the hybrid and new breeds of cows, is much more than the local one and as such the state 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.

## **C. Dairy Development**

- Ø India ranks first in the world in milk production. It registered an increase from 17 million tons in 1950-51 to around 100 million tons in 2006-07. The average per capita availability of milk has also increased from 112 grams in 1968-69 to 230 grams per day in 2005-06 and about 356 grams per day in 2010-11.
- Ø Jammu and Kashmir is ideally suited for dairy activities. The State has registered a steady growth in milk production. The State’s milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakhs metric tons, which increased to 16.14 lakhs metric tons in 2011-12. The per capita milk consumption is 378 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 356 grams per day for 2010-11.
- Ø Intensive Dairy Development Programme for three districts viz Kupwara, Poonch & Rajouri, at a cost of Rs. 4.74 crore by way of establishment of 07 Bulk Milk Coolers(BMC) and purchase of 10 Vans, 04 refrigerated/ Milk Tankers, 51 Motor Cycles, 330 Milk Cans and 49 LN2 Containers. Besides, 8 units of 10 cows, 4 units of 20 cows(Kupwara District) and 75 units of 2 cows (Poonch & Rajouri districts), is being established under Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2012-13.
- Ø In order to give boost to Milk Production, reduce dependence on imports, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Mission on Protein supplements” a sub-scheme of CSS- RKVY has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 6.57 crore. Activities like strengthening of dairy farms and establishment of goat units is the prime activities under this mission.
- Ø During the current financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “National Mission on Protein supplements” an amount of Rs 420.00 lacs(1<sup>st</sup> installment) were made available by the Agriculture Production Department out of the approved action plan of Rs. 840.00 lacs for the current financial year. The brief abstract of the Action Plan, Division wise/Department-wise/component wise are as under:-

<b>Table No 7: Animal Husbandry Kashmir</b>		<b>(Rs. in lacs)</b>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Funds proposed for the year 2013-14</b>	<b>Funds released during 2013-14</b>	<b>Expd. Ending Nov. 2013</b>
1.	Establishment of Livestock Development Centers (LDC) in in uncovered areas of Kashmir Province	150.00	150.00	0.00
2.	Reward to Farmers having quality cows on the basis of Panchayat Level competitions	50.00		43.50
3.	Provision of Mineral Mixtures and Dosing Material to pre-parturient Cows in advanced pregnancy (Last trimester) belonging to Below Poverty Line Farmers/Farmers Living in far-flung, inaccessible areas.	80.00		29.40
4.	Extension and Publicity Center for Dairy cooperative development.	20.00		6.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>300.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>79.00</b>
<b>Animal Husbandry Jammu</b>				
5.	Establishment of (ILD) centers throughout-sourcing in uncovered areas of Jammu province through outsourcing.	165.00	150.00	0.00
6.	Augmentation of Bull Mother Farm and FSP, Hakkal	55.00		55.00
7.	Provision of Mineral Mixtures and Dosing Material to pre-parturient Cows in advanced pregnancy (Last trimester) belonging to Below Poverty LineFarmers/Farmers Living in far-flung, ina areas.	80.00		80.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>300.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>
<b>Sheep Husbandry Kashmir</b>				
8.	Establishment of Sheep units under Participatory Mode	82.00	60.00	45.20
9.	Establishment of Intensive Goat Rearing mini clusters.	28.00		14.80
10.	Import of Boer Goat Semen from Australia to be used by SKUAST-K.	10.00		0.00

<b>Total</b>		<b>120.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
<b>Sheep Husbandry Jammu</b>				
11.	Promoting intensive goat rearing	62.00	60.00	43.124
12.	improving productivity of goats under conventional small holdings/pastoral system:	58.00		12.274
<b>Total</b>		<b>120.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>55.398</b>

Ø A CSS- “Strengthening of Clean Milk Production” approved at Rs. 376.00 lac for the state was launched in 2010-11 and is being implemented through J&K Milk Producers Co-operative Limited by establishing 31 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) in the districts of Udhampur, Jammu, Katua in the Jammu Division and Pulwama, Anantnag and Baramalla in Kashmir Division.

Ø Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)”, a central sector scheme came into operation w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> of Sept-2010. This modified scheme has some attractive features such as providing back ended capital subsidy of 25% for General Category and 33.33% for backward categories (especially SC) a unit of two to ten animals with a unit cost of Rs. 3.00 to Rs.5.00 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented by NABARD through Cooperative, Rural and Commercial Banks. 4198 units (816 units in 2010-11, 3417 in 2011-12 & 806 in 2012-13) have been sanctioned by NABARD. During the current financial year 2013-14, under the said scheme no unit has been established so far.

S. No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Ending Dec. 2013)
1.	A.I Done	Lac Nos	4.77	4.751	6.49	5.948	6.955	7.985	6.452
2.	Birth Recorded	Lac Nos	2.08	2.056	2.69	2.444	2.689	3.071	2.214
3.	Castration done	Lac Nos	1.26	1.279	1.26	1.236	1.136	0.994	0.785
4.	Dosing	Lac Nos	117.54	139.077	142.67	167.694	173.334	184.376	106.46
5.	Vaccination	Lac Nos	203.37	260.47	312.77	346.707	336.745	501.531	487.829

### **E. Genetic Improvement**

Ø 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. 1287 frozen semen centers are functioning where Artificial Insemination of local non descriptive cows and buffaloes is carried on. Artificial Insemination, a viable and dependable procedure for upgradation of cattle throughout the world, is being put in use in the State.

- Ø The Frozen Semen Station, Ranbirbagh has become the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISO-9001/2008 certified Semen Laboratory in North India, having the privilege of being 1<sup>st</sup> laboratory in the entire country to have CODEX-HACCP-2003 certification in addition to ISO issued by British Standards Institution Group and quality management System ISO-9001 with BSI registration No. CDX-580193 and Sperm Station at Hakkal Jammu has been graded “C” by the Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India. Steps are being taken to upgrade both the frozen Semen Stations.
- Ø Under NPCBB, 312 Frozen Semen Centres have been established making 1287 centres with frozen semen technology for artificial insemination and 500 numbers of stationery centres have been converted into mobile centres by providing Cryocanes of smaller capacity. Also 211 (Jammu 191, Kashmir 20) community buffalo bulls are in the field for providing natural service. Presently 375 high yielding cows are being recorded under field performance reporting.
- (5) The Department is engaged in genetic transformation of local non descript cattle 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. One LN2 Plant having a capacity of 21 Ltrs per hour for Kashmir Division with a total estimated cost of Rs. 260.00 lakhs has been established during 2011-12 and is functioning. These LN2 plants will help in preservation and carriage of services to far flung areas and give boost to increase in cross bred population which is presently 48%. These programmes are being implemented under “National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)”, a Central Sector Scheme.

#### 19.6 Main achievements NPCBB

- (6) The distribution of Liquid Nitrogen has been strengthened by purchase of one mounted tanker (6000 liters), 2 silos of 3000 and 1000 liters capacity and 4 delivery vans.

### 16.45 Poultry Development

- (1) Poultry production has assumed importance as a major agro-based industry which provides:

part-time / whole-time source of earning to the unemployed youth and highly nutritious animal protein in the form of quality poultry meat and eggs.

- (2) The main objective in this sub-sector is to increase poultry meat and egg production by:-

encouraging private enterprises with the requisite technical guidance and

Providing fast and specific diagnosis of poultry diseases in order to reduce risk of loss to farmers.

- (3) The last decade has witnessed tremendous growth in the poultry sector. The poultry farming has come in a big way in Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Pulwama and Budgam districts, with large number of educated unemployed youth taking up poultry farming as sustainable means of earning their livelihood.

As per the official estimates, the achievements made in the poultry development during last three years are as under:

S. No	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Ending Dec.2013)
1.	Production of day old chicks.	Lac Nos	4.51	3.291	4.86	6.177	6.35	6.21	5.99
2.	Breeding birds sold	Lac Nos	1.47	1.241	1.51	1.611	1.917	1.655	0.641

- vi. 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 Day Old Chicks (DOCs) that subsequently are distributed for establishment of backyard poultry units.
- vii. 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, 6.21 lakhs nos. of DOCs were produced and this year the department has produced 5.74 lakhs nos. of DOCs, ending Nov-2013.
- viii. In pursuance of the Budget announcement 2009, Re. 1/- concession on toll tax for import of DOC, has resulted in import of 300 lakhs nos. DOCs during 2009-10, 353 lakhs in 2010-11, 507 lacs in 2011-12, 513 lacs in 2012-13 and 5.99

lac Nos upto ending December, 2013. This has increased a number of private commercial farms and employment of the employed youth of the State.

- ix. For establishment of mega hatcheries which are essential to narrow the gap between in-house DOCs production and DOCs imported, the department is actively providing basic technical inputs, by way of DPR preparation, consultancy etc, for prospective entrepreneurs, desirous to launch mega hatcheries.
- x. The department has very limited role in commercial poultry rearing wherein 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. 4535 units are registered with the Department of Animal Husbandry Jammu / Kashmir (Jammu 1489, Kashmir 3046). The department has established Poultry Marketing Mandi at Satwari. The Mandi has been strengthened to cope up with the volume of trade. Poultry Park at Lesipora (Pulwama) has been established comprising of 32 units, having a rearing capacity of 1.80 lac birds per cycle i.e. 14.40 lac birds per year.
- xi. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, sanctioned Rural Backyard Poultry Development scheme in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with a cost of Rs. 778.00 lakhs for 36000 BPL families in a phased manner. Out of this, the Government of India released Rs. 570.45 lakhs for 26450 BPL families in the first phase. The amount is being utilized for providing 45 birds to the poorest of the poor families of the state free of cost and in addition, Rs.750/- will be provided per beneficiary family for cages/ night shelters etc. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored. Till date 30608 BPL families have been covered by providing 10.52 lac No of improved poultry birds.

#### **ix. Feed and Fodder Development**

High yielding and nutritious fodder is essential for scientific and economic management of livestock, especially cross bred. 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.

Government of India modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Fodder and Feed Development and included modification of 3 ongoing components and addition of 6 new components to boost fodder and feed production. The components of the modified scheme are as under:-

- Establishment of fodder block making unit,
- Grass land development including grass reserves,
- Fodder seed procurement and distribution,
- Strengthening of feed testing laboratories,
- Introduction of hand / power driven chaff cutter,

Establishment of silage making unit,  
 Demonstration of Azolla cultivation and production units, and  
 Establishment of area specific mineral mixture / feed pelting / feed manufacturing units.

Government of India has sanctioned following projects during 2010-2011 and stands implemented during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

- a. Grass Land Development including Grass reserves for an amount Rs. 224.75 lakhs to cover an area of 415 hectares spread over in 35 Government Farms,
- b. Hand driven chaff cutters for 2125 nos. with financial implication Rs. 106.25 lakhs,
- c. Power driven chaff cutters for 526 nos with financial implication of Rs 105.20 lakhs,

Ø Following additional/new proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for sanctioning.

- a) Grass land including Grass Reserves for individual farmers for an amount of Rs. 331.50 lac..
- b) Grass Land Development including Grass reserves for an amount of Rs. 46.85 lakhs in Government Farms,
- c) Hand / power driven chaff cutters for Rs. 225.00 lacs.
- d) Fodder Block making unit and hay bailing machine in the Government Farms for Rs. 491.82 lacs.

Ø During the current financial year 2013-14, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

- “Fodder and Feed Development” an amount of Rs. 94.50 lacs were provided by the GoI for “Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution”
- “Fodder and Feed Development” an amount of Rs. 86.25 lacs were provided by the GoI for “Grassland Development Including Grass Reserves for Individual Farmers”
- “Fodder and Feed Development” an amount of Rs. 74.94 lacs were provided by the GoI for “Introduction of Power Driven Chaff Cutters”
- An amount of Rs.705.00 lacs (Rupees Seven Crore and Five lacs only) were provided for Pashmina Development in Ladakh region (Leh/Kargil districts) under the Centrally Sponsored “Fodder and Feed Development Scheme”

## **H. Conservation of Threatened Breeds**

Ø 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. During 2010-11, the Department has created corpus fund of Rs. 200.00 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs each for Leh and Kargil District) under Annual Plan, in order to sustain the livestock in the farms. Besides, Government of India has released Rs. 105.00 lakhs during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for conservation of Yak in Kargil District against which Rs. 87.00 lakh has been spent.

### **I. Livestock Insurance Scheme**

- Ø In J&K State, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, “Livestock Insurance” has been introduced in the year 2006-07 and is presently operational in six districts including the districts covered during pilot run basis and those covered from 2008-09 onwards. Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 126.72 lacs was released by Government of India and till date 25963 CB cows have been insured involving an expenditure of Rs. 115.73 lacs upto 31.03.2013.
- Ø With the collaboration of Shri Amarnath-Ji Shrine Board, 7035, 7455, 12828 , 12343 and 13274 animals (ponies / horses) have been registered for accidental insurance cover during Shri Amarnath-Ji Yatra for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 , 2012 and 2013 respectively.

#### **Sheep and Goat rearing**

- Ø The agro-climatic conditions in the state are conducive for wool and mutton production. This is a primary occupation of migratory tribes. The contribution of livestock to the state economy is quite significant and the sheep and goat population constitutes about 56% of the total livestock. The local Kashmiri wool which was primarily used for manufacturing of Namdas and coarse blankets obtained from cross breed sheep; find its way into the market for making of fine quality tweeds, pullovers and blankets etc.

### **J. Establishment of Sheep Units in the Private Sector.**

- Ø In view of budgetary announcements and the employment package (SKEWPY) announced on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, the Department has launched Mini Sheep Farm Scheme, (50 ewes + 2 rams), for the educated unemployed youth, having a back ended capital investment subsidy component of ` 0.60 lakhs for each unit. 260 Mini-sheep farms have been established since the launch of the scheme i.e., in 2010-11 to ending December 2013.
- Ø Besides, 488 units of sheep and goat 25 ewes /10 does, 38 does + 2 bucks and backyard sheep farming have been established under RKVY on participatory mode to boost up Chevron and goat milk production. from 2009-10 to ending December 2013.
- Ø Since 2010-11 to Ending December 2013, 295 units have been established /

sanctioned under Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits (IDSRR). Under the scheme back ended capital subsidy is provided for the micro enterprises, proposed to be set up under the scheme on the Micro mode for establishment of a unit size of 25 ewes + 1 ram. The back ended capital subsidy component is 33.33% for all categories. The scheme is being implemented by the NABARD through Cooperative Rural, Commercial Banks etc.

#### **L. Establishment of Modern Abattoir at Wanihama**

18.7 Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt of India has agreed to finance the project namely construction of Modern Abattoir at Wanihama, Srinagar in the ratio of 3:1 projecting therein an investment of Rs.2800.00 lacs. Accordingly the project report was submitted to the Govt of India with following means of finances. The Planning & Development Deptt has conveyed their agreement for release of the State Share:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1.	Contribution by the Project Implementing Agency: cost of land as already invested	Rs. 660.00 lacs
2.	Contribution by MoFPI, GoI on eligible components which comes to Rs.1880 i.e. 75% thereof	Rs.1410.00 lacs
3.	a)Contri. by the State Govt 25% : 470.00 lacs b)Contri. By the State Govt Gap Funding : 260.00 lacs	Rs. 730.00 lacs
	T o t a l ...	Rs.2800.00 lacs

19.8 The first installment of 10% i.e. Rs.141.00 lacs released by the Govt of India has been received and credited to the Escrow account. As regards to State Share, Rs.147.00 lacs (Rs.100 lacs + Rs47 lacs) has been released by the Govt and the same has been credited to the Escrow Account.

19.9 As per the guidelines of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt of India, the Project Management Consultant for the said project was engaged after floating National Level tenders. Accordingly M/s Chennai Abattoir Pvt. Ltd., Chennai has been engaged as Project Management Consultant for the said project. In the meantime a Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Govt vide Govt Order No.646-GAD of 2013 dated 16.04.2013 for construction of Modern Abattoir at Wanihama, Srinagar and its first meeting was convened on 15.05.2013. Project Management Consultant so engaged for the project was also directed to prepare the tender document on turnkey basis. Accordingly the tender document along with other modalities like drawings etc have been prepared which is under scrutiny by the technical committee. As and when the technical Committee recommends it to the High Power Committee, the tenders shall be floated accordingly.

#### **M. Revival of J&K Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board**

19.10 Revival Plan of J&K Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board was approved

in a High Level Meeting which was held under the chairmanship of Economic Advisor on 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2011 on the recommendations of the consultant (Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar) for revival of J&K Woolen Industries, J&K Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board, JK Industries & UNDP and JK Handloom Development Corporation. The consultant has recommended Rs 400.00 lac for following purposes in respect of J&K Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board:-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>State Contribution</b>	<b>Central Contribution</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Revolving fund for procurement of wool	250	50	300
2	Establishment of Scouring Plant with the capacity of 1000 kgs per day Bailing Presses and other equipment	50	50	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>

- Ø The revival plan has been bifurcated in 3 phases to procure 4.00 lac kgs, 7.00 lac kgs and 10.00 lac kgs of wool in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year respectively and has procured 3.64 lac kgs of wool during 2012-13 against the target of 4.00 lac kgs in the first year of the revival plan (2012-13), and till date 3.54 lac of Wool has been procured and in December 2013 investing an amount of Rs. 3.11 crore which is re-coped as and when sales are conducted.
- Ø The common facility centre-pre loom activity- wool scouring plant and pressing machine of quality processing of wool at Nowshera, Srinagar, is being setup at a cost of ` Rs. 100.00 lac ( ` Rs 50.00 lac for Civil Works and Rs. 50.00 lac for Purchase of machinery and equipments). Tender for Plant and machinery has been floated. However, with regard to Civil Works 50% of the work has been executed and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lacs has been advanced to Executive Engineer HPMC.

## **N. Initiatives, Strategies and Thrust Areas**

### **a. Dairy Development**

- i. 75% genetic upgradation of cattle and buffalo by 2015.
- ii. Management of genetic resources by adopting central herd registration and progeny testing.
- iii. Artificial insemination coverage to 55% which is at present 29%.
- iv. Corresponding increase of inputs for genetic upgradation.
- v. Establishment of genetic resource pools for making available elite germ plasm to attain desirable level of upgradation in cattle and buffalo

- vi. Scientific management of field date related to genetic resources available in the state.
- vii. Covering in accessible areas of state under frozen semen technology.
- viii. Corresponding increase of FST inputs.
- ix. Putting up paravet scheme on fast tract.
- x. Introduction of elite semen for improving quality of local cattle.
- xi. Conduct of AI through dairy cooperative societies.

**b. Poultry Development**

- i. Meeting 75% of local requirement of broilers from within the state.
- ii. Increase egg production through improved variety of backyard poultry, from present 28% to 50% of total egg production of the state.
- iii. State specific schemes under industrial policy to boost local production of poultry feed.
- iv. The private sector poultry industry has to be encouraged by shifting it from negative list of industries and bringing the sector under the fold of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), facilitating all the incentives as are available to the MSME sector under central and state package.
- v. To make backyard poultry sector an effective tool for production of poultry meat in the state.

**c. Small Ruminants**

- i. Development of sheep and goat sector to meet 70% of local mutton demand.
- ii. Stabilize the gains made in fine wool production.
- iii. Horizontal expansion of elite mutton germ plasm.
- iv. Establishment of elite mutton type stud rams mother farms. The superior rams produced in these farms can be distributed in niche belts suited for mutton production.
- v. Devising pilot projects in a phased manner for introduction of AI in sheep and goat.
- vi. ETT to expand the elite genes base of the selected breeds.
- vii. Shift from traditional rearing mode to in house management for round the year availability of quality mutton.
- viii. Selective breeding of the animals (male/female) having inheritant genetic variations in economic wool traits shall be pooled and used for further replication.

**d. Veterinary services**

- i. Regularization of all (391) trial centres.



- ii. Establishment of 71 mobile centres in 1<sup>st</sup> phase against a proposal of 214 mobile centres.
- iii. All the veterinary centres at block and sub centre level, presently in rented accommodation, will be constructed under RIDF for which NABARD loan will be obtained.
- iv. 25% in basic health care medicines.

#### e. Feed and Fodder

- i. Formulation of pasture and fodder development board.
- ii. Scientific management of grass-lands.
- iii. Development of waste lands through silvi pastoral system.
- iv. Minimize the wastage of non-congenial as well as congenial fodder to narrow down the gap between availability and requirement of fodder, by making these materials suitable for livestock feeding.
- v. To make available the nutritious fodder during the scarcity period.
- vi. Preservation / storage of surplus fodder to meet the nutrition requirement of livestock, during scarcity period and to save livestock from natural disaster.
- vii. To preserve surplus fodder available during proceeding good years.
- viii. To stabilize the price of fodder and keep the supply intact in problematic areas.

#### O. Import

Year	Milk (Qtls)	Eggs (Nos)	Day old chicks (Nos)
2008-09	781509	4333.00 lakhs	233.00 lakhs
2009-10	781255	4400.00 lakhs	300.00 lakhs
2010-11	868636	5253.00 lakhs	353.00 lakhs
2011-12	878600	5796.00 lakhs	507.00 lakhs
2012-13	721600	5969.00 Lakhs	513.00 Lakhs
2013-14 (ending Dec. 2013)	NA	270.88 Lakh * these figures pertaining to only Animal Husbandry Kashmir.	239.199 lakhs * these figures pertaining to only Animal Husbandry Kashmir.

Year	Sheep	Goat
2008-09	12,96,732	96,208
2009-10	14,86,757	64,667
2010-11	12,45,876	44,006
2011-12	12,50,717	43,103
2012-13	10,76,694	20,370

2013-14 (ending Dec. 2013)	18,78,924 * separate figures in respect of sheep and goat are not available
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<b>Table No 14: Rearing Space (Poultry)</b>	
Animal Husbandry Kashmir	125000 Sq ft
Animal Husbandry Jammu	93720 Sq ft

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# Environment and Forests

# 20

20.1 All over the world, environment has emerged area of concern and governance. The sustainability of economic development is directly linked with protection of environment as well as Forests. For India, the challenge of arresting the pace of degradation of environment and Forest are indispensable to ensure rapid economic growth, increasing trends of urbanization, population explosion, industrialization etc. It is also felt that for holistic development of economy, it is not only economic indicators but also socio-environmental aspects need to be addressed. Global interfaces are gaining importance in the field of environment and forest to address the climatic changes. The resource constraints have limited the effectiveness of managing our environmental and forest resources.

20.2 Presently, the tremendous pressure for addressing growing livelihood, industrial and development needs on the green cover, need to be addressed on priority. It is, therefore, important to focus on sustainable management approach and maintenance of environmental stability.

20.3 In the green cover map, the state occupies a prime position. The natural forests are an attraction for the tourists. Forest play an important role in 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.

20.4 The intangible benefits of forest in supporting human life and vegetation are far more superior to its tangible benefits. In J&K, the three major sectors viz. Tourism, Electricity and Horticulture/Agriculture have their genesis in forests.

20.5 Jammu and Kashmir has numerous chains of coniferous forests. 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. Therefore, augmentation of natural regeneration, eco-restoration of degraded forests along with increasing their productivity have assumed significant place in the economy.

## **Forest Cover Distribution**

20.6 Jammu and Kashmir has a total forest cover of 20230 Sq km (20.23 lakh hectares) accounting for 19.95% of the total Geographical area of 101387 Sq km on this side of line of control. All India figures indicate a percentage of 24.47% geographical area under forests. Out of the total forest area of 20230 Sq km, the area under reserved forests is 2551 Sq km, protected forest is 17463 Sq km and the rest 36 Sq km is unclassified.

20.7 Out of the total forest area, 12066 Sq km are in Jammu Region, followed by Kashmir Region with 8128 Sq km and Ladakh Region with only 36 Sq km. Kashmir

Region has 40.17%, Jammu Region has 59.64%, while Ladakh Region has 0.17% area under forest cover. The position of the total Geographical area under forest is as under:-

<b>Table No 1 : Region wise Forest cover ( Area in Sq Km)</b>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	<b>Forest Area</b>	<b>Percentage of total geographical area</b>
1	Kashmir	15948	8128	50.97
2	Jammu	26293	12066	45.89
3	Leh	45110	29	0.06
4	Kargil	14036	7	0.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101387*</b>	<b>20230</b>	<b>19.95</b>
<i>*indicates geographical area on this side of actual line of control. These area figures exclude 120849 Sq km under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan</i>				
<i>Source: Digest of Statistics</i>				

20.8 Forests cover 48 percent of the total geographical area of the State (excluding Ladakh region) which is above 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).

### Species wise Forest Cover

20.9 The specie-wise area under forests has remained stagnated during last few years. An area of 1075 Sq km is under Deodar constituting 5.31% of the total forest area. 1825 Sq km are under Chir having 9.02% share, 1969 Sq km are under Kail which accounts for 9.74%, 3401 Sq km are under Fir, representing 16.81%. Largest area of 10075 Sq km falls under other categories having a share of 49.8%. Thus, 18345 Sq km are under coniferous (Soft wood). Non coniferous (hard wood) covers 1885 Sq km claiming 9.32% of total forest area. An area of 1962 Sq km is covered by Rakhs and wild life reserves.

<b>Table No 2 : Specie-wise Forest Area</b>			
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Area Sq km</b>	<b>%age of Total</b>
(i)	Coniferous (Soft Wood)		
	a)Deodar	1075	5.31
	b)Chir	1825	9.02
	c)Kail	1969	9.74
	d)Fir	3401	16.81
	e)Others	10075	49.80
	<b>Total Coniferous</b>	<b>18342</b>	<b>90.68</b>
(ii)	Non Coniferous (Hard Wood)		
	Un-commercial	1885	9.32
	<b>Total Coniferous &amp; Non Coniferous (i &amp; II)</b>	<b>20230</b>	<b>100</b>
	Rakhs & Wild life	1962	
<i>Source: DFO Forest Statistics Division J&amp;K</i>			

### Out Turn of Forest produce

20.10 To maintain ecological balance, the felling of trees is done on a limited scale. The out turn of timber which was 102.48 thousand cubic meters in 2000-01, has declined to

46.46 thousand cubic meters in 2012-13, which has further come down to 38.3 thousand cubic meters during the current financial year 2013-14 (ending Nov).

<b>Table No 3: Out Turn viz-a-viz value of Major and Minor Forest Produce</b>					
S.No	Year	Total Extraction (Thousand Cubic Meters)			Revenue realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
		Timber	Fire wood	Total	
1	2000-01	102.48	4.18	106.66	4591.62
2	2001-02	152.18	10.28	162.69	3904.57
3	2002-03	166.47	28.44	194.61	3616.85
4	2003-04	94.94	25.17	120.11	4413.43
5	2004-05	66.99	23.70	90.69	4158.92
6	2005-06	86.40	22.92	109.32	4391.41
7	2006-07	80.85	20.19	101.04	1691.52
8	2007-08	68.48	23.09	101.37	2266.84
9	2008-09	72.40	19.18	91.10	2535.29
10	2009-10	69.70	20.23	89.93	3454.74
11	2010-11	30.69	0.231	30.92	10143.22
12	2011-12	40.26	0.544	40.80	3852.15
13	2012-13	46.46	32.6	79.06	4137.83
14	2013-14 (ending Nov.)	38.30	26.749	65.05	2906.72

20.11 The extraction of Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) (Except three species viz. 1. Pyrethrum, 2. Althea (Sazat), 3. Digitallis (Foxglove)) was banned by Government in the year 2004. Ban was subsequently lifted in 2013, however the extraction of MFPs is still to be started.

#### **Export of Forest Produce**

20.12 The export of timber has increased from 25.10 thousand cubic meters in 2000-01 to 30.70 thousand cubic meters in 2007-08 showing a net increase of 22.31%. During 1990-91, the state was exporting timber to the extent of 53.39 thousand cubic meters. The movement of trees or timber (sawn or otherwise) from the state, for the present, stand suspended by virtue of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 12.12.1996.

<b>Table No 4 : Export of Timber (Thousand Cubic Meters)</b>					
Year	Deodar	Kail	Fir	Chir	Total
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	1.00	1.74	0.37	-	3.11
2007-08	10.17	3.81	1.37	15.35	30.70

#### **Extraction and Sale of Oleo Resin**

20.13 To improve the health of the Chir Forests under resin tapping, policy decision has been taken by the Government to reduce 20% of the resin blazes annually from the year 2003-04 onwards. 970 MT of Resin has been extracted during the current financial year

2013-14 (ending Nov 2013) as against of 848.81 MT in the previous year. The details of resin extracted and sold from the year 2009-10 to onwards is given as under:-

<b>Table No 5</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. Of Blazes</b>	<b>Resin Extracted (in MTs)</b>	<b>Resin Sold (in MT)</b>
2009-10	494518	1693.16	1693.16
2010-11	43670	1422.00	1422.00
2011-12	356610	940.00	468.00
2012-13	298630	848.81	848.81
2013-14 (ending Nov.)	380600	970.00	567.00

20.14 The Social Forestry Project which commenced in Jammu and Kashmir State 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, tree culture has been promoted by the Social Forestry by way of raising plantation on waste lands.

20.15 The Forest department activities involve raising economic plantations and quick growing species under various schemes of centre and state governments.

20.16 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) Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

#### **Main achievements of Forest Department for 2012-13 and 2013-14**

20.17 During the year 2012-13, 24.47 lakh plants have been planted covering an area of 10978 hectares. During the current financial year 2013-14, 5.85 lakh plants have been

planted so far ending Nov. 2013 covering thereby an area of 1223 hectares under State plant and CSS.

### Management of Plantations

20.18 It has been envisaged to transform the Social Forestry Department from a hundred percent spending department to a revenue yielding department as well. The department has been allowed to undertake felling / disposal of trees in light of SRO-61 of 1992 dated: 19-03-1992, modified vide SRO-17 of 1999 dated: 12-03-1999 and SRO-143 of 2011 dated: 26-04-2011. Besides, the department has been entrusted with the assignment of removal of cotton producing female Poplar trees in order to curb the ill-effects of cotton produced by such trees.

20.19 The year-wise details of revenue generated from 2005-06 is given as under:

Year	Revenue Generated (Lacs)
2005-06	10.280
2006-07	22.130
2007-08	97.272
2008-09	28.100
2009-10	19.403
2010-11	24.164
2011-12	80.381
2012-13	341.515
2013-14 (Ending 11/2013)	5.004

20.20 The year-wise details of Area covered / Plants planted and distributed / Expenditure incurred from 2005-06 is given as under:

S. No.	Period	Area Covered (in Ha.)	Plants Planted (in Lacs)	Plants Distributed Out of Col. (4)	Expenditure (Rs in Lacs)		
					Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	2005-2006	2403.20	30.096	5.011	2274.984	397.415	2672.399
02	2006-2007	1580.50	20.402	5.667	2464.177	416.188	2880.365
03	2007-2008	1440.25	21.031	4.729	3037.364	366.116	3403.480
04	2008-2009	1715.47	22.662	6.042	3452.613	477.544	3930.157
05	2009-2010	1714.96	22.511	4.880	4069.079	539.664	4608.743
06	2010-2011	1708.28	22.864	5.134	4510.879	545.380	5056.259
07	2011-2012	1612.97	24.542	7.798	5525.066	549.855	6074.921
08	2012-2013	1790.64	23.616	5.591	5999.350	689.821	6689.171
09	2013-2014 (Ending 11/2013)	905.60	6.256	2.938	3846.344	190.331	4036.675
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14871.87</b>	<b>193.980</b>	<b>47.790</b>	<b>35179.856</b>	<b>4172.314</b>	

20.21 Since 2005-06 the Social Forestry Department has planted 193.98 Lac plants covering an area of 14871.87 hectares up-to date. Besides this 47.790 Lac plants



have been distributed to farmers for planting in their own proprietary land. It also helps to provide employment to unemployed and under employed people, particularly the landless agricultural labourers and other traditionally weaker sections of rural community.

20.22 The Department has already its impact in terms of meeting the timber requirement of nearly 7.00 Lacs fruit boxes annually in Kashmir region from the farm forestry raised since 1982. Eucalyptus plantations in Jammu region have played a similar role where the entire requirement of Veneer and Ply board industry is being met from the plantations raised in farm forestry sector. The non-coniferous timber is also used as a replacement to Fir timber in cold areas of the State, which has helped in reducing mounting pressure on natural forests. The Social Forestry Department has created the desired level of awareness among the people about the significance of planting trees.

20.23 During the year 2013-14, the department has initiated process of removing female Poplar trees in order to curb ill-effects of cotton. To begin with, the mature plantations existing on roadside Strip Plantations in Kashmir Region are being removed. The department intends to expand such activities on other Strip plantations, Village Woodlots and Degraded Forests where its plantations are existing, in the near future. This has also resulted in generation of revenue for the department as well. The department has now become a revenue generating department as well.

#### **Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning (CAMPA)**

20.24 Under the provisions of J&K (Forest Conservation) Act 1997, we have to regulate the indiscriminate diversion of Forest Lands for non forestry purposes so as to maintain ecological balance between the developmental needs of the state and the conservation of natural resources. When any land is permitted to be diverted for a non-forest use, cost of compensation in terms of Net Present Value, Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and other restoration activities are paid by the user agency. All these resources are at present being collected as CAMPA fund. In order to manage the Compensatory Afforestation, the State has constituted State CAMPA under SRO-354 providing for three tier regulation of activities. The Steering Committee of CAMPA has approved project proposals for an outlay of Rs. 50.43 Crore for treatment of 6147 hacters of Forest land in the year 2013-14. This is the 4th year of functioning of CAMPA scheme. The area treated with financial outlay for different years under the CAMPA scheme is as under:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area treated (HA)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)</b>
2010-11	2885	18.75
2011-12	5115	36.93
2012-13	5153	38.04
2013-14*	6147	50.43
<i>*Under Progress.</i>		

20.25 Besides, 144 Forest Nurseries have been established all over the State under CAMPA. 26 numbers of vehicles were purchased under the scheme during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. 13 vehicles are proposed to be purchased in the year 2013-14 out of

which 4 vehicles have been purchased for effective supervision and monitoring of the scheme.

### Liberalization of timber import

20.26 To supplement the supply of timber to consumers in the State, import of timber is being encouraged by rationalizing the norms for registration of timber sale depots. The restrictions imposed on movement of timber through transit permission, has been removed in case of imported timber. Timber imported from outside the state in last five years is given as below:-

S.No.	Year	Timber Imported (Lakh Cfts)
1	2008-09	25.38
2	2009-10	43.17
3	2010-11	32.12
4	2011-12	37.36
5	2012-13	47.03
6	2013-14 (ending Nov.)	29.37

### Supply of timber through Forest Department:-

20.27 Timber supplied to general public and for other purpose from forest sale depot as well as from Forests in the year 2012-13 is given as under:-

Region	Supply of Timber (In Lakh Cft)			Total
	From sale Depots	Other supply from FSD	From Forests	
Jammu	2.542	0.563	8.594	11.699
Kashmir	14.995	0.881	1.369	17.245
Total	17.537	1.444	9.963	28.944

### Supply of Firewood

20.28 Region-wise supply of firewood for winter months in different years as well as in current year (till Nov) is given as under:-

S. No	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (ending Nov.)
1	Kashmir	93489	95949	109697	112129	73600
2	Jammu	18364	17237	26183	30764	14246
3	Leh	2897	11000	10074	7000	3000
4	Kargil	6565				7000
Total		121315	124186	145954	149893	97846

### Revenue Receipt

20.29 Against the revenue target of Rs. 5942 lakh (including royalty of Rs 50 lakh from SFC) the revenue receipt for the year 2012-13 was Rs 4797.15 lakh. During the current financial year 2013-14 against a target of Rs. 6099.50 lakh (inclusive of royalty of Rs 50 lakh from SFC), Rs 3373.94 lakh revenue has been realized up to ending November, 2013.

The details of Revenue receipts from 2009-10 to 2013-14 (ending November, 2013) is given as under:-

<b>Table No 12</b>		<b>(Rs. in Lakh)</b>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Unit of appropriation</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 ( ending Nov)</b>
1	Sale of Timber	2244.55	2938.08	3574.48	3840.19	2719.94
2	Sale of Firewood	204.35	228.30	277.67	297.64	186.78
3	Sale of Resin	638.72	1025.65	799.77	302.73	125.86
4	MFP	20.27	28.43	26.48	42.64	42.78
5	Grass Grazing	8.72	8.27	7.55	7.70	5.82
6	Others	238.13	191.47	243.10	306.25	292.76
7	Royalty	100.00	0.06	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3454.74</b>	<b>4423.26</b>	<b>4929.05</b>	<b>4797.15</b>	<b>3373.94</b>

20.30 Eco-Tourism Plan of Hirpora Wildlife sanctuary for total cost of Rs. 69.00 lacs to be carried out in two years (2011-12 to 2012-2013) and out of this for the year 2011-12, Rs. 34.00 lacs has been approved by the Steering committee meeting of Compensatory Afforestation Management Planning Authority (CAMPA) held on 19.03.2012 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Jammu and Kashmir.

### 20.31 Seizer of Forest Produce effected in the State

<b>Table No 13</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Year 2012-13</b>	<b>Year 2013-14 (Ending Oct)</b>	<b>Unit</b>
1	Timber (Conifer/Broad leaved)	33579.865	16211.31	Cft
2	Poles of Chair & other species	199	98	Nos
3	Willow Clefts	7459	0	Nos
4	Seizure of vehicles	40	13	Nos
5	Seizure of Ponies/Mules /Horses	46	10	Nos
6	Firewood (Conifer + Broad leaved)	629.80	338.00	Qtls
7	Charcoal	92.50	23.50	Qtls
8	Resin	0.00	0.00	Qtls
9	Plywood Veneers	0	0	Nos
10	Eviction of encroachment	1095	806	Kanals
11	Forest Area saved from Fire	165319	22790	Kanals
12	Dismantling of Illegal saw Mills	6	4	Nos
13	Dismantling of Dharas	9	4	Nos
14	Wildlife Protected from Poachers	1	0	Nos
15	MFP Seized	8.69	87.68	Qtls

### **Forest Policy**

20.32 The Jammu & Kashmir State Forest Policy 2011 received the approval of the cabinet in January 2011. The State Forest Policy lays stress of conservation of forest resources for ecosystem goods and services, meeting needs of people for forest produce, and poverty alleviation through developmental activities. All the approaches for protection and management of forests are fully defined and documented in the forest Policy which is one of the most forward looking policies in the country developed and enunciated through rigorous consultations with stakeholders.

### **Soil Conservation**

20.33 The job of the soil conservation department is a highly technical and research oriented especially when we are coming across with rapid deforestation, disturbance of soil due to heavy infrastructure on way and frequent floods, avalanches and misuse/overuse of agricultural land along with encroachments of wasteland. Similarly because of large number of bigger projects like Hydro Electric Projects, Railways and four lane road, etc., the problem of erosion is increasing day by day. It is telling upon the productivity of the soil, blockade of roads, siltation of reservoirs and inundation of agriculture land. Recognizing the magnitude of this problem in the state, Department of Soil Conservation is taking care of this aspect and devising ways and means to mitigate the sufferings caused due to the soil erosion.

### **Soil & Water Conservation activities**

20.34 The department is taking up following measures to conserve soil and water and to protect the life/ properties of the common people:-

1. Fencing to check biotic interference.
2. Construction of drains for treatment of water logged areas/ for safe disposal of runoff from upper catchments.
3. Nallah/ Gully Control works for checking of soil erosion.
4. Land stabilization measures for control of landslides.
5. Construction of Water harvesting structures for conservation of water.
6. Sisal propagation in highly degraded Kandi belt of Jammu region for stabilization of land slips and fiber production.
7. Construction of snow slide structures in Ladakh region for protecting Agriculture lands.

20.35 The department has ventured into water conservation by construction of small dams for conserving rainfed areas in collaboration with Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources. Three schemes are under implementation whereas nine schemes are in pipeline besides, eleven areas identified for such works are under formulation.

### **Wildlife Protection**

20.36 The Jammu & Kashmir Wildlife Protection Department has evolved from the erstwhile Game Preservation Department. In earlier times, the wildlife was managed exclusively for game purposes and the rules were framed to protect and hunt wild animals in wilderness and game reserves.

20.37 Since creation of a full-fledged Department of Wildlife Protection, the State Government has taken a series of measures for conservation of Forests and the Wildlife therein. The State Government has notified more than 15912 sq km under the Protected Area Network which is about 15.59% of total geographical area of the State as compared to the national average of 4.8%. The State has 5 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 37 Conservation Reserves. In order to save wildlife from hunters and poachers great emphasis is given towards antipoaching activities including engagement of informers to handle the organized wildlife crime.

20.38 The department is involved in the management of wildlife and emphasis is given on the scientific management. Management Plans of the protected areas have been prepared in consultation with locals and institutions of national repute. Further, research activities both at department level and in collaboration with reputed institution are being taken up to develop scientific information to help in conservation and management of wildlife scientifically. Monitoring of important wildlife species viz, Hangul, Markhor are being carried. A few research activities taken up by the department in collaboration with institution viz Wildlife Institute of India, (WII) Dehradun, SKUAST Kashmir, and other NGO's viz WII New Delhi, WWF-India, Wildlife SOS. The department has successfully carried out radio collaring of Hangul, Leopard, Black bears, deployment of satellite transmitters on black necked crane and bar headed geese in collaboration with these organizations. Further, capacity building and training of the field staff has been taken up for better management of wildlife. Awareness with regard to importance of wildlife/protected areas is being generated through involvement of locals.

### **Compensation**

20.39 The department has started paying compensation for death & injury to the human being from January, 2006 under Major Head 2406 Forestry & Wildlife Non-Plan object Head 633 (compensation).The department is dealing with the issue of man animal conflict inside and outside protected areas. Control rooms have been established at different locations across the state for in time action during these conflicts. In addition to this awareness through print and electronic media in the form of Do's and Dont's about man animal conflict to be followed in close vicinity of forest areas is also undertaken to educate the general public so that as far as possible people can handle such situation and save themselves from such attacks.

### **Environment and Remote Sensing Department**

20.40 The Department of Environment and Remote Sensing is dealing with scientific and research oriented activities. The brief description of the activities being carried out is given hereunder.

**Environment Education and Awareness**

20.41 During 201-13, the deptt has organised 25 eco-rallies and conferences under Environment Education & Awareness Programme & 23 such eco-rallies and conferences during 2013-14 on important environment days such as Earth Day, International Bio-diversity Day, Anti-tobacco Day, Environment Week, World Wetland Day.

20.42 As part of the Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes, Environment Parks are also being established. In the last two years, the work on establishment of three new such parks at the following places have been undertaken:-

Environment Park at Maigam Ganderbal.

Environment Park art Nowshera.

Environment Park at Kulgam.

**Remote sensing and GIS Projects**

20.43 The following three Remote Sensing and GIS projects have been taken up under the programme.

- i. Establishment of State Spatial Data Infrastructure (SSDI-JK) Project.
- ii. Geospatial Monitoring of Priority Areas identified by HCM's Secretariat.
- iii. Monitoring of Wular lake and its immediate catchment area using Remote Sensing & GIS (Under Wular Conservation Project).
- iv. Ground Water Quality Mapping Project under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission- Phase IV.
- v. Space Based information Support for Decentralized Planning (SIS-DP).

**Preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)**

20.44 The J&K SAPCC is in final stage, total 229 actions have been identified in which 122 have been categorized as high priority actions. The estimated budget is around 67 crore for the period 2013-17.

**State of Environment Report (SoER)**

20.45 State of Environment Report 2012-13 has been published & is available on [www.jkenvis.nic.in](http://www.jkenvis.nic.in)

**Focus of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

20.46 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, focus will be given towards strategic directions for managing environment and forest in more professional manner:-

- a. Research and capacity building to arrest the degradation of environment and protection of forest in the state will be a priority.
- b. Greening of degraded land, afforestation and eco-restoration of ecological sensitive areas.
- c. Technology based monitoring of forest cover.
- d. Improving forest productivity and sustainable management of biodiversity (equity

- in access to benefit sharing with local people).
- e. Restoration and intensification of forest-rangeland/grazing-land management and establishing community grazing lands around forest fringe villages.

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# Fisheries

# 21

21.1 Traditionally, fisheries in J&K were developed and popularized as a sport, primarily for the tourists. During the past few years, pisciculture has been re-orientated as a major food resource. Fisheries in Jammu and Kashmir has the potential to grow exponentially as the state is bestowed with a network of both cold and warm water streams, perennial rivers, lakes, reservoirs, sars and about 250 high altitude lakes spread over an area of 40 thousand hectares. There is immense scope to promote all types of fisheries in view of State's varied agro climatic conditions.

21.2 The state comprises of three distinct regions. All the regions offer potential for promotion of different varieties of fishes. While in Kashmir valley, the temperate zone offers potential for development of cold water fisheries, viz trout and Chinese carps, the sub tropical zone of Jammu division offers potential for development of warm water fisheries, viz culture of Indian Major carps and Chinese carps. The areas of Kathua, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri and Poonch have the potential for producing the trout fisheries also in addition to warm fisheries. It is, however, pertinent to mention that brackish water fisheries resources are yet to be exploited.

21.3 The state Government attaches tremendous importance to the fisheries sub sector, in the backdrop of employment opportunities offered by it. Efforts are afoot, both at central and at state levels to strengthen the existing infrastructure and extension of successful cultural practices.

## Fishery Resource and Infrastructure

21.4 The total fishermen population in the State as per livestock census 2003 was around 31,000. It is presently estimated at 91984. The 27781 Km. length of rivers/streams facilitates farming of more than 40 million tonnes of fish. As against this, the State has only 0.07 lakh hectares under reservoir area. There is a big gap between the demand and supply of fish. Fish is a valuable element of diet of the local people throughout the year. There is also a demand for fish from the defense personnel and tourists. There are 1248 lakes including water bodies and water is spread into 0.40 lac hectares of area which gives an indication of the potential for fisheries in the State.

21.5 During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on the strengthening of the infrastructure viz fish farms, hatcheries and other allied structures besides promoting fish culture in private sector. The State has achieved a break through in production of cold water fisheries and food fisheries. Fish farming has been successfully introduced in the private sector under the Prime Minister's Package and 480 fish ponds have been constructed to provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed youths.

21.6 The achievements during 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan (ending November, 2013) are briefly summarized as under: -

S. No	Activity/ Scheme	Achievement		Units
		2012-13	2013-14 (end. Nov. 2013)	
1	Fish Production	19.95	14.90	000 Tonnes
2	Trout Production	260.00	190.00	Tonnes
3	Carp Fish Production/others	19690	14710	Tonnes



4	Fish Farms completed (Cum)	19	19	Nos.
5	Trout Hatcheries Completed (Cum)	42	42	Nos.
6	Population of Fishermen	91984	91984	Nos.
7	Angler's Lodges (Cum)	20	20	Nos.
8	Farm Huts (Cum)	27	27	Nos.
9	Private Trout Units Established (Cum)	264	268	Nos.
10	Private Carp units established (Cum)	784	784	Nos.
11	Trout beats identified (Cum)	150	150	Nos.
12	Houses for Fishermen under Welfare Scheme (Cum)	2785	2785	Nos.
* cum:- Cumulative Achievement				

21.7 Against an outlay of Rs. 49.08 crore for the 11<sup>th</sup> FY Plan, the expenditure was above Rs. 50.00 crore including the additionalities sanctioned from time to time. The projected outlay for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is Rs. 98.00 crores out of which Rs. 8.9304 crores have been approved for 2012-13. The expenditure upto October, 2013 is about Rs. 3.80 crores.

### Production of Fish

21.8 Due to congenial conditions for development and sustenance of different varieties of fish, the production is showing an increasing trend. The fish catch which was 184667 quintals tonnes in 2000-01, has now reached 199500 quintals tonnes in 2012-13. The production of famous Kashmir trout has touched 2600 quintals during 2012-13. Achievement during 2013-14 ending November, 2013 are to the tune of 149000 quintals including trout production of 1900 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	114505	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	42929	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	1450	69270	34245	104965	24735	129700
11	2010-11	1950	117413	43395	162758	34242	197000
12	2011-12	2580	118025	43450	164055	34496	198551
13	2012-13	2600	118090	43570	164260	35240	199500
14	2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	1900	86350	29690	117940	31060	149000

21.9 The number of fishing license holders stood at nearly 14637 at the end of November, 2013.

### **Extension Programme**

21.10 This is one of the main activities 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. The Department has established two regional fish farmers development agencies, one each at Jammu and Srinagar where both progressive and prospective fish farmers are provided technical know how regarding fish farming and 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 have to monitor the development of fish rearing in these private units besides providing them necessary technical know how and help in marketing of fish.

### **Main Achievements**

#### **1. Cold Water Fisheries**

21.11 Under this programme the department has already established a Mother Trout Unit at Kokernag and 42 subsidiary units throughout the State including Leh and Kargil. New trout units were commissioned in Tchanser (Kulgam), Kalaroos (Kupwara), Zainapora (Shopian), Basantwudar (Budgam), Bheja (Bhaderwah), Karnah (Kupwara), Guzerbal (Bandipora) and Kulchoor (Anantnag). The trout seed production has increased to 82.00 lakhs ova during 2012-13 and the fish production to 19.95 thousand tones. During the current financial year i.e 2013-14 a target of 20.00 thousand tonnes has been visualized and around 14.90 thousand tonnes has been achieved ending November, 2013.

20.12 The department's major success in trout culture is that it has been able to send eyed ova to the states like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim; and a foreign country - Bhutan. It has achieved high survival rate in different stages of trout fish rearing by the introduction of latest indoor rearing technology. Trout fish has been made available to the common man. Trout fish worth Rs. 195.39 lakhs was sold at different rearing units/ sale centers during 2012-13. The Fisheries Department is propagating trout culture in the private sector and upto the end of 2012-13, a total of 268 units were established in private sector. For overcoming the main constraint of feed, a trout feed mill has been established at the National Fish Seed Farm, Manasbal. The total project costs about Rs. 15.00 crores including procurement of feed mill machinery from Holland, construction of feed mill

building, store facility, other allied works as well as a revolving fund. The funding for the said project has been received from NFDB, State plan and RKVY.

21.13 The Fisheries Department has achieved success in fish farming under captivity. 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 350.00 lakh ova during 2012-13 while as fish production has increased to 19.95 thousand tonnes.

21.14 About 15000 professional fishermen of the State derive their livelihood from natural water resources of the State on nominal average license fee of Rs. 400 or 500 per annum.

## **2. Private Fish Farming**

21.15 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the department incorporated the scheme of private fish farming in the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme for employment generation. The scheme has been successful and till the end of 2012-13, a total of 784 carp and 268 trout units were established under Plan and RKVY. For the current year, the department has a target of 54 trout units and 80 units of carp under NMPS (RKVY) scheme.

## **3. Sport Fisheries**

21.16 The department rejuvenated sport fisheries which received a major set back during turmoil in the State as most of the streams were badly affected by 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 department laid emphasis on development of sport fisheries in Jammu Division as well. Moreover, Ladakah region was also brought under the ambit of sport fisheries. In 2012-13, a total of 1524 nos. of Trout permits were issued for angling. For the current financial year 2013-14, 1455 nos. of permits have been issued till Oct, 2013. During the year 2008-09, the department established a recreational park at Sonamarg to facilitate natural trout fishing, especially for the tourists. One such park is already functioning at Gulmarg.

## **4. Mahseer Fisheries**

21.17 Mahseer Fish is a famous sport fish (compatible with trout fish). Due to construction of dams and barrages across the rivers, this kind of sport fisheries received major set back. However, the department took up its rehabilitation and a Mahseer 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 Mahseer sport fisheries in the State. The seed produced at Anji is being regularly stocked in Mahseer streams for up-gradation of the live stock. Moreover, the projects for Mahseer development are also under consideration through NHPC funding. A Mahseer fish farm is undertaken at Billawar in district Kathua for the replenishment of the endangered Mahseer fish. Moreover, National Level One Day Workshop was conducted at Reasi in collaboration with Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai where in about 70-80 delegates from all over India participated.

## **5. Reservoir Fisheries**

21.18 The department has 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 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 17.25 lacs was realized on account of auction

fee. The department envisages establishing such fisheries in Baghliar and other reservoirs which may come up in near future. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme -National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS), a new activity has been sanctioned in which cage/pen culture units are to be established in water bodies like reservoirs and lakes with the financial assistance from govt. of India. The department has identified and established cage units in Ranjit Sagar Reservoir, Dal Lake and Wullar Lake during 2012-13 and more units of Cages/ Pens are proposed for the year 2013-14.

#### **6. Recreational Fisheries**

21.19 The department has promoted recreational fisheries in the State to provide not only amusement to the public but also create awareness among them regarding the conservation and preservation of biodiversity. An underground Aquarium-cum Awareness Centre at Bagh-i-Bahu, Jammu at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores, 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 fresh water and marine fish species in caves. The cumulative revenue earned from visitors tickets/entry fee amounted to Rs. 339.35 lacs from 2008-09 to 2012-13. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 36.79 lacs has been realized upto October, 2013. The department has visualized a big Aquarium for recreational purposes in Kashmir near Tourist Reception Centre/Railway Station at Nowgam and same shall be taken up after its project report is prepared and funds are received.

#### **7. Revenue receipts**

21.20 A revenue of Rs. 520.33 lacs has been realized during 2012-13 from all sources. During the current year, an amount of Rs 309.22 lacs has been realized upto ending November, 2013.

#### **8. Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of fishermen**

21.21 Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of fishermen are in operation in the State for the last more than 10 years. Under one scheme, free insurance cover is provided to the fishermen. Rs. 1.00 lac is paid to the beneficiary in case of death and Rs. 0.50 lac for permanent disability while fishing. So far, 220 claims have been settled and an amount of Rs. 72.20 lacs distributed among the beneficiaries. Under the second scheme, the department provides low cost houses to the houseless fishermen. For this, the Centre and State Government provide necessary funds on 50:50 basis. So far 2785 houses have been constructed. During the year 2013-14, construction of 200 houses, has been targeted under the scheme out of which 30 houses are for schedule castes and 170 for the general category. The financial assistance to be provided under the scheme is Rs. 0.50 lacs per beneficiary.

#### **Issues, Constraints And Threats**

21.22 The natural waters of State are under great stress due to pollution, encroachment and siltation as a result of which the area of these waters has shrunk considerably. Remedial measures by way of removing the encroachments, ridding these water resources of the menace of pollution and desilting of the affected water bodies need to be taken up to safeguard these waters and the biotic life. The breeding grounds of various fish species especially, Schizothorax and Mahseer, have been damaged. The population explosion in the state has brought these natural water resources under stress, as a result of which there will be scarcity of animal protein. It is inevitable to strengthen and further upgrade the culture of fisheries in the State by way of establishing more rearing units and strengthening the conservation measures.

#### **Major Thrust Areas for 2012-13 and 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

1. Continuance of Propagation of Carp/Trout Fish Culture in private sector under State/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
2. Development of Cold Water Fisheries in hilly areas.
3. Increasing hatching and rearing space for production of quality carp and trout seed in the existing hatcheries/fish farms of the department.
4. Making the Mega Project of Trout Feed Mill at NFSF Manasbal operational for production of quality Fish feed for the private Fish Farmers on reasonable rates.
5. Development of Recreational Fisheries (Sport and Ornamental Fisheries).
6. Reclamation of hitherto un-exploited areas for development of Fisheries.
7. Development of Sport Fisheries in Jammu and Ladakh Regions.
8. Development of Mahseer/Brown Trout Fisheries in the State.
9. Development of high altitude Lake Fisheries and introducing Pen and Cage Culture in the State.
10. Improving welfare measures for down trodden fishermen community.
11. Development of Marketing Facilities for fish and fish product by way of establishment of Wholesale /Retail Fish Markets.
12. Training of departmental officer / officials in foreign countries in the latest fish culture/ husbandry technologies.
13. Introduction of cold storage facilities for maintaining the hygiene in the marketing of fish.
14. Establishment of Aquarium at Srinagar and construction of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Bahu Fort Aquarium.

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# Cooperatives

# 22

## Introduction

22.1 The Cooperative 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 cooperative movement throughout the country. Every year cooperative week is being celebrated from 14<sup>th</sup> November onwards to highlight the achievements of the cooperatives and to mobilize public opinion in favour of cooperative sector and propagating the ideas and principles of cooperatives through various activities / initiatives.

22.2 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 operation 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 but organizing cooperative credit institutions. Cooperative 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 cooperative 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 cooperatives as a democratic mass based mixed economy system. Individuals, institutions and the government all were shareholders of the cooperative institutions.

22.3 Legal framework of the cooperative institutions was subsequently revamped from time to time aiming at progressive liberalization and lessening of regulatory mechanism to bare minimum.

## Cooperative Movement in J&K State

22.4 While at national level, the first cooperative legislation was enacted in the shape of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904 and subsequently Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 was also enacted, these laws were not applicable to State of Jammu and Kashmir. Based on these legislations, J&K Cooperative Societies Act of 1913 became first law on the cooperative movement in the State. The legal framework was further updated in 1936, 1960 and 1989.

22.5 The cooperative movement in the State has received due attention of the successive governments. In view of the potential of the cooperative movement as an effective agency for socio-economic transformation of the society, the cooperative 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 cooperative 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 Cooperative Act of 1999, the State of J&K became one of the pioneer States to enact liberalize piece of legislation on cooperatives based on the recommendations of Choudhary Brahm Prakash. The J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act of 1999 marks quantum leap towards a reformed, liberalized and self-reliant cooperative system based within the parameters of the latest cooperative principles enunciated by the International Cooperative Alliance.

22.6 Thus at present there are two legislative frameworks in the State of Jammu and Kashmir pertaining to the cooperative movement. One is the J&K Cooperative Societies Act, 1989 and the other is the J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999. The Cooperative institutions registered under the J&K Cooperative Societies Act, 1989 are called Cooperative Societies whereas those registered under the J&K Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999 are called cooperatives. The former set up of Government patronized cooperative societies has to be gradually converted into the latter system of self reliant cooperatives 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 cooperative movement, besides, diversifying the business portfolio of the cooperative institutions.

22.7 The numbers of Cooperative Societies registered under these two Acts ending November, 2013 are given in the table below:-

S · N o	Category of Coop. Societies	No. of Cooperatives / Cooperative Societies registered		Total
		under J&K Self Reliant Act 1999	under J&K Cooperative Societies Act 1989	
1	Coop. Banks	0	9	9
2	JAKFED	0	1	1
3	J&K Coop. Union	0	1	1
4	J&K Housing Corporation/ Housing Societies	97	54	151
5	Agriculture Cooperatives.	643	0	643
6	Poultry Cooperatives/Coop. Societies	420	284	704
7	Dairy Cooperatives / Coop. Societies	441	95	536
8	Marketing Societies	0	109	109
9	Primary Agriculture Credit Societies.	0	766	766
1 0	Consumer Cooperatives / Pry. Coop. Consumer Societies.	11	182	193
1 1	Sale and Service Societies.	0	35	35
1 2	Women Credit Cooperatives.	28	0	28
1 3	Floriculture Cooperatives.	13	0	13

1 4	Educational Cooperatives / Societies.	12	3	15
1 5	Transport Cooperatives.	12	0	12
1 6	Medical Cooperatives.	27	0	27
1 7	Vegetable Cooperatives.	7	0	7
1 8	Others Cooperative / Coop. Societies.	247	290	537
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1829</b>	<b>3788</b>

### Cooperative Banking Structure:

22.8 The Agriculture Credit Cooperative Structure at present has three tiers with the J&K State Cooperative Bank at the apex level, three Central Cooperative Banks at middle level and Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperatives at the basic level. The apex bank (the J&K State Cooperative 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 Cooperative Bank Baramulla, the Central Cooperative Bank Anantnag and the Central Cooperative Bank Jammu. At basic level there are 769 PACS scattered throughout the State. The PACS are multi-functional and besides agricultural credit business, these societies also have a role to play in retail consumer business and marketing. The cooperative banks also do the non-agricultural banking business through attractive packages to enhance their viability. Apart from Agricultural banking structure, the State has urban Cooperative Banking Structure comprising of four Urban Cooperative Banks, Jammu Citizens Cooperative Bank, Sopore Mercantile Cooperative Bank, Udhampur Devika Urban Cooperative Bank and Anantnag Urban Cooperative 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 (SCARDB) with 45 branches scattered throughout the State.

22.9 The Cooperative banks as on 31-03-2013 have made business of Rs. 365948.85 lacs of which deposits account for 74.90% with an amount of Rs. 274094.64 loan outstanding accounts for 25.10% with an amount of Rs. 91854.21 total number of bank branches under the fold of cooperative are 249 as on 31-3-2013, employing 1650 persons. Profile of cooperative banks as on 31-03-2013 is given hereunder:-

S. No	Name of the Banks	Deposits	Loan outstanding	Total Business	Cost of Management	No. of branches	No. of employees
1	State Coop. Bank	60909.47	11105.68	72015.15	1.80%	24	180
2	JCC Bank	125437.76	39543.27	164981.03	2.50%	89	707
3	BCC Bank	28871.52	16113.09	44984.61	1.95%	36	148
4	ACC Bank	19031.10	5837.73	24868.83	2.30%	32	144
5	Devika Urban Bank	3300.40	1742.40	5042.80	5.23%	03	20
6	Anant. Urban Bank	2188.11	1550.07	3738.18	3.37%	04	20



7	Citizen Coop. Bank	29068.88	12339.01	41407.89	5.65%	11	243
8	KAMCO Bank Sopore	3077.90	1603.94	4681.84	5.12%	05	33
9	SCARDB	2209.50	2019.02	4228.52	6.43%	45	155
	<b>Total</b>	<b>274094.64</b>	<b>91854.21</b>	<b>365948.85</b>		<b>249</b>	<b>1650</b>

22.10 The PACS have suffered a lot as the agriculture credit providers, at the basic level, never redeemed them of the loans raised. Many of them became defunct. In recent years, these institutions have been re-organized to make them viable and capable of catering to the credit needs of the farmers. For their financial support, during the current financial year 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 30.37 lacs and Rs. 63.00 lacs have been earmarked in the state plan of the department under head Managerial Subsidy and Special Assistance respectively. The financial assistance is performance oriented. The Deputy Registrar at the district level identifies the bonafide and genuine cooperative for the financial assistance on the basis of objective criterion which is applied transparently. This is showing encouraging results.

### Cooperative Marketing Societies

22.11 There are 109 Cooperative Marketing Societies in the State, (including 08 District Consumer Stores) 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 for the year 2012-13 of the marketing cooperative societies is given in the table below:-

Table No 3: Division / District-wise marketing societies						(Rs. in lakh)	
S. No.	District	No. of Societies	Membership	Own funds	Working Capital		
<b>Jammu Division</b>							
1	Jammu	10	221	241.21	497.73		
2	Kathua	3	30	15.65	21.87		
3	Rajouri	7	49	33.21	60.26		
4	Poonch	5	795	19.16	166.55		
5	Udhampur	6	44	30.14	54.50		
6	Reasi	4	35	6.97	17.09		
7	Doda	6	33	27.84	46.51		
8	Ramban	3	15	15.12	26.05		
9	Kishtwar	3	10	2.60	2.60		
10	Samba (Including CAD)	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Total Jammu Div.</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>391.9</b>	<b>893.16</b>		
<b>Kashmir Division</b>							
1	Srinagar	1	48	0.20	10.70		
2	Ganderbal	3	12	0.87	20.25		
3	Bandipora	3	13	8.53	14.07		
4	Anantnag	7	87	76.56	136.46		
5	Baramulla	8	34	106.79	49.72		
6	Kulgam	6	21	15.13	61.05		
7	Pulwama	5	37	61.40	100.91		
8	Kupwara	5	31	35.90	54.88		

9	Shopian	5	38	4.29	49.33
10	Budgam	9	54	22.15	113.42
11	Leh	5	781	4.91	85.58
12	Kargil	5		0.24	9.80
	<b>Total Kashmir Div.</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>336.97</b>	<b>706.17</b>
	<b>Grand Total (J&amp;K)</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2388</b>	<b>728.87</b>	<b>1599.33</b>

#### Annual Plan 2013-14

22.12 During the Annual Plan 2012-13, an expenditure of Rs. 998.53 lacs was incurred against the approved revised outlay of Rs. 998.53 lacs. This includes Rs. 26.00 lacs as additionality provided by Planning and Development Department. For the Annual Plan 2013-14, an outlay of Rs. 729.40 lacs has been approved by the Planning and Development Department comprising of capital component only. Against this ceiling, an expenditure of Rs. 39.12 lacs stands incurred ending November, 2013. The Plan resources are utilized mainly on the following activities / schemes of which brief write-up is given hereunder: -

#### 1. Assistance Managerial Subsidy.

22.13 Under this scheme, the management cost of Cooperative Marketing Societies / Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies is being subsidized with the twin objective of boosting the morale of the employees of Cooperative Institutions and to improve the quality of working. During the Annual Plan 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 74.94 lacs was utilized by covering 506 Marketing Societies, PACS and District Consumer Stores.

District	Kashmir Division		District	Jammu Division	
	Nos.	Amt.		Nos.	Amt.
Kupwara	28	3.34	Doda	22	2.01
Anantnag	37	7.43	Kishtwar	08	0.48
Kulgam	22	4.72	Ramban	11	0.59
Pulwama	22	2.90	Reasi	8	1.64
Baramulla	40	6.84	CAD Jammu	43	8.77
Bandipora	13	2.46	Kathua	22	2.27
Srinagar	20	1.34	Rajouri	17	3.89
Budgam	50	5.59	Udhampur	32	5.47
Ganderbal	20	3.37	Poonch	21	3.68
Shopian	18	2.91	Jammu	52	5.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>40.90</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>34.04</b>

22.14 For the current year (2013-14) an outlay of Rs.30.37 lacs has been approved under the scheme which is anticipated to be utilized upto ending march, 2014 with the coverage of around 200 cooperative societies.

#### 2. Special Assistance for re-organized PACS & Special Assistance for CMS /DCS / Super Bazaars

22.15 In order to augment the working capital of the performing and functional PACS, financial support in the shape of Special Assistance is being provided annually. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 165.00 lacs was spent for the purpose with coverage of 533 PACS. The district-wise amount utilized with the number of Cooperative Societies to be covered is given below:-

<b>Table No 5</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Kashmir Division</b>		<b>District</b>	<b>Jammu Division</b>	
	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>		<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amt.</b>
Kupwara	28	6.13	Doda	22	3.99
Anantnag	37	11.24	Kishtwar	8	0.96
Kulgam	24	8.37	Ramban	11	3.09
Pulwama	22	5.16	Reasi	8	2.25
Baramulla	40	11.15	CAD Jammu	43	14.10
Bandipora	13	4.23	Kathua	25	5.63
Srinagar	23	10.74	Rajouri	17	5.45
Budgam	52	13.12	Udhampur	33	9.21
Ganderbal	20	6.07	Poonch	21	5.38
Shopian	18	4.72	Jammu	53	26.51
Leh	<b>10</b>	<b>5.00</b>			
Kargil	<b>5</b>	<b>2.50</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>88.43</b>	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>76.57</b>

22.16 For the Annual Plan 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 63.00 lacs has been approved for the purpose with a target of 200 Primary Credit Cooperative Societies. An amount is expected to be utilized in full by the end of March 2014 with a coverage of targeted Primary Credit Cooperative Societies.

### **3. Construction of office complex at Srinagar /Jammu**

22.17 The Cooperative Department is constructing its office complex at Srinagar with an estimated cost of Rs. 169.49 lacs which has been fully incurred and the building stands taken over by the Department since July, 2011. However, some additional works which are urgently required for smooth functioning of the office are being got executed through the executing agency for which Administrative approval to the cost estimates amounting to Rs. 75.72 lacs stands accorded and a provision of 29.10 lacs was approved for the same in the annual plan 2012-13 against which Rs. 29.10 lacs has been incurred ending March 2013 whereas a provision of Rs. 46.62 lacs has been approved in the Annual Plan 2013-14 against which expenditure incurred ending November 2013 is Rs. 26.62 lacs.

22.18 Similarly, the Cooperative Department has acquired a piece of land measuring 5 kanals from Jammu Development Authority at a cost of Rs. 65.00 lacs for construction of office complex at Jammu. The Administrative Approval of the work stands accorded vide Government Order No. 07-Coop Of 2012 dated 14-02-2012 at an estimated cost of 351.60 lacs. Funds amounting to Rs. 351.60 lacs have been released in favour of the Chief Engineer, Public Works (Road and Building) Department, Jammu and expenditure was booked upto the end of March 2013 for construction of the said office complex. Again, during the current financial year (2013-14), an outlay of Rs. 126.41 lacs. has been approved under the scheme construction of offices to meet out the revised cost /cost of additional works which is under process.

### **4. Grant in aid to J&K Cooperative Union**

22.19 The J&K Cooperative Union owns two training centers one each at Jammu and Srinagar where Training is imparted to cooperative and departmental personnel with regard to educational activities / credit deposit / mobilization / women development programmes / farm guidance activities, general awareness programs, leadership / youth development programmes,

village base programmes etc. It is a sole agency to bring awareness among the masses. The union has to pay wages to the staff and the deputationists and to meet other establishment expenses viz. Rent of Offices, O.E, T.A. out of the scheme "Grant –in Aid". During the last financial years 2012-13, the Cooperative Union has received an amount of Rs. 76.00 lacs as grant-in-aid which has been utilized in full. For the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been approved with a target of 100 persons to be trained besides other activities. The funds will be released after the advance drawal sanction of the amount is received from administrative department.

## **5. Repayment of NCDC loans**

22.20 The Cooperative Department has arranged ways and means advance of Rs. 2328.86 lacs from the NCDC, New Delhi for implementing the Poultry Development Scheme and ICD Projects. The amount is required to be utilized under the said schemes for claiming 25% subsidy from NCDC and the balance amount of ways and means advance is required to be repaid to NCDC alongwith interest. In a continuous process of repayment, an amount of Rs. 1129.70 lacs has been repaid upto 31-03-2013. In the Annual Plan 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 150.00 lacs has been approved for payment of regular / outstanding installments, normal / penal interest of NCDC loan of ICDP Projects and Poultry Projects. The earmarked provision of Rs. 150.00 lacs is likely to be utilized by the end of March, 2014 subject to the availability of advance drawal sanction from the Administrative Department / Finance Department.

## **6. Implementation of Vaidyanathan Committee Report**

22.21 The Government of India had constituted the Vaidyanathan Committee to recommend the measures for revival of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure. The Committee made recommendations for revival of Coop. Credit Structure Societies and their losses shall be shared by the GOI, State Government and the institution. NABARD was appointed as implementing Agency and the accounts of PACS, Distt. Central Coop Banks and the State Coop. Bank were got audited through Special Audit to arrive at eligible amount of recapitalization.

22.22 The State Government has remitted its share to all the beneficiary PACS and Baramulla Central Coop. Bank upto the year 2011-12. The share of GOI in respect of the Banks and PACS has not been received for the reason that the term of implementation of the Package were only for 3 years. The matter has been taken up with the GOI for revival of the package by the State Government.

### **Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **a) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP)**

22.23 Integrated Cooperative Development Projects for Districts Anantnag and Kathua sanctioned by NCDC involving project cost of Rs. 1936.66 lacs are under implementation in the two districts. The projects aim at superior economic development of the districts and employment generation through cooperatives. Both the Projects have taken off, though the pace of implementation in Kathua District is very slow. So far NCDC has released an amount of Rs. 738.11 lacs in favour of the State Government comprising of Rs. 616.14 lacs for Anantnag district and Rs. 121.97 lacs for ICDP Kathua.

22.24 Out of Rs. 738.11 lacs released by NCDC, an amount of Rs. 406.40 lacs stand released in favour of General Manager, Anantnag and Rs. 119.15 lacs in favour of General Manager, ICDP

Kathua upto November, 2013.

22.25 Against the above releases, the General Manager ICDP Anantnag has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 403.24 lacs (including Rs. 9.76 Lacs out of interest) which include Rs. 46.43 lacs as establishment cost and Rs. 356.81 lacs as loan component covering 72 Cooperative Societies and efforts are being made to cover up more societies under the Project.

22.26 Similarly, the General Manager ICDP Kathua has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 121.20 lacs which comprise of Rs. 35.42 lacs as Revenue Component and Rs. 85.78 lacs as Capital Component. The efforts are being made to utilize the Capital Component before the expiry of the validity of the project.

22.27 The project wise detail of funds released and utilized is given below:-

Table No 6: The project wise detail of funds released and utilized							(Rs. in lakhs)
S. No	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Funds released by NCDC	Funds released by Admn. Deptt.	Funds released by RCS	Balance with RCS	Expend. incurred Ending November, 2013
1	<b>ICDP, Anantnag</b>						
	a) Loan	1048.780	445.525	445.525	364.73	80.795	356.81
	b) Subsidy		62.840	62.840	41.67	15.37	46.43
	c) UD Subsidy		107.775	107.775	0.00	107.775	0.00
	Total	1048.780	616.14	616.14	406.40	203.94	403.24
2	<b>ICDP, Kathua</b>						
	a) Loan	887.880	88.890	88.890	88.78	0.11	85.78
	b) Subsidy		33.080	33.080	30.37	8.51	35.42
	Total	887.880	121.970	121.970	119.15	8.62	121.20
	Grand Total	1936.660	738.11	738.11	525.55	212.56	524.44

22.28 Out of subsidy part of Rs. 62.84 Lacs under ICDP Anantnag, Rs. 5.80 Lacs has been released in favour of General Manager ICDP Kathua by re-appropriation for meeting the salary expenses which is included in Column No.6.

**b) Development of Commercial Poultry in the State with the support of NCDC**

22.29 Vide Cabinet decision No.85/7 dated 30-05-2005, the State Government has adopted a Central Sector Scheme namely "Development of Commercial Poultry in the State with the support of NCDC". The main objectives of the scheme are (1) to promote the economy of the State by attaining self sufficiency in Poultry requirement through Cooperative Sector (2) generation of employment opportunities (3) to improve the nutritional standards of the people by providing Poultry of standard quality and (4) to augment the role of the cooperative Sector in economic development of the State.

22.30 The funding pattern for the Cooperative Poultry Units to be set up with the financial support of NCDC as envisaged under the scheme from State Government to Poultry unit is given below:-

- a. Loan Component 50%

b.	Share Capital	20%
c.	Subsidy	25%
d.	Owner's Contribution	5%

22.31 The loan is repayable over a period of 8 years with a moratorium of 1 year on principal only (not on interest) and attracts a simple interest at the rates applicable from time to time.

22.32 The State Government till date has received a ways and means advance of Rs. 674.49 lacs from NCDC for further release in favour of 35 Poultry Units sanctioned by NCDC in phase I. So far, an amount of Rs. 578.20 lacs has been released in favour of 28 Poultry Units out of which Rs. 6.75 Lacs was released in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 16.67 has been released in the current year i.e. 2013-14 upto November, 2013. With these release, 21 projects have been fully funded and completed with an agreement of capacity of 1.30 lacs birds per cycle. One poultry cooperative society has surrendered the project and has refunded the loan amount of Rs. 4.04 resulting to total release of Rs. 578.20 till date. The construction of six projects is in progress. The seven projects who have failed to produce the requisite documents have been got de-sanctioned from NCDC.

22.33 Similarly, in phase-II the NCDC has sanctioned 48 poultry projects at a block cost of Rs. 1929.16 lacs. This comprises of Rs. 1832.52 lacs as NCDC share of financing and 5% owner's contribution amounting to Rs. 96.64 lacs. The first installment of ways and means advance amounting to Rs. 916.26 lacs have been received from NCDC in the year 2012-13 which comprises of Rs. 675.11 lacs as loan and Rs. 241.15 lacs as subsidy to State for further release in favour of the promoter Poultry Cooperative Societies. The concerned Deputy Registrars have been instructed to get completed the legal documents required to secure the loan by the beneficiaries cooperative societies. Thirteen (14) Poultry cooperative Societies have completed the legal documents as such the funds amounting to Rs. 251.42 Lacs stands released in their favour during the year 2013-14 upto November 2013 whereas Five (5) poultry Cooperative Societies are in the pipeline for completion of the legal formalities. The list of sanctioned poultry projects alongwith release is enclosed.

**c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

22.34 The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme in J&K is "Agriculture Production Department". The Cooperative Sector is also a constituent under the scheme. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lacs was disbursed to 62 Cooperative Societies as working capital. The main objective of the scheme was to enhance the capacity of the Cooperative Societies to render agriculture related services to the farming community. During the financial year (2010-11), an outlay of Rs. 118.48 lacs was approved under RKVY which was utilized on two godowns of 1000 MTS capacity each under construction at Chakar, Assar in District Doda and at Sopore in District Baramulla with the administrative cost of Rs. 107.90 lacs and Rs. 117.70 lacs respectively. These godowns shall be used for creating a buffer stock of fertilizers for ensuring the access to the farmers for purchase of fertilizers easily at the time of need and scarcity. During the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 116.90 lacs was approved / released in favour of Cooperative Department for completion of the ongoing work of the above said godowns against which the expenditure incurred is of Rs. 107.12 lacs with this the said godowns have been completed within the approved cost. During the year 2012-13, two more works under the scheme namely construction of 1000 MTS capacity fertilizers godown at Sunderbani (Rajouri) at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.00 lacs and construction of Kissan Ghar at Wahipora, Tangmarg at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.18 lacs were taken up against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 68.53 lacs comprises of Rs. 30.00 lacs for Kissan Ghar Wahipora Tangmarg Baramulla and Rs. 38.53 Lacs for fertilizer Godown for Sunderbani Rajouri.

22.35 During the current financial year, 2013-14 against the approved action plan of Rs. 20.00 lacs, for both these works, Rs. 10.00 lacs were released by the Administrative Department and the same has been incurred as expenditure ending November 2013 comprises of Rs. 5.00 lacs each for above said works and the balance funds of Rs:10.00 lacs will be utilized up to end of March-2014, if released by the Administrative Department.

**d) Focus on 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan**

22.36 Focus attention shall be given for strengthening of Co-operative movement for ensuring social & financial inclusion particularly of rural masses and marginalized sections of the society. Thrust will also be given for bringing maximum number of people under the ambit of Cooperative system by strengthening infrastructure, financial position etc of the Cooperative Societies, ensuring good governance for rapid, sustainable and inclusive growth during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan.

<b>Table No 7: Societies wise statement of funds released / expenditure incurred</b>										
Name of the Poultry Projects	Project Cost with 5% owner contribn.	95% of the project cost to be received from NCDC	Amount received from NCDC			Amt. released by RCS (NCDC)	Expenditure incurred for the period ending December, 2013			Physical Status
			Loan	Subsidy	Total (4+5)		NCDC Amt.	Amt. out of 5% Owner Contribn.	Total	
1. Aalishan Poultry coop. Producers & Marketing Society Ltd. Khansahib	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
2. Big Sukhnag Poultry Coop. Society Ltd. Naraspora	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
3. M&H Poultry Coop. Marketing Ltd. Mirgund	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
4. Nida Poultry Coop. Marketing	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.

Society Ltd. Ichkoot										
5. Shahabad Poultry Coop. Mktg. Society Ltd. Gangipora	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
6. The New Kissan Poultry Dev. Coop. Society Ltd. Charar-e-Sharief	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
7. Wagam Poultry Coop. Society Ltd. Wagam	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
8. Wolion Ichigam Poultry Coop. Society Ltd Ichigam	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
9. Dehgam Poultry Coop. Society Ltd. Wavoora, Lolab	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works completed, work done estimates received and balance fund demanded. But the recommendation from the committee constituted under Addl. RCS, Kashmir is still awaited.
10. Lolab Valley Poultry Cop. Society Ltd. Wavoora, Lolab	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.



11. The National Poultry Coop. Gundi, Tehsil Haveli	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
12. The Himalayan Poultry Coop. Darhal Malkhan Tehsil Thana Mandi	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
13. Poultry Coop. Rearing & Mktg. Society Ltd, Narwani Tehsil Shopian	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
14. Lucky Star Poultry Coop. Marketing Ltd Paymas, Distt Budgam	40.72	38.68	14.25	5.09	19.34	19.34	0	0	0	Civil works in progress.
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>541.52</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>71.26</b>	<b>270.76</b>	<b>270.76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

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# Irrigation

# 23

23.1 Indian economy is really facing daunting challenge in the water sector. The water use efficiency in agriculture which consumes roughly 80% of our water resources is around 38 % as compared to 50-60% in Japan, Taiwan and China. The 2030 Water Resources Group (2009), estimates that if current pattern of demand continues, about half of the demand would remain unaddressed by 2030.

23.2 These challenges can be addressed properly by a paradigm shift in the management of water resources in India. This shift mainly comprises of the following:-

- i. We have to move from very narrow engineering construction-centric approach to more Multi-disciplinary participatory management approach towards our major and minor irrigation projects, effective co-coordinating with Command area Development Programme besides ensuring water uses efficiency.
- ii. Sustainable management of ground water after complete aquifer mapping.
- iii. Adoption of suitable strategies to mitigate the impact of climatic change over the years.

23.3 Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil. 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 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.

23.4 The development of irrigation and related facilities including those related to erosion of land, either by sea or by inland water body and protection of crops and agricultural land from floods, are very important for food security. A number of projects have been taken in hand for irrigation and related facilities in the country and are in operation to achieve these objectives involving huge investment. The water resources projects are largely developed executed and managed by the government.

23.5 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.

23.6 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 sector is handled by the Irrigation Department, water supply is the responsibility of PHE Department and job of exploitation of hydropower potential assigned to the Power Development Department and the Power Development Corporation.

23.7 Irrigation plays an important role in the agriculture sector of J&K economy. Our

#### **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.

state does not receive rain throughout the year. In Jammu region, temperature conditions favour cultivation of crops throughout the year but due to non availability of water in the region, the plant growth is limited. Rainy season provides sufficient water from July to September. In winter also, this region receives several showers of rain. The remaining months of the year, are by and large dry.

23.8 In Kashmir valley, it rains mostly in winter when temperature is too low for plant growth. When the temperature begins to rise in May and onwards, the rainfall decreases and except some showers of rain in July-August, most of the growing season remains dry. Since ages, the farm economy has been dependant on a single crop and the cultivator cannot take chances with it. The farmer always requires sufficient water supply for his filed, therefore, he depends mostly upon canals for irrigation. Much snow fed streams, running down the slopes of the mountains, makes it very easy for him to construct small canals or pools. In this view, 60% of the land in the valley is irrigated.

23.9 The outlay for the irrigation/Flood Control sector including Ravi-Tawi Irrigation scheme) during the year 2012-13 was Rs. 46618.20 lacs (which comprises Rs. 68.20 lacs as Revenue Component and Rs. 46550.00 lacs as Cap. Component) against which an expenditure of Rs. 32474.46 lacs (including USB) was incurred during the year 2012-13.

23.10 An outlay of Rs. 66404.98 lacs (Rs. 165.20 lacs as Rev. Component and Rs. 66239.78 lacs as Cap component) has been earmarked for the current financial year i.e

2013-14 against which an amount of Rs. 7409.65 lacs has been incurred up to ending Nov., 2013. The year wise details of expenditure are given in the table below:-

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of
			Expenditure
2002-03	8985.58	7656.8	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	54766.6	87.07
2007-08	11713.00	14421.28	123.12
2008-09	18623.27	22199.51	119.20
2009-10	46553.53	33301.58	71.53
2010-11	28364.64	24251.84	85.50
2011-12	44742.92	42592.76	95.19
2012-13	46618.20	32474.46	69.66
2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	66404.98	7409.65	11.16

*Includes funds released by the GOI in previous years and authorised by the FD during next financial year.*

23.11 Data on area sown and area irrigated in the state is generated by the office of the Financial Commissioner (Revenue) on an annual basis, but the figures about use of irrigation potential is grossly underestimated and are in variance with figures of irrigation department. As per this source, the net area sown in the state during 2012-13 was 744 thousand hectares whereas the gross area sown (total area sown under different crops) was 1162 thousand hectares. The mode of irrigating the crops mainly used is the canals. About 88 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 1974-75, 2006-07 to 2012-13 is given in the following table:-

Source	Net Area Irrigated							
	1974-75	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Canals	279 (94.58)	286.64 (92.64)	285.78 (92.77)	287.77 (91.72)	289.80 (90.77)	288.48 (91.88)	285.40 (89.40)	285.35 (87.78)
Tanks	Neg.	4.24 (1.37)	4.21 (1.37)	4.85 (1.55)	5.11 (1.60)	5.02 (1.60)	7.10 (2.22)	8.02 (2.47)
Wells	3.00 (1.02)	1.04 (0.34)	0.99 (0.32)	3.80 (1.21)	4.33 (1.36)	6.21 (1.98)	7.42 (2.32)	10.42 (3.20)
Other sources	13.00 (4.41)	17.52 (5.66)	17.05 (5.53)	17.32 (5.52)	20.03 (6.27)	14.28 (4.54)	19.33 (6.06)	21.29 (6.55)
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>308.04</b>	<b>313.74</b>	<b>319.27</b>	<b>313.99</b>	<b>319.26</b>	<b>325.08</b>

*(Figures in brackets indicate percentage) Source: Financial Commissioner (Rev.), J&K*

23.12 A slight increase was witnessed, during the year 2012-13, in the net area irrigated, as it increased from 319.26 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 325.08 thousand hectares. However, when net area irrigated for the year 2012-13 is compared with the figures for 1974-75, one observes an increase of only 30 thousand hectares in the irrigation potential

utilized over a period of more than three decades.

23.13 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, Ganderbal has 77.15 percent, Anantnag has 73.20 percent, and Shopian has 72.98 percent. Districts with very low percentage of gross area irrigated are Reasi (6.56%), Ramban (7.34%). The District-wise details of Gross Area Sown and Gross Area Irrigated for the year 2012-13 are as follows:-

S. No.	District/Region	Gross area sown (Ha) 2012-13	Gross area irrigated (Ha) 2012-13	Gross area irrigated as %age of gross area sown 2012-13
1	Kargil	10914	10914	100.00
2	Leh	7367	7367	100.00
3	Srinagar	10230	7365	71.99
4	Ganderbal	18691	14420	77.15
5	Shopian	25207	18397	72.98
6	Anantnag	71432	52288	73.20
7	Kulgam	39312	27397	69.69
8	Pulwama	57564	38345	66.61
9	Budgam	55734	37551	67.38
10	Jammu	187717	110847	59.05
11	Bandipora	24017	13175	54.86
12	Kupwara	49581	26698	53.85
13	Baramulla	65734	30063	45.73
14	Kathua	122575	40615	33.13
15	Samba	60610	15037	24.81
16	Poonch	45310	6551	14.46
17	Kishtwar	23465	3359	14.31
18	Doda	39541	3799	9.61
19	Rajouri	99161	8632	8.71
20	Reasi	40854	2679	6.56
21	Ramban	24943	1830	7.34
22	Udhampur	82135	10131	12.33

### **Crops Irrigated**

23.14 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, around 90% of the area irrigated was under rice in 2012-13. 28% area under wheat and 9.37% under maize was also irrigated during the same year. The details of area under different crops and area irrigated under these crops during 2012-13 are given below:-

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	261663	236888	90.53	48.60
2	Wheat	292380	83261	28.48	17.08
3	Maize	310909	29127	9.37	5.97
4	Oil Seeds	64913	44764	68.96	9.18
5	Fruit & Vegetables	78494	40492	51.59	8.31
6	Others	153735	52928	34.43	10.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1162094</b>	<b>487460</b>	<b>41.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Financial Commissioner (Revenue), J&K*

### Major/Medium Irrigation Sector

23.15 The irrigation projects are classified into three categories viz major, medium and minor irrigation projects. A Project which have a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of more than 10,000 hectare is termed as major project. A project which has 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 less are known as minor projects. Minor irrigation projects have both surface and ground water as their sources, while major and medium projects mostly exploit surface water resources.

23.16 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). Presently, 9 major/medium irrigation schemes are under implementation in the state out of which, 5 are funded under AIBP, 3 in the state sector and remaining 1 scheme under loan raised from NABARD. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 513.01 crore, against which a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 330.74 crore was incurred ending March, 2013.

Programme	No of Schemes taken up	Estimated Cost	Funds allocation during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2012-13 incl. USB	Cumulative Expenditure upto 03/ 2013
AIBP	5	469.06	87.2	27.32	304.3
NABARD	1	30.15	4.5	4.5	21.25
State Sector	3	13.8	1.8	1.8	5.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>513.01</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>330.74</b>

23.17 The Main projects undertaken include modernization of Ranbir Canal Rest./mod. of main Ravi canal and its distr. System (RTIC), Kandi Canal Baderwah, Tral LIS, and Perkachik Khaus Canal.

23.18 Major/Medium Irrigation project namely, Rajpora LIS, Pulwama, was completed during 2012-13.

23.19 Besides proposals of 3 new Projects under MMI sector namely, Lar Canal Budgam, Zaingeer Canal Phase-II, Grimtoo Canal costing Rs. 220.32 crores, have been submitted to GOI, Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for which investment clearance has been obtained from Planning Commission of India, but central assistance for them are yet to be released.

### Minor Irrigation

23.20 775 Minor Irrigation schemes costing Rs. 1663.72 crore were taken up under AIBP out of which 478 schemes ( 465 under AIBP & 13 under NABARD) were completed up to ending 3/2013. Besides 130 new MI schemes at an estimated to cost Rs. 69.04 crore, have been submitted to GOI, MOWR for sanction.

Programme	No of Schemes taken up	Estd. Cost	Cumm. Exp. End. 3/2013 CA/Loan	Exp. Incurred during 2013-14 (upto ending 11/2013)	No. Of Schemes completed ending 03/2013
AIBP	751	1583.42	985.08	36.53	465
NABARD	24	80.30	21.44	0.00	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1663.72</b>	<b>1006.52</b>	<b>36.53</b>	<b>478</b>

### Water Rates

23.21 The prevailing water rates for flow irrigation in few States as compared to J&K are as under:

State (year)	Paddy	Wheat	Sugarcane
Jammu & Kashmir (1.4.2003)	74.13	31.07	74.13
Gujarat (1.1.2007)	160	160.00	300.00
Rajasthan (1999)	49.4-197	64.22-148.20	103.74-287.52
Madhya Pradesh (1.11.2005)	85.00-155.00	125.00	960.00

*Source: Pricing of Water in Public System in India. Published by Central water Commission.*

### Flood Management Programme:

23.22 Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Flood Management Programme 28 projects costing Rs. 370.60 crores were approved and sanctioned by the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India and funds to the tune of Rs. 322.68 crores have been released by Govt. of India till March, 2013. Besides, 129 new projects have been prepared and are under process of sponsoring to Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India for obtaining their sanction and funding. A brief profile of ongoing Flood Management Projects is given as under:-

Projects Sanctioned by GoI	28 Nos.
Estimated Cost	370.60 crores
Funds released by Govt. of India upto ending 3/2013	282.86 crores
Funds Released by State Govt. as Matching State Share 03/2013	22.09 crores
Cumulative expenditure incurred upto 3/2013 (CA+SS)	325.97 crores
Allocation 2013-14	126.63 crores

### Ground Water Atlas

23.23 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.

### Rawi Tawi Irrigation Complex (RTIC)

23.24 The Rawi 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 Ranjit 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.

23.25 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.

23.26 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, 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.

#### **Dispute with the Punjab Govt. 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 46<sup>th</sup> 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

23.27 Accordingly the State has decided to go ahead with the alternative proposal for extension of main Ravi Canal from Basantpur to up-stream of Ranjit Sagar Dam (Reservoir) – A Multipurpose Hydro Irrigation Power Project near Village Satwain in District Kathua costing Rs. 410.00 crores which includes Rs. 275.14 crore civil cost. The State Cabinet Decision No: 177/24/2013 dated : 16-08-2013 also accorded Administrative Approval for construction of this balance portion of the Canal in August, 2013. The intake structure of the said scheme has been put to e-tendering in the first instance which amounts to Rs. 7.30 crores. EIA/Bio-diversity assessment study and mitigation of plan is being prepared from some independent agency for complete three seasons. The process for acquisition of land about 176K-18 Marla is in process. The notification under section 4 stands issued and notifications under section 6 & 7 will be issued in the near future.

### **Reforms in Water Sector**

23.28 A comprehensive legislation namely the J&K Water Resource Regularization & Management Act, 2010 has been enacted. Under the Act the Water Resources Regulatory Authority has been set up to ensure judicious and optimum utilization of water resources

of the state i.e. surface/ground water as per Water Policy as well as push ahead the reforms in the water sector. Under the Act, revised water tariff rates have been got approved by the cabinet for various uses of water thereby effectively kick-starting the much awaited water reforms process. Rs. 1702 crores have been realized so far on account of water usage charges on hydroelectric projects in the state.

### Strategy for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

- i. Focus on completion of ongoing projects to avoid cost and time over runs.
- ii. Bridging the gap between potential created and potential utilized through command areas Development Programmes and activating the water user Associations.
- iii. Increasing water use efficiency by proper maintenance of canal and distributor network, addressing damage of lining in lined canals, collapse of slopes, leakages in gates, filed channels etc.
- iv. Creation of awareness and sensitization of farmers.
7. Building capacities of Engineers to move from a narrow construction- orientation to management roles as well.
8. Selective new projects for those areas where irrigation infrastructure is underdeveloped or need to be addressed for exploring irrigation potential in big way.
9. Comprehensive programme for mapping aquifers and strong partnerships and co-ordination between Govt. departments, Research Institutes, PRI's, Civil Society organisations, local communities etc.
10. Properly Maintenance of water bodies.

#### IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF IRRIGATION TERMS

**Culturable Command Area (CCA)**, as defined by MoWR, is the area which can be irrigated from a scheme and is fit for cultivation.

**Gross Irrigated Area (GIA)**: The area irrigated under various crops during a year, counting the area irrigated under more than one crop during the same year as many times as the number of crops grown and irrigated.

**Net Irrigated Area (NIA)**: The total area that is irrigated at least once per agricultural year. It does not include areas that were left fallow or that were entirely rainfed during the year of statistics.

**Major Irrigation Scheme**: A scheme having CCA more than 10,000 hectares is major irrigation scheme.

**Medium Irrigation Scheme**: A scheme having CCA more than 2,000 hectares and up to 10,000 hectares individually is a medium irrigation scheme.

**Minor Irrigation (M.I.) Scheme**: A scheme having CCA up to 2,000 hectares individually is classified as minor irrigation scheme.

**Irrigated Cropped Area (ICA)**, as defined in the IWT 1960, is the total area under irrigated crops in a year, the same being counted twice if it bears different crops in *kharif* and *rabi*.

**Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)**, as defined by MoWR, is the total gross area proposed to be irrigated under different crops during a year by a scheme. The area proposed to be irrigated under more than one crop during the same year is counted as many times as the number of

crops grown and irrigated.

**Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU)**, as defined by MoWR, is the gross area actually irrigated during reference year out of the gross proposed area to be irrigated by the scheme during the year.

**Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)**, as defined by MoWR, is the gross irrigated area that theoretically could be irrigated if all available land and water resources would be used for irrigation.

**Total Area Available for Irrigation (TAAI)**, as defined by Global Irrigated Area Mapping (GIAM) remote sensing approach, is the area irrigated at any given point of time plus the area left fallow at the same point of time. TAAI does not consider intensity. The equivalent of this in the national statistics is the **Net Irrigated Area (NIA)** reported by DES. The FAO/UF define this as the "area equipped for irrigation, but not necessarily irrigated".

**Annualized Irrigated Areas (AIAs)**, as defined by GIAM remote sensing approach, is the sum of the area irrigated during different seasons. The AIA sums up areas irrigated during season 1 (*khariif*), season 2 (*rabi*), and continuously year-round. Thereby, the AIA considers intensity of irrigation. The equivalent in the national statistics is **Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU)** reported by MoWR or the **Gross Irrigated Area (GIA)** reported by DES.

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# Floriculture

# 24

24.1 Floriculture sector has been identified as a focus segment and accorded a top priority. Income of farmers from flower cultivation has seen a phenomenal jump due to ever growing demand for flowers in domestic and international markets. This sector is generating employment. The Government has taken several measures to promote this activity. Directorate of Floriculture was established in J&K, in May 1969 with an assured objective to maintain and develop parks and gardens etc. The State is endowed with:

1. favorable and varied climatic conditions, a requisite for abundant growth and development of flowers.
2. availability of wide range of germ plasm both cultivable and wild,
3. vast potential for seeds, bulb and foliage production,
4. existence of wild flora suitable for dehydrated flower market,
5. availability of scenic areas for development as tourist and picnic spots,
6. low production cost, and
7. availability of sufficient manpower.

24.2 Department of Floriculture is engaged in two different aspects of Floriculture, which are:-

1. Ornamental Floriculture, and
2. Commercial Floriculture.

## 1. Ornamental Floriculture:

24.3 Department is involved in maintenance and development of Gardens and Parks in the valley to boost tourism at the prime tourist destinations; like Mughal Gardens (Nishat, Shalimar, Cheshmashahi, Pari Mahal, Verinag, Achabal and Jarokabagh), Botanical Garden, Kokernag, Pahalgam, Manasbal, Tulip Garden, Nehru Memorial Botanical Garden, Children Park, 98 city parks and VIP Quarters. Besides, department is involved in production of flower seedlings and other ornamental plants, from its nursery known as Plant Introduction Section located at Cheshmashahi. In addition, maintenance and development of various Zanana/Children Parks, is also an ongoing responsibility. Renovation, restoration and preservation of heritage gardens are some other major initiatives of the department.

## 2. Commercial Floriculture:

24.4 In the recent years, the department has laid a major thrust on commercial floriculture, through the medium of Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., Technology Mission & RKVY for Integrated Development of Floriculture and sufficient progress has been registered in this field by involving farmers of different categories, particularly unemployed youth. People are showing a positive response to different schemes, but still there is a challenge with regard to the "Post Harvest Management and

Marketing”. Post Harvest Management and Marketing is a vital component of Commercial Floriculture, which is being managed optimally. Symmetrically, Floriculture is playing its role of creating and maintaining various parks and gardens, these assets create a favorable environment for tourism and recreational activities. With the inexorable adoption of floriculture as a commercial activity, not only at the national but at international level as well, department has developed links in popularizing commercial floriculture in the valley. Floriculture has a vast scope and potential in the valley, which is evident from the fact that during the year 1996, an area of 80 Ha was under flower cultivation in J&K, which has currently expanded to the level of 350 Ha, with an annual turnover of about Rs.1350 lacs. Further, more than 1500 youth are directly engaged under commercial floriculture sector in Kashmir Division. Moreover, an area of about 9.297 Hac. has been covered under protected cultivation, in private sector by raising Tubular Structure Poly Houses; High Tech Poly Houses, Shade Net Houses, etc. A flower mandi has also been established and inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister for Health, Horticulture and Floriculture on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 at Rajbagh, Srinagar, with an objective to provide facilities, like marketing, cold storage facilities for preservations of cut flowers for the flower growers on no-profit no-loss basis.

24.5 In order to facilitate flower production, department has introduced contract farming for establishing flower-seed villages. Seeds of different flowers like, Cosmos, Zinnia and Salvia have been provided to the growers of the valley, in the buy-back scheme.

#### **Some Notable Achievements Of Floriculture In Valley:**

1. Development of commercial floriculture has been assigned a top priority by the Government, under Technology Mission and RKVY, as it holds a tremendous potential for employment generation.
2. Various varieties of cut flowers like carnation, lillium, gladiolus, marigold and even flower seed production, both under open field and controlled conditions, have taken off well in the private sector, with significant involvement of the youth. Inter-cropping (Flowers with Fruit) have yielded favour to the growers.
3. Tulip cultivation has been commercialized.
4. 14 No. of water resources have been created under Technology Mission, with an expenditure of Rs. 8.605 lacs in the private sector.
5. 38 nurseries have been established in Private sector, under RKVY, with an expenditure of Rs.22.168 lacs.
6. 13 No. of walk in cold rooms have been installed, providing coverage to the districts for preservation of flowers under RKVY with an expenditure of Rs. 182.00 lacs.
7. For the benefit of flower growers, one Flower Mandi has been established during 2011-12 under RKVY at Rajbagh, Srinagar with an expenditure of Rs. 112.71 lacs.
8. Awareness camps and exposure visits of farming community and field functionaries (within and outside State) have been taken up on a large scale, to

update the technology and skills on scientific lines for improvement of flower production in private sector.

9. 14 units of Tata chasis have been purchased through State Motor Garages, during the year 2010-11, at an expenditure of Rs.84.53 lacs. During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs.44.15 lac has been incurred on fabrication process of 05 No. of refrigerated bodies, 02 No. of water tankers and 01 No. of Goods carrier through State Motor Garages. Further, an amount of Rs.24.286 lacs is to be advanced to the said department for fabrication of remaining 03 units.
10. During the current financial year, an area of 1.4 hec. has been covered under area expansion, with an expenditure of Rs.0.945 lacs, under Technology Mission in private sector.
11. Incentive of Rs.9.398 lacs have been provided to the registered progressive growers for the procurement of plant material of high value flowers under RKVY during 2013-14.
12. An area of 5206 Sqms, 1342 sqms and 150 sqms have been brought under tubular structure, shade net and Fan and pad structures, respectively, during the year 2013-14, at an expenditure of Rs.29.458 lacs.
13. 03 days training camp/awareness programme under NMMI on “Micro Irrigation Management in Commercial Floriculture” was organized at SKUAST, Kashmir at an expenditure of Rs.2.451 lacs, during the year 2012-13.
14. Medicinal Plant Nursery at NMBG, Cheshmashahi, Srinagar is being maintained by the department. During 2013-14, establishment of a hi-tech Poly-carbonated Poly-Green House and Hi-tech Poly Green Houses, was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs.36.00 lacs.
15. Renovation, restoration and preservation of heritage gardens, particularly Nishat, Shalimar, Achabal and Verinag have been initiated in a phased manner.
16. Development of various Zanana/Children Parks is also going on. Among these parks a park, namely Joggers Park at Rajbagh, Srinagar has been completed.
17. During the current financial year (2013-14), upgradation of existing structures of Mughal Garden, Shalimar, has been accomplished.
18. In District Kulgam, construction of Public Park at Ashmuji, has been taken up by the department during the last financial year and developmental works are in progress.
19. Construction of Public Park at Dawar Gurez has also been taken up by the department, during the current financial year and developmental works are in progress.
20. Development of Park at Friends Colony, Humhama is also in progress.
21. Besides, parks at various below mentioned places have been developed/ being constructed for the benefit of the public.
  - A)Sikanderpora, Beerwah. B)Sangloo, Shopian. C) Nagrai Park, Shopian
  - D)Shahi-Hamdan Park, Budgam. E)Dalipora Park, Budgam.
  - F)Nopora Park, Chadoora G)Sumo Adda Park, Budgam



H)Iddgah Park, Budgam, I)Cave Park in front of Shrine at Budgam.  
J)Iddgah Park, Wailoo, Pattan, K)Utikoo Park., L)Badipora, Chadoora.

Parks which are in the process of development are :-

- A)Turkwangam, Shopian.
- B)Watergam, Rafiabad.

In addition, development of parks at following places have also been completed for which DPRs have been submitted:-

- A) Karhama, Tangmarg. B) Bicherwara, Langate C) Tarzoo, Sopore
- D) Doulatpora, Sangrama E) Kreeri Pattan F) Gongpatti Gong Tral
- G) Nadoora Dooru H) Mazhama, Budgam I) Ladoora, Rafiabad
- J) Tulip Garden, Sagam, K) Kokernag.Damhal Hanjipora.
- L) Housing Colony, Bijbehara M) Khirm, Bijbehara N) Brari Pora, Handwara

22. During the current financial year (2013-14), Up gradation of existing structures of Mughal Garden, Shalimar has been completed.
23. An area of 1.4 hectares has been covered under Area Expansion under Technology Mission in private sector at an expenditure of Rs.0.945 lacs.
24. Incentive of Rs.9.398 lacs has been released to the beneficiaries for the procurement of plant material of High Value Flowers for Poly Houses under RKVY.
25. An expenditure of Rs.24.286 lacs has been incurred on account of fabrication of 03 No. Refrigerated Vans under RKVY for the mobility of root stocks, flowers and seedlings.
26. An area of 5206 sqm., 1342 sqm. and 150 sqm. has been brought under Tubular structure, shade Net and Fan & Pad structures, respectively, at an expenditure of Rs.29.458 lacs under RKVY AND HMNEH.
27. To enhance the skill of farmers and to get them familiarized with innovative practices, being carried out in various States/Districts, an amount of Rs.6.311 lacs has been incurred on various training programmes/exposure visits under ATMA.
28. 1484 No. of growers/farmers including women and field functionaries have been made aware through the medium of trainings/exposure visits, within and as well as outside the State, at an expenditure of Rs.10.048 lacs under HMNEH and RKVY.
29. 94 No. of new growers have been registered with the department during the year 2013-14.

24.6 Details of outlays and expenditure of Plan as well as Centrally sponsored schemes from 2009-10 alongwith revenue realization statement during last four years are enclosed.

<b>Table No 1: Details Of Outlays And Expenditure (Plan Schemes) &amp; Revenue Realized W.E.F 2009-10 Of Floriculture Department, Kashmir</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation (Rs. in lacs)</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in lacs)</b>	<b>Revenue Realized (Rs. in lacs)</b>
1	2009-10	1576.00	1512.95	258.60
2	2010-11	1200.00	1153.00	199.38
3	2011-12	1250.00	1063.13	369.57
4	2012-13	1250.00	0991.67	406.26
5	2013-14	944.50 as on ending 10/2013	376.00	502.50

24.7 The department has taken a number of initiatives to provide liberal financial and technical assistance, besides providing post-harvest facilities for the benefit of the growers. With the financial assistance available under various schemes, sizeable progress has been registered by involving farmers of different categories, particularly the un-employed youth in the cultivation of various kinds and varieties of cut flowers like Carnation, Lillium, Gladiolus, Marigold, and also in seed production both under open field and green house conditions.

#### **Floriculture in Jammu**

24.8 At various district head quarters in Jammu Division, the department has developed parks particularly in Reasi, Samba, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajouri, Poonch for the recreation of the public.

24.9 During the last five years the department has developed a no. of big parks in Jammu region, the detail of which is as under:-

<b>Table No 2</b>		
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of park</b>	<b>Amount in lacs</b>
1	Veer Bhoomi Park at Samba	112.00
2	Park at Bardha Kalan Akhnoor	50.00
3	Park at Bhalwal Brahmana	86.30
4	Park at Chandian Akhnoor	110.00
5	Park at Jakhani Udhampur	160.00

24.10 The department has taken up a number of initiatives by way of preparation of a concept plan for an amount of Rs. 2841.00 lacs for the development of full-fledged recreational garden at Bhour Camp, Jammu. This proposal has been submitted to the Ministry Of Agriculture and Cooperatives, GoI, for conveying approval to its execution and another project costing Rs.1022.00 lacs for extension of Bagh-e-Bahu Garden, Jammu, has been prepared and will be executed in a phased manner as per availability of funds.

24.11 The department has recently completed one more park i.e. Veer Bhoomi Park, in Samba District, at an estimated cost of Rs.112.00 lacs (Phase-I), has been thrown open for the general public. It has now been extended, the work on the extended position is also under progress. The said park is also one of the best parks in Jammu Province. Development of Public Park at Bindraban Ramnagar, Udhampur & Maitra at Ramban District have also been taken up by the department.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

23.12 Commercial Floriculture which is being implemented in the State and utilizing various CSS viz RKVY, HMNEH, NMMI, NMMP & ATMA. It is catalytic for uplifting the economic condition of the small and marginal farmers of the State. Under Commercial Floriculture, the scope of the employment has also been expanded to a large extent. Progressive growers are also showing a keen interest in diversification of floriculture crops, as there is bright horizon in the sphere of floriculture sector.

23.13 The notable achievements made in Jammu Region by the department are detailed below:-

- i) An area of 581.12 hacs has been covered under the Area Expansion programme of CSS viz RKVY & HMNEH up to 2012-13. An amount of Rs.221.32 lacs has been disbursed in the shape of subsidy/incentives to the progressive growers. Similarly, during the current year 2013-14, an area of 50.49 hacs (ending Oct.2013), has been covered under the floriculture crops and an amount of Rs.26.52 lacs has been expended.
- ii) One Model Floriculture Centre in Jammu Region has been constructed, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. An expenditure of Rs. 65.24 lacs, has been registered, so far ending March, 2013. It will be a demonstration for cultivation of floriculture crops, under controlled conditions.
- iii) 03. No. of cold storage facilities- two at Jammu & third at Udhampur have been constructed by the department, to provide cold storage facilities for the preservation of the flowers in off seasons for the progressive growers.
- iv) 03 No. of Refrigerated Vans have been procured by the department to provide transport facilities, under controlled condition, right, from flower fields in far flung areas of the region to the cold stores/mandies.
- v) 02. No. of Mali training centres, one at Bhour Camp, Jammu & second at Jakhani Park, Udhampur, have been constructed to provide the technical knowhow in the sphere of floriculture activities to the malies/gardeners of the department.
- vi) 33 No. individual water sources (Dug Wells), at an estimated cost of Rs.31.91 lacs were created under private sector up to 2012-13, both under CSS, RKVY & HMNEH. Similarly during the current year 2013-14, 03 nos. of individual water sources have been created (ending Oct.2013) and an amount of Rs.3.09 lacs has been expended.
- vii) 03 nos. chasis (Tata 407) received from Directorate of Floriculture, Srinagar, have been fabricated i.e 02 nos. water tankers & 01 no. load carrier, at an estimated cost of Rs.6.78 lacs.
- viii) 01 no. naturally ventilated poly green house structure, has been constructed under private sector at Kathua, covering an area 525 sq.m. A subsidy to the

tune of Rs.2.45 lacs was released in favour of the beneficiary during the last year 2012-13 under CSS RKVY.

- ix) 7296 nos. progressive growers, including women have been imparted awareness regarding the significance of cultivation of flower crops. This has been accomplished by organizing training programmes/awareness camps at different levels up to 2012-13. During the current year 2013-14, 388 nos. of progressive growers, including women have been made aware about the significance of cultivation of flower crops, upto Oct., 2013.
- x) During the year, 2012-13, cultivation of Lavender crop has been introduced by the department, for the first time in Doda District, to promote the said crop. An area of about 250 kanals has been covered under the above said crop under the component of “Area Expansion”.

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# Industries

# 25

25.1 The Industries Sector has over the years played its due role in the economic development of the State and in generating employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Previously it used to be only the Handicrafts, Handlooms and Cottage Industry providing livelihood to a large population at different stages of production, sale and export.

25.2 The Government is working on a defined strategy for exploitation of the potential and development of the sector. The strategy has been drawn on the following lines:

### **Vision**

25.3 Achieve sustainable, equitable and balanced industrial growth with focus on employment generation and optimal utilization of local resources of the state.

### **Mission**

25.4 Enhancing contribution of the industrial sector to GSDP by creating and developing industrial infrastructure with emphasis on IT parks; attracting investment to establish large industries in the State; creating entrepreneur friendly environment with focus on MSMEs, Cottage and Village industries; optimum utilization of local resources including Agro and Mineral resources; and providing maximum employment to the youth.

### **Objectives**

1. To create infrastructural support for facilitating the growth of industry and commerce in the State.
2. Mobilize new investment and support the MSME sector.
3. Facilitation and promotion of new Industrial units.
4. Skill development and up-gradation for the Handloom, Handicrafts Sector, carpet, Craft development and Entrepreneurs Development Programmes.
5. Marketing & Sales.
6. Exploration & sustainable mining of Minerals.
7. Rehabilitation of sick units and action against defaulting units.

### **Functions**

1. To disseminate information about various industry related schemes of both GOI/ State Govt. and area of operations to entrepreneurs.
2. To identify new areas/sectors in the State where Industrial infrastructure could be created.
3. To develop new Industrial Estates and maintain & upgrade existing industrial estates.

4. To hold periodical meetings for Single Window Clearance for Micro/Small, Medium/large units for grant of provisional registration, allotment of land, power sanction, clearance from PCB in a time bound manner.
5. To rehabilitate potentially sick units.
6. To facilitate providing of State / Centre Govt. incentives/subsidies to the eligible units as per the package of incentives.
7. To improve working conditions of the artisans for enhancing their production capacity by taking advantage of various development/welfare schemes launched by State/Centre Governments and to create skilled manpower in the industry by revamping the existing training programme, introduce new designs in-tune with the preferences of the buyers, work for preserving and protecting the exquisite handicrafts by obtaining certificate/registration from appropriate bodies and facilitate financial support /hand holding's to the artisans.
8. To carry out detailed Geological Investigations/ Drilling / Mining, for assessment and exportation of mineral deposits to setup mineral based Industries.

25.5 This programme of the State Government is administered by Department of Industries and Commerce through- five Directorates viz, Directorates of Industries & Commerce (2), Handicrafts, Handlooms and Geology & Mining; and seven Corporations viz, SIDCO, SICOP, Handloom Development Corporation, Handicrafts Sale & Export Corporation, JK Industries Ltd., JK Minerals Ltd. and JK Cements Ltd.. There are several Training & Research Institutes like CDI, IICT and EDI beside the J&K KVI Board.

**State Resources-** Allocation under Plan/Non-Plan 2013-14:-

<b>Table No 1</b>		<b>(Rs in Crore)</b>	
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>
01	MSME & L - Kashmir	27.41	22.06
02	MSME & L -Jammu	27.20	17.32
03	Handicrafts	17.53	107.59
04	Handloom	2.27	20.66
05	Geology & Mining	2.48	39.32
06	SIDCO	2.78	-
07	SICOP	0.75	-
08	Handloom Development Corporation	2.62	2.50
09	Handicrafts Corporation	1.13	2.00
10	JK Industries	1.87	4.02
11	JK Minerals	1.00	1.31
12	EDI	9.05	-
13	KVIB	0.54	14.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96.63</b>	<b>231.14</b>

### **Industries:**

A glance at investment made by the entrepreneurs in industries sector over the years::

<b>Table No 2</b>			<b>(Rs in Crore)</b>
<b>Period</b>	<b>Up to 2001-02</b>	<b>2002-2008</b>	<b>2009-2013 (Nov. 2013)</b>
Investment	1812.53	3113.22	3911.02

<b>Table No 3: Year-wise achievement under Small Scale Industries Sector</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Units Registered</b>	<b>Employment Generated</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. in Crores)</b>
Up to 2008-09	24335	101131	2751.38
2009-10	1188	7490	197.25
2010-11	915	5777	176.77
2011-12	1170	8842	408.78
2012-13	1028	6801	257.11
2013-14 (Ending 10/2013)	494	3626	173.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>29130</b>	<b>133667</b>	<b>3964.76</b>

<b>Table No 4: Year-wise achievement under Large &amp; Medium Sector</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Units Registered</b>	<b>Employment Generated</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. in Crores)</b>
Up to 2008-09	51	18756	2236.04
2009-10	6	4443	540.83
2010-11	7	2090	430.35
2011-12	16	2795	751.11
2012-13	22	3296	946.97
2013-14 (Ending 10/2013)	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>31380</b>	<b>4905.30</b>

#### **Incentive Regime:**

25.6 A comprehensive Industrial Policy came into being in 2004 which facilitated provision of incentives to attract private sector investment for the industry in a big way. The incentives are aimed at overcoming the constraints of remoteness, poor connectivity, high transportation cost and erratic power supply faced by the Industry. It focuses on private sector industrialization in backward blocks of the State and modernization of the existing units.



25.7 Prior to State incentives the Central Government in 2002 announced its Package of Incentives which has been extended for further five years up to 15 July, 2017 on its expiry of ten years period in July 2012. Therefore two sets of incentives are available to the entrepreneurs- one from the Centre Government and the other from the State Government.

25.8 These incentives are as follows:-

#### **State 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.

#### **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.**

25.9 Infrastructure development serves as an engine for industrial development and calls for continuous attention of the Government. Development of Industrial Estates / Infrastructure is the major function of the Industries and Commerce Department. The State has 53 existing industrial estates spread over an area of 35,102 Kanals of land as per position ending November, 2013. Profile of these Industrial Estates is as under:-

<b>Table No 5: Existing Industrial Estates in the State ending Nov. 2013</b>			
<b>Managing agency</b>	<b>Industrial Estates (No.)</b>	<b>Area (Kanals)</b>	<b>Units set up (No.)</b>
Directorates of Industries & Commerce	33	2591	1072
J&K SIDCO	11	25144	1345
J&K SICOP	9	7367	1112
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35102</b>	<b>3529</b>

25.10 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.

25.11 The New Industrial Estates under development / acquisition at present in rural areas are:-

<b>Table No 6: New Industrial Estates under development/ acquisition at present in Rural Areas (Area in kanals)</b>	
<b>Jammu province</b>	
I/E Lamebri, Rajouri	123
I/E Surankote, Poonch	144
I/E Beoli , Doda	39
I/E Bidda , Reasi	700
I/E Majalta, Udampur – (Land acquired)	203
I/E Dandi Bhaderwah	57
Silk Cluster Thandapani, Rajouri – (Land acquired)	124
I/E Govindsar , Kathua	980
I/E Ghatti , Kathua	3503
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Ramnagar,	714
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Amb Talli	1581
IGC, Samba Phase III I) Vill. Krandi	468
I/E Rakhbrotian, Vijaypur, Samba	1003
I/E Nimbla	1165
I/E Kundhail, Pochhal	218
I/E Dambra, Billamir	515
I/E Chak Bhullanda, Hiranagar	858
<b>Kashmir province</b>	
I/E Vessu Anantnag.	250
I/E Chotipora Handwara	107
I/E Kulgam Expansion	50
I/E Ashmuji Kulgam	60
I/E Khurbathang, Kargil	32
I/E Changrathang, Kargil	98
I/E Ompora, Budgam	1000
I/E Khunmoh Phase-III	907
I/E Malwan Kulgam	66

I/E Mehmoodabad Dooru	107
I/E Redbugh, Kupwara	85

25.12 The existing infrastructure is in dilapidated condition in a number of Industrial Estates established earlier and there is need for their up-gradation. Up-gradation of following Industrial Estates has been taken up through central assistance under Cluster Development Programme of Ministry of MSME and through State Plan on the recommendation of the Task Force in Jammu Division:

a)-MSE-CDP Projects

S. No	Name of Industrial Estate	Vetted by SIDBI	State share	Central share
1	Industrial Estate, Bari-Brahmana, Samba	1107.69	607.29	500.40
2	Industrial Estate, Gangyal, Jammu	983.92	486.32	497.60
3	Industrial Estate, Khunmoh, Phase-I & II	1154.85	681.07	473.78

b)—Projects under Jammu Task Force Recommendations:-

S.No	Name of Industrial Estate	Project Cost	Funds Released
01	Industrial Estate, Digana, Jammu (DIC J)	358.40	12.50
02	Industrial Estate, Jammu Cantt. (DIC J)	61.73	12.44
03	Industrial Estate, Akhnoor (DIC J)	58.17	7.50
04	Industrial Estate, Samba, (DIC J)	49.48	11.25
05	Industrial Estate, Kathua (DIC J)	133.90	25.00
06	IID Battal-Ballian Phase-II Udhampur (SICOP)	801.00	116.00
07	Industrial Estate, Birpur, Jammu (SICOP)	127.00	20.00
08	Industrial Estate, Kathua (SICOP)	148.80	12.50
09	IGC Samba, Phase-I (SIDCO)	773.60	241.81

**Incentives Paid to Industrial units under State Package:**

Incentive	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
100% Sub. On DG set	87	203.18	71	154.7	71	159.25	128	354.11	120	342.34	149	473.52	184	644.18	140	546.69	125	449.15	156	552.9	61	292.37
30% Capital Inv. Subsidy	133	638.46	77	341.98	93	445.55	33	122.79	25	134.31	17	51.48	13	79.46	14	159.78	24	232.91	15	205.83	15	86.61
3%-5% intt. Sub. On working capital	419	486.56	370	417.84	259	254.71	77	125.35	40	57.35	24	58.04	29	67.68	17	15.4	14	20.97	11	18.58	1	0.88

100% Project Report Subsidy	10	1.30	17	3.28	8	2.48	11	6.67	4	1	1	0.15	6	1.94	5	2.91	0	0	2	0.42	0	0
ISO 9000/ISI Marks Free Sub.	7	13.46	10	16.84	3	4.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100% Testing Equip. Subsidy	32	75.12	37	162.5	25	102.6	26	128.6	22	89.59	23	152.5	46	335.6	36	246	24	185.8	30	229.9	10	64.37
Toll Tax Sub. (SICOP)	1	10.21	1	54.15	1	14.24	2	58.96	3	36.92	1	9.26	0	5.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1428.29</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1151.3</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>983.31</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>796.44</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>661.51</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>744.97</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1134.5</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>970.78</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>888.81</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1007.7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>461.93</b>

### Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

25.13 Survey of Industries is the principal source of Industries Statistics. It is conducted across the country by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Government of India. It is conducted to collect the data from the organized manufacturing units registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act of 1948 which 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.

25.14 342 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. 111.7 lakhs. At All-India level it was Rs. 366.71 lakhs. 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.

### Industrial Sickness

25.15 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. The comparisons of functional units thrown out by industrial census 2001-02 and 2006-07 are indicated in the table below:-

Particulars	Census 2001-02	Census 2006-07 (quick estimates)
Total Units Surveyed	37334	20359
Functional Units	14625	14534
Closed/ untraceable Units	22709	5825

*Source: Third Census of Small Scale Industries (2001-02)*

25.16 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.

25.17 The quick estimates available from 4<sup>th</sup> industrial census reveal the significant deceleration in closed/untraceable units. This indicates that State and Central incentive package available for the entrepreneurs have created conducive environment and as a result, number of non functional units have drastically come down and the State of Jammu & Kashmir which was having incidence of sick units galore, is witnessing a modest and significant improvement.

### Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units

25.18 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 457. Out of these units, 67 units have been approved by SLRC, involving an amount of Rs.870.79 lakhs. Out of these, 32 cases have been sanctioned and disbursed a soft loan of Rs. 369.57 lakh by the State Level Rehabilitation Committee.

<b>Table No 11: District wise position of sick units and soft loan sanctioned/disbursed</b>						
<b>(Rs in lakhs)</b>						
<b>S. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of units identified sick</b>	<b>No. of units approved by SLRC for soft loan during last two years</b>		<b>No. of units soft loan sanctioned/disbursed</b>	
			<b>No.</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Kashmir province</b>						
1	Srinagar	141	38	455.32	17	146.12
2	Ganderbal	24	3	37.04	2	21.63
3	Budgam	33	4	93.12	3	69.31
4	Pulwama/Shopian	31	4	70.06	3	55.76
5	Anantnag	65	3	23.11	0	0
6	Kulgam	10	0	0	0	0
7	Baramulla	32	4	63.00	3	33.00
8	Bandipora	16	0	0	0	0
9	Kupwara	16	3	59.66	2	38.25
<b>Total (A).</b>		<b>368</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>801.31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>364.07</b>
<b>Jammu province</b>						
10	Jammu	49	8	69.42	2	5.50
11	Udhampur	18	0	0	0	0
12	Kathua	02	0	0	0	0

13	Doda	05	0	0	0	0
14	Rajouri	02	0	0	0	0
15	Poonch	06	0	0	0	0
16	Samba	07	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69.42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.50</b>
<b>Grand Total A+B</b>		<b>457</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>870.73</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>369.57</b>

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

25.19 The Government of India, Ministry of MSME, New Delhi are funding a Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)" for generation of employment opportunities through establishments of Micro establishments in Rural as well as in Urban areas. This scheme is being implemented by three agencies viz KVIB of State and KVIC of Center in Rural areas and DIC's in Urban and Rural Areas. The targets and achievement made by KVIB & DIC during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 (ending Oct..2013) is detailed as under:-

Year	Target						Achievement					
	DIC			KVIB			DIC			KVIB		
	No. of projects	Margin Money involved	Emp. Gen.	No. of projects	Margin Money involved	Emp. Gen.	Cases sanctioned	Margin Money involved	Emp. Gen.	Cases sanctioned	Margin Money involved	Emp. Gen.
2011-12	390	-	3900	409	572.29	4090	967	1447.95	4396	1224	1736.79	10251
2012-13	290	1053.52	2320	304	700.40	2432	922	1929.54	5396	738	1251.23	867
2013-14 (ending Oct..2013)	1126	1347.51	9012	1184	1414.91	3840	20	28.84	95	167	347.275	23

### Future programmes (12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)

- Sanat Ghar at Bemina Srinagar is being set up.
- For promotion of Industries, New Industrial Estates are being developed at Khunmoh (Phase-III) in Srinagar, Ompora in Budgam, Chotipora in Kupwara, Ashmuji in Kulgam, Veesu in Anantnag, Govindsar (Phase-II) Ghatti in Kathua and Industrial Growth Centre Samba Phase-III in District Samba.
- National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is being established at Industrial Estate, Ompora Budgam on fast track Basis.
- International Trade Center, with an estimated cost of Rs 115.84 crore, is being established on 375 kanals of land at Pampore.

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# Public Sector Undertakings

# 26

26.1 At the time of independence, the country inherited a predominantly agrarian economy, a weak industrial base, low savings, inadequate investments and lack of industrial facilities, which called for state intervention to use the public sector as an instrument to steer the potential towards self-reliant economic growth. As such, the public sector was assigned a vital role to regulate the economy and also to serve as a vehicle to promote balanced and equitable growth in the country. This led to a phenomenal growth of the public sector enterprises both at the National and the States levels during the earlier plans. A rethinking on the role of public sector enterprises, was necessitated at the Centre as well as State level around the terminal years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Industrial Policy Statement of July 24, 1991 adopted a new approach towards public enterprises and laid down certain priority areas for the growth of these enterprises, building of manufacturing capabilities in areas which are crucial to the long-term sustainability and development of the economy and manufacture of products, where strategic considerations are predominant.

26.2 The new economic policy and economic reforms initiated over the years have stressed on privatization of public enterprises particularly those going on huge losses. Although an independent India adopted strategy of mixed economy to galvanize the economic system during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Five Year Plan, yet public sector is not only commented by other stake holders but also by policy makers. Now most of our public sector units are over invested but yielding low or no return, having excessive equipments but suffering from under utilization of capacity, excessive controls but low efficiency, lot of talents but under utilization, over staffing etc. The new economic policy initiated in 1991, clearly demonstrated that the public enterprises have shown a very low or negative rate of return on capital employed.

26.3 Due to policy shift, the focus has shifted towards privatization and adoption of public private participation mode all over the world.

26.4 The low performance of public sector is attributed to following factors.

- I. Lack of technological upgradation.
- II. Poor research and development facilities.
- III. Over staffing.
- IV. Under utilization of installed capacity.
- V. Excessive external interference.
- VI. Over emphasis on capital intensive technology.

## State level Scenario

26.5 In J&K, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were set up as an integral part of developmental strategy, adopted at the national level and in sectors where private investment was not forthcoming. The idea was that these PSUs would generate further surpluses and yield some minimum rate of return on the investment made in them. However, over the years in majority of the cases, they have been found to be earning low or even going on losses. There are 19 public sector undertakings in the State under



the administrative control of various Departments and these operate in production/manufacturing, promotional /development, trading/marketing and service utility sectors. Seven PSUs are being provided budgetary support by the State Government to meet their wage bills.

26.6 These units have to compete with the private sector but the productivity of labour as well as capital is low. Fresh infusion of technology require additional funds that are not easily available. Under these circumstances, it has become necessary to carry out reforms of the public sector at a fast pace. The State Government has already signed an MOU with the Government of India to gradually phase out the budgetary support. Presently, seven PSUs are managed and controlled by Industries and Commerce Department, J&K, with total authorized capital of Rs. 81.00 Crore out of which paid up capital is Rs 71.13 Crore. A succinct description of these PSUs is given in the following paragraphs.

#### **Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (SIDCO)**

26.7 Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (SIDCO) was incorporated in the year 1969 as a fully owned Government Company under the Companies Act 1956 with the prime objective to promote and develop medium and large scale industries in the State. For this purpose, the Corporation undertakes various activities which include development of infrastructure in Industrial Estates, establishment of Industrial Growth Centres, Industrial Parks, Food Processing Zones, Software Technology Park besides facilitating export promotion. The authorized share capital and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 20.00 crores and Rs. 17.64 crores respectively. The following activities are being undertaken by SIDCO at present:-

#### **Development of Industrial Infrastructure:**

26.8 So far, 24289 kanals of land in 11 Industrial Estates, have been developed out of which 13792 kanals have been allotted in favour of medium, large and small scale units of the state. The Corporation is in the process of establishing the industrial estate at Ompora, Budgam, Ghatti, Kathua and Khunmoh, Phase-III. At Industrial Estate, Ompora, Budgam, 1000 kanals of land are in possession of SIDCO. The project is being taken up for infrastructure development at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.51 crore. Presently, civil/electrical works are in progress. Similarly, at Industrial Estate, Ghatti, Kathua, 2886 kanals of land have been transferred to J&K SIDCO. The cost of project is envisaged at Rs. 58.23 crores. The development works have been taken and an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 14.67 crores has been incurred. The Environmental Clearance of the project have been received from the Ministry Environment of Forest, Govt. of India. The process of allotment of land stands initiated.

26.9 For development of phase-III of Industrial Estate, Khunmoh, 907 kanals of land have been transferred to the Corporation. The project is being taken up for infrastructure development at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.20 crore. The details of land available, area under plots and land allotted in various Industrial Complexes, managed by the Corporation are given as under:-

S. No	Name of the Industrial Complexes	Total Land	Area under plots	Land Allotted	Total No. of units
		(in kanals)		(in kanals)	
1	I. C. Bari-Brahmana	6008	5890	5890	576

2	EPIP Kartholi	1000	678	678	59
3	IGC Samba	3494	2669	2669	350
	a. Industrial Estate,				15
	Kathua	209	157	157	
	b. Industrial Estate,				-
4	Ghatti, Kathua	2886	1500	-	
5	I.G.C. Lassipora	6192	3362	1731	216
6	I.E. Rangreth	1159	912	912	277
	I. E. Khunmoh	Phase I 535 K	446	Phase I&II 769	
		Phase II 436 K	330	-	59
		Phase III 907 K	552	-	89
7				499	284
	Food Park Khunmoh				46
8		160	110	108	
9	I. E. Shalteng	94	72.36	72.36	38
	Food Park Doabgah, Sopore				15
10		201	153	153	
	Industrial Estate, Ompora, Budgam			142 kanals allotted	4
11		1008	700		

26.10 The Industrial Estates at Bari-Brahmana, Samba and Gangyal, Jammu with a State share of Rs. 3.07 crores, Rs. 2.09 crores and Rs. 4.83 crores respectively are being upgraded under Cluster Development Programme. Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Industrial Growth Centre, Lassipora (Pulwama) at a cost of Rs. 6.42 crores, has been made operational. Similarly I.T Park is being setup at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.10 crores at Industrial Estate, Rangreth for providing integrated facilities for development of Information Technology and related activities.

#### **Development Banking:**

26.11 The Corporation used to provide term loan assistance to Industrial Units under refinance scheme of IDBI/SIDBI. However, most of the units went into default. An amount of Rs. 15.00 crores on account of principal is recoverable from 38 units, besides interest of Rs. 262.00 crores (approx) as on 15.09.2012. Only 4 units responded to the One Time Settlement Scheme for the defaulters announced by the Corporation and Rs. 2.81 crores were recovered towards the principal amount.

#### **Disbursement of Soft loans:**

26.12 The Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs. 399.57 lakhs to 33 sick Industrial Units as soft loans at 1% rate of interest as of now. There is an outstanding of Rs. 302.81 lakhs on account of principal and Rs. 130.42 lakhs towards interest from the defaulting units out of which Rs. 9.88 lakhs stands recovered towards interest.

#### **Large & Medium Scale Industry:**

26.13 89 units in large & medium sector have so far been setup in the state. The total investment mobilization in all these units is to tune of Rs. 4033.74 crores and total employment generated, is of the order of 23868 persons. As regards, the project is pipeline, one Steel Processing Mills is to be setup at Industrial Growth Centre,

Lassipora District Pulwama by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) at a cost of Rs.200.00 crore. Land measuring 200 kanals has been allotted to SAIL by SIDCO for this purpose and the company is in process of implementation of the said project. Similarly, 18 C.A Store projects have been approved by APCC to be established at IGC Lassipora with cumulative capacity of 70000 MTs and envisaged investment of Rs. 538 crores, out of which three C.A's are operational and remaining are at various stage of implementation.

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

- **Brief History:**

26.14 With a view to promote and develop the small scale industries in the State, J&K Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (SICOP) was incorporated on 28<sup>th</sup> November 1975 as a fully owned Government Undertaking under the Company Act 1956 with authorized share capital of Rs. 5.00 Crore. The paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3.12 Crore. The main objectives of the Corporation are to provide marketing support to SSI Units, procure and supply raw materials, provide testing facilities and develop Industrial Estate.

- **Development of Infrastructure:**

26.15 SICOP has contributed significantly in creating the basic infrastructure for the SSI Units. The Corporation has developed 9 Industrial Estates, spread over an area of 4617 kanals which have been provided with facilities with power supply, water supply, roads and drains etc. 1209 SSI Units have so far been established in these industrial estates which fall in various sectors like Iron & Steel, Wood Plastic, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous, Food, Textiles, Cement etc. A full fledged engineering wing exists in the Corporation to exclusively look after the affairs of these estates. Industrial Estate-wise details of land allotted, investment made and employment generated are given in the table below:

<b>Table No 2: Salient Features of the Industrial Estates managed by J&amp;K SICOP</b>				
<b>Name of Industrial Estate</b>	<b>Total Area (Kanals)</b>	<b>Units allotted Land (No)</b>	<b>Investment made by Units (In lakhs)</b>	<b>Employment Generated (No)</b>
Industrial Estate Gangyal	988	336	9614	7000
Industrial Estate Birpur	306	156	4375	2150
Industrial Estate Kathua	524	120	12500	2600
IID Centre Udampur	1051	187	800	834
IID Centre Govindsar Kathua	780	196	629	450
Industrial Estate Zakura	128	57	330	200
Sports Good Complex Bejbehara	206	*	*	*
Industrial Estate Zainakote	525	81	629	750
Silk/Handicraft park at Zakura	109	76	100**	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>4617</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>28977</b>	<b>14184</b>
*Under occupation of security forces from 1990 and recently vacated.				
**4 SSI Units are in active production & rest are in process of installation of plant / machinery.				
SICOP has taken over the possession of 203 kanals and 123 kanals of land at Majlta & Sunderbani respectively for its development as Industrial Estate.				

- **Annual Turnover:**

26.16 The Annual turnover has increased from Rs. 88.63 Crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 922.21 Crore during 2012-13. During the previous three years viz 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the annual turnover have increased from 651.43 to Rs. 805.00 Crore and to Rs. 922.21 Crore respectively. During the current financial year i.e. 2013-14(ending October 2013), the total turnover of the SICOP is to the tune of Rs. 504.52 Crore which is expected to cross Rs. 1000.00 Crore by the end of this financial year. Activity wise yearly turnover of the Company is given as under:

Year	Raw Material	Marketing	Others	Total	%age Increase
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	440.03	35.66
2008-09	296.27	93.47	5.88	395.62	-10.09
2009-10	397.56	105.34	9.47	512.37	29.51
2010-11	497.81	132.81	20.81	651.43	27.14
2011-12	625.00	152.00	28.00	805.00	23.57
2012-13	710.03	199.06	13.12	922.21	14.56
2013-14 (ending Oct)	360.53	136.34	7.65	504.52	

- **Profitability:**

26.17 The Corporation showed negative results during 2001-02 and 2002-03 to the extent of Rs. 1.02 Crore and Rs. 0.12 Crore respectively. Thereafter, the Corporation performed well and is showing surplus consistently though fluctuating in volume, on yearly basis. During 2012-13, the Corporation recorded surplus of Rs. 1.96 Crore. During the year 2013-14 (ending Oct 2013), the SICOP has achieved composite turnover of Rs. 504.52 Crore which generated a total income of Rs. 15.21 Crore against which total expenditure was recorded at Rs. 12.04 Crore, resulting in Cash Surplus of Rs. 3.17 Crore.

Year	Income	Expenditure	Net Results
2001-02	4.32	5.34	-1.02
2002-03	5.34	5.46	-0.12
2003-04	6.85	5.99	0.86
2004-05	8.68	6.28	2.40
2005-06	8.61	7.23	1.38
2006-07	8.04	7.21	0.83
2007-08	9.40	7.53	1.87
2008-09	10.98	8.34	2.64
2009-10	13.70	13.41	0.29
2010-11	18.41	17.49	0.92
2011-12	22.14	21.11	1.03

2012-13	23.90	21.94	1.96
2013-14 (ending Oct)	15.21	12.04	3.17

### **J&K Handicrafts (S&E) Corporation.**

26.18 The J&K Handicrafts (Sales &Export) Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1970 with the aim of providing market cover within and outside the country for assorted handicraft items produced by the artisans/weavers and small manufacturers to save them from the exploitation of middlemen and also to provide meaningful support for their sustained growth. The Corporation was incorporated with authorized share capital of Rs. 8.00 Crore, out of which paid up capital amounts to Rs. 7.97 Crore.

26.19 In order to achieve the objectives, the Corporation has established a network of 19 marketing outlets and showrooms, out of which 7 are located in the State and 12 in metropolitan cities of the country. These showrooms play twin role of sale cum advertisement Centres. The Corporation also undertakes promotional measures like holding of expos, craft bazaars and participates in exhibitions at various places both within and outside the country, to provide additional marketing cover for the goods produced by the artisans/craft-persons.

26.20 The sale outlets of the corporation were in a dilapidated condition due to lack of repairs/renovation. The Corporation has taken up the repairs/renovation programme in a phased manner. In the first phase, showrooms located at Jammu, Chandigarh, Srinagar, Lucknow, Boulevard & Delhi, were got renovated which subsequently yielded good results by showing increase in their sales volume. The Corporation is in the process of renovating the vital show rooms at Chowringhee Road, Kolkata besides residential staff quarters at Mumbai.

S. No.	Year	Domestic Sales Turnover (Rs. in lakh)	% age increase
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	3.72
7	2008-09	971.52	2.27
8	2009-10	1125.93	15.89
9	2010-11	1045.06	(-)7.18
10	2011-12	1158.19	10.82
10	2012-13	1587.21	37.01
11	2013-14 (ending Oct 2013)	814.77	

26.21 The domestic sales turnover has increased from Rs. 6.59 Crore during 2002-03 to Rs. 15.87 Crore in 2012-13, registering an increase of about 140.8%. During the current financial year 2013-14, the sales turnover ending October, 2013 were at Rs. 8.15 crores as against the Rs. 7.36 crores, recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year 2012-13, which shows increase of 11%.

### **J&K State Handloom Development Corporation**

26.22 Established in the year 1981-82 with authorized share capital of Rs. 300 lakhs and paid up capital of Rs. 499.50 lakhs, the J&K State Handloom Development Corporation (JKSHDC) aims to assist handloom weavers societies and SSI units in the handloom sector by providing handlooms and accessories for production besides rendering technical support in production and marketing of the products. The Corporation has played a vital role in establishing handloom projects and common facility centres in far-flung areas of the State and also implemented various schemes to uplift the economic conditions of the poor weavers and artisans.

26.23 The Corporation has introduced new designs and colour combinations in tweeds, blankets and shawls. Out of 600 documented designs, the Corporation has created 177 designs as Royal Pashmina Shawls. 472 such Royal Pashmina shawls have been produced and show cased in different National / International exhibitions. Basohli Pashmina Project which was defunct for the last ten years has been revived. It is envisaged to introduce finer quality of shawls which will yield good market price for the artisans. Similarly, production activities of Kani Shawls at Kanihama, Batapora and Dobiwan villages, have been revived.

26.24 The Corporation contemplates to revive the silk production activity at Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar. Renovation of heritage showroom at Silk Factory, Rambagh Srinagar, has also been taken up in hand and it is proposed to renovate other showrooms in a phased manner as per availability of funds.

<b>Table No 6: Sales Turnover 2003-04 to 2011-12 (Rs. in lakhs)</b>			
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Sales Turnover</b>	<b>% increase</b>
1	2003-04	407.02	-
2	2004-05	528.62	29.88
3	2005-06	543.00	2.72
4	2006-07	560.00	3.13
5	2007-08	402.00	-28.21
6	2008-09	350.00	-12.94
7	2009-10	408.43	16.69
8	2010-11	662.97	62.32
9	2011-12	818.07	23.39
10	2012-13	1094.00	33.73
11	2013-14(till Dec., 2013)	754.94	-

26.25 During the year 2012-13, the Corporation registered sales turnover of Rs. 1094.00 lakh as against Rs. 818.07 lakhs in 2011-12, registering a growth rate of 33.73%. Similarly, during the current year 2013-14 (till December, 2013), the sales turnover is of the order of Rs. 754.94 lakhs is expected to achieve the target by the end of this year.

### **Jammu and Kashmir Industries Limited**

26.26 Jammu and Kashmir Industries Limited was incorporated in 1963 as Government undertaking with an authorized share capital of Rs. 20 Crore and paid up capital of Rs. 16.26 Crore. The undertaking started its activities with 15 industrial units which were engaged in manufacturing of textiles, resin, leather goods, woollen fabrics, wooden goods etc Out of these 15 Industrial Units, 9 units stand already closed, four units are functional and 2, non functional. The undertaking is providing employment to 1050 persons which is inclusive of 180 persons on deputation in various Govt. departments.

### Production & Sales

26.27 Both on production and sales front, the JKI has not performed well over the years due to variegated reasons. Although, the value of production recorded increase from Rs. 2124.16 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 3345.60 lakhs during 2002-03 but it now reduced to only Rs. 1173.18 lakhs in 2012-13. Given the production value of Rs. 928.50 lakhs recorded during the current financial year (ending 11/2013), it is expected that the undertaking shall not be able to retain even the last year's level and thus the declining trend in production is likely to continue.

26.28 The sales volume of the undertaking were of the order of Rs. 1722.63 lakhs during 2001-02 and in subsequent years, it started decreasing quite sharply and reached to only Rs. 364.17 lakhs in 2008-09. Although, during 2009-10, the sales recovered marginally and stood at Rs. 409.89 lakhs, but again fell to Rs. 263.18 lakhs in 2010-11. However, it is encouraging to note that during the current financial year, JKI has performed well as far sales are concerned and these touched Rs. 231.93 lakhs during first 8 months. The table below depicts the position of production and sales from 2000-01 to 2012-13 (ending November, 2013).

Year	Production	Sales
2000-01	2124.16	584.01
2001-02	3178.59	1722.63
2002-03	3345.60	1638.89
2003-04	2723.58	1195.69
2004-05	2640.92	1155.82
2005-06	2028.56	643.53
2006-07	1598.77	480.46
2007-08	1599.85	455.14
2008-09	1589.40	364.17
2009-10	1515.78	409.89
2010-11	1188.07	263.18
2011-12	1108.53	413.39
2012-13	1173.18	450.04
2012-13 (ending Nov., 2013)	928.50	231.93

### Financial Status

26.29 The Company has been continuously running into losses due to various reasons including surplus staff, low productivity, obsolete and worn out machinery and equipment, closure of most of the units, non-availability of technical staff. The position with regard to losses incurred with effect from 2000-01 to ending Nov., 2013 are given here under:

S. No	Year	Loss incurred (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2000-01	2179.48
2	2001-02	3622.55
3	2002-03	4286.85
4	2003-04	4230.79
5	2004-05	4644.45
6	2005-06	4704.11
7	2006-07	2329.57

8	2007-08	1534.96
9	2008-09	2897.71
10	2009-10	3878.68
11	2010-11	2828.38
12	2011-12	2165.28
13	2012-13	1604.00
14	2013-14 (ending Nov. 2013)	1769.75

### J&K MINERALS LIMITED

26.30 J&K Minerals limited was incorporated in 1960 as the first public sector undertaking of the State. The company was initially registered with an authorized share capital of Rs. 500 lakhs which was subsequently raised to Rs. 800 lakhs during 1964-65. The Principal business of the Corporation is to exploit the mineral resources and to establish mineral based industries in the State.

Coal Mines Kalakote (Rajouri), Gypsum Mines Assar (Doda) and Parlanka (Ramban) and Sapphire Mine Paddar (Kishtwar), are the projects which are presently, operational.

#### Coal Mines

26.31 The Corporation started exploitation of Coal from various Coal mines in Kalakote area of District Rajouri from the year 1961. At present, Moghla Coal Mine and Metka Coal mine are in operation. Besides, a new mine, namely, Badhog, has been opened which is presently at Exploratory stage. The performance of Coal Mine activity during the year 2011-12, in comparison to previous two financial years, has emerged as under:-

S. No	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	Target 2013-14 (Rev.)	Achievement 2013-14 (End. 10/2013)
A)	Production	19,366.600	19034.600	20000.000	10881.400
i)	Manpower Utilized	802	696	697 (as on 4/2013)	--
ii)	Manpower/Production Ratio (rounded off)	1:24	1:27	1:29	--
B)	Sale Bookings	19,719.894	13403.017	25000.000 (incl. previous stocks)	7905.159
C)	Revenue Generated	1021.18	825.69	1500.00	510.08

26.32 There is decline in production during 2011-12 & 2012-13 owing to the strike resorted to by the Coal mine workers for implementation of sixth pay recommendations and related demands in 2011-12 in which 37 man days were lost. The coal lifting also suffered badly due to said strike. As against target of 20000 Mts production of coal during 2012-13, the production has been to the extent of 19034.600 Mts. only due to closure of two coal mines viz., Kotla and Bariyal at Reasi for production activities owing to their un viability.

26.33 The corporation envisages enhancement in production in the coming years. To ensure improvement in production, following steps have been taken:-

1. All critical inputs in the form of timber, track lines, Coal tubs, Motor/Pumps including safety / mining equipments etc, are being procured and supplied to the coal mines on sustained / uninterrupted basis.



2. 500 KVA capacity DG set has been installed at Moghla mines to ensure sustained supply of electricity during breakdown, schedule cuts in power.
3. A new mine incline is being developed at Badhog, Kalakote. The exploration carried out indicates availability of good quality coal reserves there. The feasibility of mine is under examination by technical team.
4. The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), G.O.I, has also been approached for undertaking detailed exploration of the coal in and around Kalakote area. The expert team of MECL has identified Moghla and Bergoa area(s) at Kalakote as promising area which reportedly contain huge reserves of good quality coal. The said areas require deep drilling for the purpose of identifying sufficient reserves for commercial exploitation. In this regard, offer for exploration of coal has been received from MECL. The said engagement involves investment of Rs. 20.00 crore (approx.). Considering financial constraints with state Govt. / JKML the said programme could not be pursued further.

#### **Gypsum Mines (Assar & Parlanka)**

26.34 The corporation has been operating Gypsum Mines at Assar (Doda) and Parlanka (Ramban) since 1974 and 2007 respectively to meet the demand of Gypsum within the state. The extraction of Gypsum at Assar and Parlanka Gypsum mines, is at lower ebb during the year 2011-12 due to heavy snowfall in the months of January and Feb. 2012, resulting in frequent closure of National Highway; thereby, badly affecting the despatches of Gypsum. Besides, transporters strike at Parlanka Gypsum mine for freight revision also gave jolt to despatches of Gypsum for nearly two months. The land dispute raised by inhabitants at Assar Gypsum mining area, is also a major factor for low production during the year 2011-12. Against the target of 50000 Mts of Gypsum envisaged for the year 2012-13, the corporation has extracted 46318.268 Mts. of Gypsum mineral during the year. During the current year, 19160.75 Mts. Of Gypsum has been extracted till ending October, 2013.

S.No	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	Target 2013-14 (Rev.)	Achievement 2013-14 (end. 10/2013)
A)	Production/ Dispatches	29127.000	46318.268	50000.000 (Assar: 18000.000) (Parlanka: 32000.000)	19160.750
B)	Sale Bookings	17926.837	38983.351	55000.000(incl. previous stock) (Assar: 18000.000) Parlanka: 37000.000 incl. previous stock)	20494.251 (incl. advance bookings)
C)	Revenue	144.86	315.61	445.25	165.93

26.35 Owing to the death of two mine workers at the Gypsum project Parlanka in May, 2013 due to fall of Gypsum boulders, the DGMS Dhanbad has closed the two productive mine faces which has given a serious setback to the production at Parlanka Gypsum project. As such, the anticipated production / sale from the Gypsum project Parlanka has been now pegged at 20000 tonnes as against 32000 tonnes.

26.36 The corporation has at the same time ambitious contingency programme to enhance the production and sale ranging between 70000 to 100000 Mts, per annum, through outsourcing arrangement of extraction of Gypsum at Parlanka Gypsum mine(submergible site) which is anticipated to generate revenue to the extent of Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 700.00 lakhs per annum approx., w.e.f. 2014-15.

### Sapphire Mine

26.37 The Sapphire mine at Paddar is being operated on small scale and the recoveries of rough Sapphire corundum, are being put to sale through open auction. The details of recoveries made during last three years and revenue generated through sale is given below:-

S.No	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (ending 10/2013)
A)	Recoveries	8820.000	4520.000	2212.000
B)	Sale	5799.640	4281.640	0.00
C)	Revenue	Rs. 82.29	43.28	0.00

26.38 During the year 2010-11, the recovery of Rough Sapphire corundum includes unique piece of 63.60 gms crystal and another piece of 13.13 gms for which the expert team of M/s. NMDC, has opined that these are likely to fetch the price in crores, provided these are put in the national as well as international auctions/ markets. For the purpose, the services of Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India, are being availed. During the year 2011-12, the auction of Sapphire, has been conducted twice in the month of 4/2011 and 11/2011, which fetched Rs. 82.29 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 43.28 lakhs has been generated through auction of 4281.64 gms of rough Sapphire.

26.39 Though the corporation is carrying out the extraction on hit and trial method restrictedly every year, but for strategic mining, the corporation is looking for a partner for investment under joint venture.

### Magnesite Project

26.40 Extraction of Magnesite and setting up of 100 TPD capacity DBM plant at Panthal, Reasi for manufacture of Dead Burnt Magnesite, is being pursued vigorously by J&K Minerals limited (J&K Govt. Undertaking) and National Mineral Development Corporation (G.O.I. Enterprise). Initial survey reports have indicated reserves of 4.6 million Tonnes of high Grade Magnesite and 2.3 million Tonnes of Super High Grade Magnesite. The project will be realized with the approx. cost of Rs. 160 crores, which has now been revised / escalated to Rs. 202.46 crore. All the requisite formalities in this regard, have been completed and civil work for necessary infrastructure development, have commenced. The project will be realized in a period of two years and will provide job opportunities directly and indirectly to the local inhabitants.

### Financial Health

26.41 Since the corporation had been incurring colossal loss every year right from its inception, therefore it had precarious financial health. However, from 2009-10 onwards, the corporation has improved its liquidity position manifold. Consequently, the corporation, besides remitting monthly salary/wages to its working employees timely, besides setting in motion the process of releasing retirement dues to the retirees.

The retirement dues of retirees who had retired from the year 1999 to 2007, have been remitted. Besides, the corporation is pursuing an ambitious plan to further enhance its revenue generations in the coming years to make the corporation self-reliant. To obviate the difficulty, the corporation has taken a number of steps which include closure of non-viable units to avoid recurring loss, implementation of VRS to downsize the establishment, commercial disposal of surplus assets to meet the obligations towards statutory liabilities and productivity enhancement of the projects to improve liquidity position. This has enabled the corporation to reduce the wage bill of the corporation from Rs. 104.00 lakhs to Rs. 86.00 lakhs per month, despite implementation of sixth pay recommendations in favour of employees / workers of the corporation.

26.42 The closing of unviable units, downsizing of staff under VRS / GHS, enhanced liquidity position coupled with the Budgetary support from the state Govt., has enabled the corporation to earn revenue of Rs. 12.12 crores through sale of Coal, Gypsum and Sapphire (incl. Misc. income) during the year 2012-13 and the expenditure for the year was to the tune of Rs. 14.79 crores. The above expenditure includes past liabilities amounting to Rs. 1.56 crore. The excess expenditure during the year has been met out of advance sale & financial assistance relieved from state government during the year.

### **J&K Cements Limited.**

26.43 Jammu and Kashmir Cements limited (JKCL) was incorporated as a fully owned Government Company in December, 1974 with the objective to exploit the abundant deposits, make the quality cement available to the consumers at reasonable rates, besides filling up the gap between demand and supply.

26.44 The cement plant of 600 Tonnes per day capacity installed at Khrew, is listed as heavy sector industry which 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 is manufacturing OPC Gr. 43 and has obtained license for manufacturing Fly Ash based blended cement from Bureau of Indian standards (BIS).

26.45 To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of Cement in the State, the Company has expanded its capacity by installing additional unit of 600 tonnes per day plant at the existing location. The project had the approval of the State Cabinet at a cost of Rs. 87.52 crores comprising of Rs. 26.27 Crore as contribution from State Government towards Company's share capital and Rs. 61.25 Crore, as term loan from Jammu and Kashmir Bank.

26.46 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 developmental projects undertaken in the State.

### **Cement Production**

26.47 The figures related to cement sold as also the value of sale have been quite encouraging and these stood at 168317.00 MTs and Rs. 11600.00 lakhs during 2012-13 as against 114562 MTs and Rs. 3688.14 lakhs in 2002-03 respectively. During the

current year till ending Nov., 2013, 103980 MTs. of Cement has been sold valuing Rs 7366.45 lakhs.

Table No 12: Achievements of JKCL Unit MT/Lakh					
Year	Installed Capacity (MTs)	Cement Production (MTs)	% age of Installed Capacity	Cement Sold (MTs)	Sale Value (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	200000	113832.50	56.91	114561.61	3688.14
2003-04	200000	119166.00	59.58	119332.59	3906.97
2004-05	200000	140563.00	70.28	140370.55	4978.59
2005-06	200000	159341.50	79.67	160042.75	6800.00
2006-07	200000	154462.00	77.23	151753.64	7427.02
2007-08	200000	155300.00	77.65	154145.45	8136.05
2008-09	200000	140470.00	70.23	142305.70	7766.74
2009-10	200000	162598.00	81.30	163461.21	9250.95
2010-11	400000	136976.00	34.24	137039.00	8187.27
2011-12	400000	177550.00	44.39	177693.66	12049.60
2012-13	400000	167906.00	41.98	168317.00	11600.00
2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	400000	104933.00	39.35	103980.00	7366.45

### Financial Health

26.48 The JKCL has been earning profits over the years, though the trend is dwindling. It earned profit of Rs. 435.51 during 2011-12 as against Rs. 253.00 lakhs in 2012-13.

Table No 13		
S.No.	Year	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	2002-03	225.47
2	2003-04	131.78
3	2004-05	300.36
4	2005-06	318.61
5	2006-07	512.45
6	2007-08	316.25
7	2008-09	370.27
8	2009-10	466.90
9	2010-11	198.06
10	2011-12	435.51
11	2012-13	253.00

26.49 The company has liquidated old loan of all the financial institutions.

26.40 In addition to this, J&K Cements limited has acquired 20 kanals of land from M/s SIDCO on lease basis for installing a 300 TPD clinker cum grinding unit at Samba, at a premium cost of Rs. 12.58 lakhs. The work on the project, is in full swing. The project involves the investment of Rs. 2696.61 lakhs to be funded as Rs. 808.98 lakhs from Govt. as equity contribution and balance of Rs. 1887.63 as loan from J&K Bank Ltd.. The said unit shall be put on trial run shortly.

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

26.51 The main objective of the Institute is to create awareness and facilitate entrepreneurship in Jammu and Kashmir by imparting entrepreneurship education, skill up-gradation trainings, disseminating knowledge and bringing about behavioural changes towards the concept of entrepreneurship at the social level.

26.52 The Institute also develops linkages with national and international organizations working in the field of enterprise creation.

26.53 Established in 1997, the JKEDI started its regular activities in February 2004 and has already set up three regional centres – one each in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh divisions of the State. The Institute has placed its officers in all the 22 districts of the State to facilitate entrepreneurship creation by conducting awareness programmes in collaboration with various district level departments, educational Institutes and grassroots Institutions.

26.54 The Institute has taken a gigantic leap in its entrepreneurship training activities as is revealed in the figures below.

Year	EAPS		EDPs		EOPs	
	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
2003-04	0	0	1	21	3	150
2004-05	38	2170	0	0	18	644
2005-06	50	5012	17	445	24	1077
2006-07	64	4258	19	441	27	616
2007-08	32	2093	47	1422	35	950
2008-09	32	3110	30	1242	13	584
2009-10	60	4761	51	2856	10	335
2010-11	83	5935	77	2613	28	1120
2011-12	58	4422	105	2941	26	1184
2012-13	191	8359	88	2707	15	600
2013-14 (till Nov'13)	82	7181	58	1587	13	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>47301</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>16275</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>7539</b>

*EDPs: Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, EOPs: Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes, EAPs: Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes*

26.55 Besides, JKEDI implements a host of government sponsored employment schemes, which inter-alia include Seed Capital Fund Scheme (SCFS) of the Sher-e-Kashmir Employment and Welfare Programme for Youth and the Youth Start-up Loan Scheme. It also implements Education and Term Loan schemes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Ministry of Minority Affairs.

### **State Financial Corporation**

26.56 The J&K State Financial Corporation (JKSFC) which was the lead institution for term lending to industry was earning cash profits till 1989. However, the financial viability of JKSFC was significantly affected by the militancy as unit after unit, especially in the small scale sector, turned sick and defaulted on repayments. Between 1990-97, the non-performing assets (NPA) portfolio of the JKSFC increased exponentially, SIDBI has been extending a number of rehabilitation packages to clean up the balance sheet of JKSFC but the state has not been able to take advantage. Since revival of financial institutions is crucial to the flow of the credit in the state, revival of JKSFC through infusion of funds as one time grant is essential. The JKSFC will use the funds to extend credit to medium and small manufacturing enterprises (MSMEs). The Twelfth Plan will provide for this input.

### **Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC)**

26.57 To restore the viability of the financial institution, in addition to the revival of the State Financial Corporation, it is essential to establish an asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) which will take over the non-performing assets and refurbish the balance sheets of the financial institutions. This will clean up the balance sheets of the financial institutions, restore their viability and make them eligible for drawing refinance from central institutions.

### **Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (JKHPMC)**

26.58 The Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (JKHPMC) was set-up as International Development Association (IDA) assisted project in Horticultural sector with initial authorized share capital of Rs. 200 lakhs that now stands raised to Rs. 1000 lakhs. The IDA assistance which carried three fourth of one percent (3/4 of 1%) rate of interest per annum, however, reached HPMC as a loan at normal bank lending rates which adversely affected the economic viability of the project abinitio.

26.59 The project is designed to offer growers an alternative marketing channel for fruits and reduction in seasonal apple glut, improvement in fruit quality and utilization of apple culls.

### **New Initiatives**

26.60 The Corporation during the year 2012-13 has drawn up an ambitious working plan proposal to the order of Rs. 10450.17 lakhs to be funded under State Plan/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of PMRP, NABARD, RKVY, mainly focusing on Establishment/ Revival of its intact but incomplete facilities from operational point of view, Up-gradation of Juice Plant and setting up of Apple Pulp Processing Line at its existing Juice Plant, Setting up of 10 Solar Dryer Units five each at Leh & Kargil, osmotic Dehydration of Apricot Processing Unit at Nobra Leh, besides establishment of sales Kiosks/sale centre's at key Tourist destination's across the State, Railway Platforms, Apricot etc. for marketing of Horticultural produce of the State and all kinds of fruit beverages in RTS form.

### **Strategy for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

26.61 The Corporation proposes to stagger the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan proposal as under:-

<b>Table No 15</b>		
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</b>
1	2012-13	7173.19
2	2013-14	3376.98
3	2014-15	800.00
4	2015-16	1400.00
5	2016-17	1600.00
	Total	14350.17

26.62 The Corporation will require funds under establishment charges to tie up budget deficits to the tune of Rs. 6600.00 lakhs, at an approximate amount of Rs. 550 lakhs per annum to make the Corporation, a self reliant and vibrant entity in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### **State Road Transport Corporation**

26.63 J&K State Road Transport Corporation established in 1950 had a glorious past as it was capable of running more than 1600 vehicles extending satisfactory services from passenger Cargo to City services. During the period of turmoil, JKSRTC on the one hand lost 135 vehicles in the series of militancy related incidents and on the other hand suffered heavy losses while performing services to the public in general and to the Government in particular, for carriage of essential commodities in the State. This has resulted in persistent decline in revenue and now Corporation is reeling under heavy losses. The other reasons for decline in earning potential and increase in costs are as under:-

- i. Over aged fleet not timely replaced.
- ii. Growth of Private sector Transporters resulting in decline in the market share of the SRTC.
- iii. Transfer of Prime Assets of JKSRTC viz Bus Terminal Jammu and TRC Srinagar to other agencies.
- iv. Clandestine Operation of Private Transport operators on the notified routes without valid licenses.

### **Major Achievements registered during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.**

- ✓ The Corporation procured 30 buses against plan assistance of Rs.5.00 Crore allocated by the Government for the year 2012-13 and were put in operation for the convenience of general public. Besides, the Corporation also acquired 18 Mini buses(MCV's) especially purchased for operation in accident prone hilly districts of Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Kishtwar and Ramban. This was in addition to 34 buses(MCV's) which are already under operation in erstwhile Doda District.
- ✓ JKSRTC provided efficient transport services to the pilgrims who visited Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra, Shri Mata Vashno Devi Shrine Katra, Haj Baitullah and to the Zairines on the occasions of various important festivals during the year 2012-13.
- ✓ The Corporation has also provided services to CAPD for transportation of food-grains of public distribution, besides meeting the transport requirement of other civil and Government departments.

- ✓ JKSRTC earned a record revenue of Rs.89.96 Crore during the year 2012-13 as against the revenue of Rs.36.00 Crore during 2009-10, Rs.55.00 Crore during the year 2010-11 and Rs.83.43 Crore during the year 2011-12 because of shifting of Tourist Services Division buses operation of SRTC to Panthachowk from TRC, Srinagar a substantial drop in earning potential has been observed for Tourist Services Division. Besides, rendering convenient bus services to the general public within and outside State, Secretariat, Darbar Move Employees, Schools, etc., JKSRTC performed in safe carriage of food grains to every nook and corner of the State in a transparent manner. The Corporation has introduced Electronic ticketing Machines on inter-state and is expected to be extended on all other routes in the coming period.
- ✓ The Corporation introduced E-ticketing machines in its passenger transport services in Inter-State Division, Jammu as well as District Services Division, Kashmir.
- ✓ In order to improve the work culture of the Corporation two equal DA installments of 20% each were sanctioned in favour of the employees w.e.f January, 2013 and October, 2013 respectively to boost the morale of work force.
- ✓ The Corporation has received a Special Award from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, New Delhi in January-2012 and January-2013.

### **Power Development Corporation**

26.64 In order to harness the power potential in the State in a sustained manner, Government of J&K established the Jammu & Kashmir State Power Development Corporation Limited (JKSPDCL) as a Private limited company on 16th February 1995. The Corporation was incorporated to takeover, execute, complete, operate and maintain all power stations and power projects of the State. The assets of all the power projects in the State, both existing and under implementation were transferred to the Corporation. The estimated hydel potential is about 20,000 MW, out of which about 16,480 MW capacity have already been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 2693.45 MW 16 % (of identified potential) has been exploited so far, consisting of 760.46 MW in State Sector from 21 power projects, 1680 MW from four power projects under Central Sector i.e. {690 MW Salal Hydel Electric Project, 480 MW Uri-I Hydel Electric Project, Dulhasti 390 MW and 120 MW Sewa-II} and 17.5 MW from two private sector projects. The installed capacity of 760.46 MW from state sector projects includes the 450 MW of Baghlihar Phase-I constructed at a cost of Rs. 5827 crores by the J&K State Power Development Corporation which was commissioned on 9-10-2008. This State of the Art project is located on Chenab basin at Chanderkote in district Ramban.

26.65 These projects are techno-economically viable, besides being eco-friendly and socially beneficial., The Corporation presently has 21 hydroelectric projects with installed capacity of 760.46 MW located in various districts of Jammu & Kashmir including 450MW BHEP. The Corporation has Gas Turbines based on HSD with installed capacity of 175 MW at Pampore near Srinagar. In accordance with the State Hydel Policy, 2003 JKSPDC has allotted 10 small HEPs with a total capacity of 110.50 MWs under IPP phase-I. The State Government is presently reviewing existing State Hydel policy, 2003 for project implementation to make it more investor friendly and



thus attract investment and expertise from private players in the sector on a large scale. J & K State in one its achievements took lead in award of a mega hydro power scheme on tariff based competitive bidding process. J & K is the first State in India to award 690 MW Ratle HEP (mega hydro power project) on BOOT basis through a tariff based competitive bidding process and M/S GVK Development Projects was awarded the project on June, 2010. The corporation is also pursuing the development of geothermal project in Pugah valley of Leh, Ladak

### **State Women Development Corporation**

26.66 The State Women Development Corporation has been declared the channelizing agency for implementation of the schemes for welfare of women. The State Women Development Corporation, J&K is implementing schemes for social and economic upliftment of the women living below the poverty line.

26.67 The details of schemes in operation through SWDC are given in chapter “Women Empowerment & Child Development”.

### **The Jammu and Kashmir SCs, STs and other BC Development Corporation Ltd:**

26.68 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 i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Safai Karamcharis, Handicapped (male members) and Notified National Minorities Viz; Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Parsis ( male members). 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**

26.69 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. Educational Loan Scheme
- D. Skill Development Training Programme
- E. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) (Time Bound Scheme).

26.70 The details of schemes in operation through SWDC are given in chapter “Welfare and Development of Backward Classes & Other Weaker Sections”

### **Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited (JKTDC)**

26.71 Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation has been established in the year 1970 for development of Tourism in the State. The main objectives for which the JKTDC came into existence, as embodied in its Memorandum of Association are:-

- i. To run, manage and administer all government hotels and catering establishments as may be notified by the Government in a manner as would ensure their economic working.
- ii. To carry on the business in the State or in any part of India of hotel, restraint, cafeteria, refreshment rooms, boarding and lodging houses.
- iii. To establish, construct, lease out or acquire on its own hotels, cafes, clubs, restraints, tourist bungalows, guest houses, house boats, shikars and other places for the purposes of stay of tourists for boarding and lodging purposes.
- iv. To organize all inclusive tours by road, rail, sea, air or otherwise and to enter into agreements connected with the organization of such tours.
- v. To provide entertainment by way of cultural shows, dances, concerts, cabarets, ballets, film shows, sports and games.
- vi. To import, purchase, lease sell and run or otherwise operate cars, cabs, buses, trucks, ropeways, air-crafts helicopter and other modes of transport.

26.72 JKTDC owns a chain of Alpine hotels and cottages in all the prominent tourist resorts across the State. The total bed capacity is 3862 per day. Besides the Corporation has 33 restaurants and cafeterias across the State. The Corporation has grown gradually over the years despite the losses during the early years. Due to, better management control both financial and administratively and frequent monitoring at all levels, the Corporation has shown drastic improvement in its revenue realization. JKTDC is running its affairs from its internal resources without any financial support from the Government. Revenue realized by the Corporation from the year 2008-09 is given as under:-

<b>Table No 16</b>				<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Net Profit</b>
1	2008-09	1963.10	1917.07	46.03
2	2009-10	2459.49	2323.91	135.58
3	2010-11	2697.56	2371.48	326.08
4	2011-12	3325.14	3044.62	280.52
5	2012-13	3644.75	3617.24	27.51
6	2013-14	3035.25	2408.92 (April to Dec.)	-

#### **Major works under execution/completed**

26.73 Besides up-grading all the facilities across the State for better management and comfortable stay of tourists, the fooling Hotels are under construction at Pahalgam Club, Yousmarg, Sonamarg, Gulmarg and Cheshmashai.

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# Handicrafts

# 27

27.1 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. The Kashmir handicraft products have earned worldwide fame for their attractive designs, functional utility and high quality craftsmanship. In absence of other manufacturing industries in the state, handicrafts remained a key economic activity from time immemorial. The artistic imagination and craftsmanship of the Artisans reflected through a wide range of products, has delighted the connoisseurs world over for centuries. Crafts like Shawls, Crewel, Namdha, Chain Stitch, Wood Carving, Papier Machie, Costume Jewellery, Kani Shawls and the 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.

27.2 As on 31.03.2013 there were 2730 handicrafts societies registered with a membership of 15987. The department provides Managerial subsidy on tapering basis @100% first year, 66%, 2<sup>nd</sup> year; and 33%, 3<sup>rd</sup> year to the pass out trainees which is paid for formation of cooperative societies. During the year 2013-14, 58 societies have been formed with a membership of 580 by the end of Oct., 2013.

27.3 The department also promotes sale of handicraft goods by organizing expos/exhibition/craft bazaars within and outside the state. It also organizes exhibition at international level annually. During the year 2013-14, the department has organized 4 craft bazaars/exhibitions within & outside the state by the end of Oct. 2013.

27.4 Another important area of activity is skill development. Around 8500 persons are trained annually through 553 training centres in the state. During 2012-13, 8132 persons were trained in various crafts like sozni, staple, crewel, papier machie, phool kari, Zari, chain stitching etc. About 9000 persons have been enrolled for training during 2013-14 and training is going on in these centres.

Year	Carpet	Woolen Shawls	Papier Machie	Other items	Total
<b>Production</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	450.50	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	638.17	201.03	10.15	151.15	1000.00
2010-11	735.10	343.10	38.32	533.78	1650.30
2011-12	624.70	702.20	102.70	385.73	1815.33
2012-13	643.00	656.30	145.00	398.91	1843.21
<b>Export</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	407.73	137.13	30.27	86.14	661.27
2010-11	412.45	302.00	66.50	223.15	1004.10
2011-12	567.13	607.03	98.24	370.97	1643.37
2012-13	455.86	620.02	104.11	358.29	1538.28

### **Self employment to individual artisans**

27.5 This scheme aims at providing easy and soft credit facilities to the artisans, weavers, members of cooperative societies and craftsmen engaged in different activities to start their independent venture. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of loan from various banks and financial institutions. The department provides interest subsidy @10% on the loan. The department has covered 7761 artisans under this scheme with interest subsidy of Rs. 156.54 lacs disbursed during 2012-13. During current financial year 2013-14, 4578 cases have been disbursed by the end of Oct. 2013 under Credit Plan/ACC. The department has enforced quality Control Act 1978 to maintain quality of Kashmiri handicrafts.

### **Thrust areas for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

1. Focus will be given for improving the quality of products so that Handicraft products could compete at the Global, and National Markets.
2. Focus attention will also given for financial inclusion of the artisans, particularly marginalized section of the society.
3. Creation of adequate marketing facilities by providing publicity inputs to the Handicrafts products.

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# Handlooms

# 28

28.1 The centuries old tradition of weaving by hand is one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the cultural heritage of the State. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unique and unparalleled. The J&K State is famous for the weaving of specialized fabrics like Pashmina shawls, Raffal shawls, Kani shawls, Silk sarees, Kishtwari blankets, Loies, Chashme Bul Bul blankets in hilly areas of the State besides Cotton Check bed sheets and long cloth in Jammu and Kathua Districts. Block printed bed sheets and Masnads of Samba are also very famous.

28.2 The handloom sector, besides being environment friendly, has enormous employment potential as it is highly labour intensive with low capital investment. On account of having the advantage of a flexibility of a small production run, uniqueness, innovation and adaptability, the handloom sector has the potential to contribute towards export earnings as well. There are approximately 0.38 lakh weavers in the State who are engaged in this industry under organized and un-organized sectors. Moreover, the handloom goods have great demand in the national and international markets.

28.3 The handloom sector is facing multifaceted challenge primarily due to machine-made fabric and trade liberalization. Poor productivity of weavers, increased cost of production of handloom cloth, cheaper and quality synthetic substitutes in textile sector, changing consumer tastes have put a serious constraint in the development of this sector. To give boost to this Industry, the State Govt. is laying focus on product design and diversification, providing adequate credit facilities, enhancing weavers productivity through up-gradation of skills, use of efficient looms, providing market access through incentives and wide publicity.

28.4 Against this backdrop, the Handloom Department of J&K is implementing various developmental schemes both under State and District sectors. These include schemes like integrated handloom development, handloom weavers comprehensive welfare, health insurance and Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojna, 10% special rebate on sale of handloom cloth/ products, loan for purchase/ modernization/ renovation of looms and loan assistance to co-operative societies. Major focus is on subsidy/incentive based schemes which are primarily directed towards the welfare of weavers.

28.5 There are 2040 handloom units in the State which provide employment to 2875 persons. These units are producing Loies, Puttos, Tweed, Blankets, Raffal, Pashmina and Dusoti Khad. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by the Department to facilitate development of cohesive, self-managing and competitive handloom units. Under the said scheme, 12 Handloom Clusters and 17 Group approach projects have been taken up at the projected cost of Rs 763.90 lakh.

### **Handloom Co-operative Societies**

28.6 The Department has 523 registered Handloom Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 15275 weavers. There are approximately 38,000 Handlooms in the State. During 2012-13, 10.88 million meters of handloom fabrics valuing Rs 246.97 Crore were produced in the cooperative sector. The production and value of handloom fabrics for the current financial year viz 2013-14 (ending 10/2013) is of the order of 4.97 million meters and Rs 112.79 Crore respectively. Loan facility is also being provided to these cooperative societies for purchase of sewing machines.

### **Marketing Support**

28.7 The Department is encouraging the co-operatives societies to participate at the national level, special handloom expos and State level fairs all over the country by reimbursing the stall rent charges. The handloom cloth has to compete with the power loom cloth. In order to make the handloom cloth competitive in the market, the department reimburses 10% special rebate to the societies as an incentive on the sale of handloom cloth/products made at the national level expos and fairs organized by the Development Commissioner Handlooms, New Delhi.

### **Training Centers**

28.8 The Department runs 100 training centers to impart training in various trades which include readymade garments, handloom weaving, Pashmina spinning and weaving, and Kani shawl weaving. Out of 100 training centers, 84 centers are exclusively imparting training in readymade garments and handloom weaving. Around 900 trainees are annually imparted technical skill in these centers. During the year 2013-14, 1042 trainees have been enrolled for training in different trades. Candidates are also being sponsored for undergoing diploma courses in handloom technology. Under Integrated Handloom Project (central scheme), comprehensive training is also provided to handloom weavers and workers in technical managerial, cooperative marketing skill to enable them to produce high value and diversified quality products keeping in view the trend of the domestic and international markets.

### **Welfare of weavers**

28.9 Two schemes viz. Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana are being implemented for the welfare of weavers in the State. 15073 weavers have been covered under Health Insurance Scheme and 764 provided insurance cover under Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana during 2012-13. During 2013-14 (ending 10/2013) 567 weavers have been covered under Health Insurance scheme and 176 weavers provided Insurance cover under Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana. In addition to this, 346 girl students of handloom weavers have been given scholarship to the extent of Rs 1.62 lakh during 2012-13 and 143 girl students during current financial year 2013-14 ending 10/2013 under Education Scheme.

**Over-view of Achievements**

28.10 An overview of the achievements made under Handloom Sector during 2012-13 & 2013-14 (ending Oct. 2013) is given as under.

<b>Table No 1: Over-view of Achievements</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2012-13 Achievement</b>	<b>2013-14 Achievement (ending 10/2013)</b>
1	<i>Cooperative Sector</i>	M/Mtrs		
	(a) Production of Fabrics	Rs in	10.88	4.969
	(b) Value	Crore	246.97	112.79
2	Trainees Trained / Enrollment	Nos.	990	1042
3	Organization of Cooperative Societies	Nos.	09	04
4	Membership	Nos.	130	44
5	Modernization of Looms	Nos.	246	70
6	Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana	Nos.	764	176
7	Health Insurance Scheme	Nos.	15073	567
8	Education Scheme.	Nos.	346	143

**Thrust areas for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Years**

28.11 Improved training and Skill Development is critical for providing decent employment opportunities to the growing youth population, besides achieving sustainable and inclusive growth during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17).

28.12 National Skill Development Mission launched in 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has brought about Paradigm Shift in handling Skill Development Programmes. During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) the state Skill Development Mission in the State is targeted to be operationalized. J&K Govt. is also giving focus attention for development of capacity of human and institution during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

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# Khadi & Village Industries

# 29

29.1 Khadi and Village Industries play an important role in the Indian economy in creating income and employment opportunities in the rural, semi-urban and urban areas. These industries generate production at low capital cost, promote use of local material, utilize local skills and prevent migration of labour force to urban centres.

29.2 Jammu and Kashmir 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 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.

29.3 The Commission has **three main objectives** which guide its functioning. These are -

- **The Social Objective** - Providing employment in rural areas,
- **The Economic Objective** - Providing salable articles &
- **The Wider Objective** - Creating self-reliance amongst people and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

29.4 After independence, the Govt. of India took the responsibility of bringing the development of Khadi & Village industries within ambit of the Five Year Plans. The Khadi & Village industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body, formed by the Govt. of India under the Act of Parliament viz Khadi & Village industries Commission Act of 1956. It is an open organization under Ministry of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Govt. of India), with regard to Khadi & Village industries within India, which seeks to plan, promote, facilitate, organize and assist in the establishment and development of Khadi & Village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary

29.5 The implementation of Khadi & Village industries programme in our country is a joint effort of Khadi & Village industries commission, which is an apex organization at the central level and State Khadi & Village industries Boards, functioning in various states and union territories. Subsequently, the state Khadi & Village industries Boards were constituted in all states and union territories.

29.6 The J&K KVIB is playing a vital role in generating employment in rural areas by providing financial and technical assistance to unemployed youth and down trodden artisans of the state for setting up micro and small units in industrial and service sectors under various schemes, launched by Khadi & village Industries Commission, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. The main objective of J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board, is to create employment opportunities in rural

areas by promoting various Khadi and Village Industrial activities and to impart training to the rural artisans in various crafts.

29.7 In 2008-09, the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes namely, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of Micro Enterprises in rural areas. The scheme was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15.08.2008 and KVIC was made Nodal Agency for implementation at the national level with KVIB as one of the implementing agencies in J&K state, besides, DIC and KVIC.

29.8 The achievements made by the J&K Khadi & Village industries Board in implementation of said programme since its launch, are highlighted as under:-

#### Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Table No 1: Physical Achievement		
Year	No. of Cases sanctioned	
	Target	Achievement
2010-11	410	1282
2011-12	409	1224
2012-13	304	738
2013-14 (Ending 10/2013)	1184	167

Table No 2: Financial Achievement		
Year	Margin Money released (Rs. In lacs)	
	Target	Achievement
2010-11	574.49	1435.02
2011-12	572.29	1736.79
2012-13	700.40	1251.23
2013-14 (Ending 10/2013)	1414.91	347.27

#### Khadi Industry

29.9 Performance of J&K Khadi and Village Industries Board for the last four years:-

Table No 3						
Year	TARGET			ACHIEVEMENT		
	Production (Rs in lacs)	Sale (Rs in lacs)	Employment	Production (Rs in lacs)	Sale (Rs in lacs)	Employment
2010-11	355	390.5	1645	385.72	417.45	1458

2011-12	452	490	2575	478.69	549.66	2280
2012-13	540	567.65	1585	752.53	602.53	2404
2013-14	540*	568.00*	1278*	328.90**	140.35**	1279**
* <i>proposed</i>						
** <i>up to 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter</i>						

### Focus areas for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

- Improving the availability of finance by way of facilitating access to bank credit, opening alternate routes for equity funding through angel funding, venture capital, private equity etc.
- Improving marketing and procurement facilities through preferential treatment for MSEs in public procurement, development of B2B portals and establishing cluster based marketing networks.
- Improving the skill level of work force through harmonization of training programmes under the Ministry with the mission of the Prime Minister's National Council for Skill Development.
- Improving infrastructure facilities.
- Improving technology and innovation through continuation of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), facilitating technology transfer and creation of intellectual properties and wide spreading adoption of information and communication technologies.
- Facilitating entry of young/first generation entrepreneurs through entrepreneurial support, access to venture/equity funding, ensuring collateral free credit, providing ready-to-move workplaces, enabling entrepreneur friendly policy environment and finally ensuring access to market.
- Developing an institutional framework for handholding of the entrepreneurs.
- Projecting Khadi as eco-friendly and heritage product and leveraging KVI sector.

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# Geology & Mining

# 30

30.1 India has ample resources of a number of minerals and the geological environment for many others. The metals and minerals sector has a direct bearing on the growth, development, depth and sustainability of the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. Hence, its extraction and management have to be integrated into the overall strategy for the development of the country. Raw material security and the ability to provide the range of metal-based mineral required in terms of quality, standards and prices, are keys to the process. The core function of the state in mining is to facilitate and regulate the exploration and mining activities of investors and entrepreneurs, provision of infrastructure and royalty and tax collection.

30.2 The State of J&K is endowed with variety of minerals. It is spread across an area of 13334 Sq. Kms., 60% of which is reported to be commercially viable for mining of various minerals. The Department of Geology and Mining, Jammu & Kashmir, was established in 1960 to identify / locate minerals like Limestone, Gypsum, Marble, Lignite, Granite, Bauxite, Coal, Magnesite, Slates, Sapphire, Dolomite, Borax, Graphite, Quartzite etc., the quality and quantity of which have been estimated for establishment of mineral based industries. A number of cement based industries as well as units for manufacture of plaster of Paris, Marble and Granite cutting units, have been established in the state. Geology and Mining Department is authorized to receive royalty on extraction of major as well as minor minerals as per schedule rates, fixed by Central Govt. in respect of major minerals and State Govt. in respect of minor minerals.

30.3 Estimated available mineral reserves are shown in the table below:

Minerals	Reserves	Occurrence	Uses
Lime Stone	6125 Million tonnes	All Districts of J&K except Jammu	Manufacture of cement, calcium carbide, iron and steel industries
Gypsum	160 Million tonnes	Baramulla, Doda and Kishtwar	Manufacturing of cement, fertilizer, filler in paper & paint & Rubber Industries.
Marble	500 Million Cubic metres	Kupwara, Leh, Kargil and Kishtwar	Decorative dimension & building stone.
Granite	3000 million cubic metres	Leh, Kargil, Doda and Kathua	Decorative dimension & ornamental stone.
Bauxite	8.60 Million tonnes.	Udhampur, Reasi and Rajouri	Manufacturing of Aluminum
Coal	9.50 Million tonnes	Kalakote, Moghla (Rajouri), Kotla Brehyal (Udhampur)	As fuel.
Magnesite	7.00 Million tonnes.	Udhampur & Reasi.	Refractory bricks for furnaces
Slates	9.6 million cubic mtrs.	Doda, Ramban, Baramulla, Kathua &	Building & Pavement Stones.

		Poonch	
Sapphire	2 Kmts ineralized zone	Padder Kishtwar	Precious stone
Quartzite	500 million tonnes.	Anantnag, Kupwara, Kishtwar, Kathua and Poonch	Manufacturing of Cement, Glass and steel.
Dolomite	12.37 Million tonnes	Udhampur, Reasi & Rajouri districts	Refractory material
Borax	143 tonnes (Annual Crop)	Pogo valley, Leh.	Borosil Glass, Enamels Ceramics Glazing, Smelting of Copper, costing of brass and bronze refining of Gold, Silver etc.
China clay	2.8 Million tonnes	District Udhampur	Ceramics, Pottery, Paper textiles, Rubber and paints.
Bentonite Clay	0.122 Million tonnes	Jammu, Samba and Udhampur	Drilling mud, refining of oils and fats.
Quartz & Silica sand	16.00 Million tonnes	Rivers and Stream beds of Jammu Plains	Abrasive glass, Ferro silicon, ceramics and pottery, foundry & molding
Lignite	10 million Tonnes	Nichama Kupwar	Fuel, thermal power besides Fertilizers
Graphite	62 Million tonnes	Baramullah	Crucible foundry, refractory, paints and lubricant industries

### Activities

- Prospecting and exploration of minerals for use as raw material in the mineral based Industries.
- Generation of explanatory data after conducting Ground water investigation.
- Construction of tube well for irrigation and drinking water purposes.
- To conduct Geo-Technical studies/investigations for land sliding/sinking areas, and give suggestions /recommendations of remedial measures for their prevention.
- To help various agencies for formulation of Detailed Project Reports, in execution of major engineering projects.
- To grant mining leases/quarry permission both for minor and major minerals in accordance with the MM (D&R) Act, 1957 (Central Act) and the rules framed there-under( MMCR 1960 central rule-MMCR 1962 State Rule).
- To generate revenue for the State in the shape of royalty accruable to government on extraction of both major/minor minerals.

### Major Achievements of different wings of the department.

#### Geology Wing

30.4 During the current year, investigation of lime stone marble, gypsum ,granite, coal/lignite, bauxite, are being carried out in eighteen fields in the various parts of the

state. The new items of mineral investigation like lead, zinc, china clay and iron ore have been targeted to be carried out during the current field programme

30.5 Mineral investigation was carried out to add mineral reserves of Limestone, Gypsum, Coal, Bauxite, China Clay etc., to the existing mineral resources of the State. The department has also taken up investigation of base metals like Lead & Zinc at Boniyar, Baramulla as collaborative programme with Govt. of India.

30.6 The department provides Geo-Technical guidance to various Government/semi-government organizations like District Development Commissioners, local bodies and other organizations. The assistance is also being provided to the various departments in post disaster management after earth quakes and land slidings etc.

S. No	Item /Sector	Unit	Target 2013-14	Achievement upto Oct., 2013
1	Geological Mapping (Detailed)	Lakh Sq. Mtrs.	12.00	2.06
2	Geological Mapping (Recy)	Sq. Kms	370	259
3	Pitting and Trenching	Cub.Metres	900	77
4	Samples collected	Nos.	950	123
5	Samples analyzed	Nos.	950	391

**Achievements for the last 8 years is shown in the table below:-**

Year		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Oct., 13)
Geological Mapping	Detailed (lakh sq m.)	3.30	6.70	4.00	5.70	1.50	2.70	9.55	11.00	2.06
	Reconnaissance (Sq.km)	366	250	194	129	65	248.25	297.50	340	259
Samples	Collected	880	430	620	650	560	110	518	942	123
	Analyzed	280	570	640	460	560	300	930	736	391
Pitting & Trenching	Cub. Mtrs	453	245	444	312	485	1303	850	704	77

### **Drilling**

30.7 Drilling is one of the activities of the department, associated with mineral exploration. The Geology and Mining Department has been exploring the ground water and construction of tube wells both for drinking as well for the irrigation purposes. Till date, around 370 tube wells both for drinking water and irrigation facilities, have been constructed. Besides, the department has generated explanatory data on ground water



investigation, which can be useful for the State in developing the ground water resources.

30.8 In a major endeavor to utilize the services of men and machinery of the drilling division to the fullest, department has taken initiative during the current year to bring all the rigs in working condition for the best achievement of drilling targets.

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (End. Oct., 2013)
Drilling in mtrs.	1230	2630	850	830	880	770	1188.15	2279.00	903.75

### **Mining & Mineral Concession Wing**

30.9 This wing deals in implementation of Mines & Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act 1957 and rules made there under, governing the grant of Mineral Concessions. It also deals in administration of Minerals and collection of royalty/fee on this account which is an important source of income to the State Government.

30.10 The details of Royalty on Minerals (revenue) collected for the last five years, are given as under:-

S. No	Year	Revenue collected (Rs. in Crore)
1.	2006-07	10.03
2.	2007-08	16.14
3.	2008-09	14.46
4.	2009-10	25.30
5.	2010-11	34.19
6.	2011-12	40.79
7.	2012-13	52.76
8.	2013-14 (End. Oct., 13)	29.41

### **Value of Minor minerals extracted**

30.11 There are number of mineral deposits available within our state with huge potential of their industrial utility. This needs intensive exploration to prove commercial viability of such minerals. There has been tremendous increase in value of minor mineral extraction, the detail of which is as under:-

Year	Jammu Division	Kashmir Division	Total (J&K State)
2003-04	940.44	1519.23	2459.67
2004-05	929.91	1160.45	2090.36
2005-06	1893.71	1851.38	3745.09
2006-07	3648.90	2318.24	5967.14
2007-08	3806.10	1983.15	5789.25

2008-09	2205.92	3189.23	5395.15
2009-10	2513.64	3981.06	6494.70
2010-11	9306.96	4855.34	14162.30
2011-12	17479.909	6515.00	23994.91
2012-13	14134.51	39290.87	53425.38
2013-14 (Ending Oct., 2012)	8475.43	4103.20	12578.63

### Construction work of the Department

30.12 In a continued endeavor towards development, the department has started construction of Mineral Testing Laboratory, Workshop building, Marshalling yard, central store at Ompora Budgam, construction of Mineral Check post at Larkipora, Dooru, Anantnag. Renovation / repairs of central store complex at Digiana, construction of internal road networks for the CMT Lab., Workshop and store building at Ompora, Budgam, construction of Mineral Office at Khrew Pampore, Pulwama are also being carried out.

Table No 7: Outlay and expenditure during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to Oct., 2013) (Rs. in lakhs)						
S. No	Item	Outlay 2012-13	Expdt. 2012-13	Outlay 2013-14	Expdt. 2013-14 (upto Oct., 13)	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	Revenue	30.00	26.11	30.00	9.157	30.00
2	Capital	291.00	252.10	218.25	68.761	218.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>321.00</b>	<b>278.21</b>	<b>248.25</b>	<b>77.918</b>	<b>248.25</b>

### Key Objectives under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

30.13 The main key objectives of the Geology & Mining Department are to explore Mineral wealth of the State as per available infrastructure. Besides, ground water exploration and regulation of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957, and Rules made there under to ensure sustainable environment and conservation of Mineral recourses are important aspects of the department.

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# Sericulture

# 31

## INTRODUCTION

31.1 To provide livelihood and reduction of rural poverty remain the priority goals in a developing economy. The World Bank estimates that more than 70% of the World's poor live in rural area. A number of initiatives and strategies have been taken/ adopted to address this concern besides creation of avenues for employment both under agriculture and non agriculture sectors. The agriculture sector, however, has been contending with a number of factors that have limited its potential for generating new jobs in rural areas. Those factors may include the small land holding size, insufficient capital and investment incentives, the inadequate farm infrastructure, limited irrigation facility, limited market and stagnant prices of agriculture products etc. It is, therefore, necessary to focus on a broader spectrum of the rural economy. The establishment of rural based industries like sericulture, in particular, can be very effective in creating new job opportunities and providing supplementary income. Being a rural agro-based labour intensive industry, sericulture plays a vibrant role in checking migration from rural to urban areas in the country.

31.2 Sericulture is an art of rearing silkworm for the production of cocoons which is the raw material for the production of silk. India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all its five kinds viz, sil-Mulberry, Eri, Muga, Tropical Tasar and Temperate Tasar.

31.3 Sericulture continues to be a subsidiary occupation for about 29300 rural families in the State. Most of these families belong to economically backward sections of the society. During 2013-14, upto November, 2013, 1021 MT of cocoons have been produced generating an income of Rs 2026.00 lacs for these silkworm rearers. The Department has 173 mulberry nurseries spread over an area of 963 acres, and 374 mulberry blocks over an area 2215 acres across the State. The nurseries are utilized for production of saplings/cuttings for further distribution amongst farmers to augment area under mulberry and mulberry blocks which serve as leaf reservoirs for the landless and marginal farmers. Annually about 20.00 Lac plants are produced from these nurseries against the potential of 30.00 Lac plants. The Department has well established seed organization and presently about 60% local annual seed demand is met out from the sector.

### **Role Of J&K State In Bivoltine Sericulture**

31.4 Sericulture being one of the traditional agro based cottage industries of the state producing high quality Bivoltine Silk comparable to international quality, helps in improving economic conditions of the rural masses and providing employment opportunities in pre and post cocoon activities.

31.5 The Bivoltine Sericulture development has been one of the priority sectors of Indian silk industry and its production is yet to meet the targets. The topographical status of the state has an edge to produce Bivoltine silk having tremendous market. Statistics reveal that out of total mulberry silk production in country, the Bivoltine silk production is only 9% and rest 91% is of Multivoltine nature which is relatively inferior in yield and quality in comparison to Bivoltine which can produce international grade silks. The competitiveness of Multivoltine silk in world market is very poor. Internationally, graded silk of grade 3A and above is required for our power looms and export oriented units. However, 90% of domestic demand is met through imports from china. It is felt that various states of the country including that of J&K, has the potential to produce high quality Bivoltine silk. A target of 3500 MT of Bivoltine silk for XII Plan has been set for the country of which J&K has to produce 300 MT as against present production of 116 MT. As a prelude to this, it is considered necessary to adopt a paradigm shift in the existing policies and production strategies to a more focused zonal approach through thrust area approach, encouraging clusters, strengthening the extension mechanism, cost effective technology packages for the farmers by involving research institutes, etc.

#### **Notable Achievements Registered**

- ❖ During the current financial year 2013-14, the cocoon production is recorded to the extent of 1021 MT against 901 MT during 2012-13 showing an increase of 120 MT more than the previous year crop production mainly due to impact of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on incentive basis.
- ❖ By way of sale of cocoons the income generation to farmers during the current financial year 2013-14 is Rs. 2026.00 lac as against Rs. 1193.00 lac during 2012-13 showing an increase of Rs. 833.00 lac over the previous year, constituting 70% increase. This increase in cocoon prices has been due to the introduction of Hot Air drying facility of scientific drying of silk cocoons and use of High silk yielding double hybrids in the field.
- ❖ The raw silk production during the current financial year 2013-14 is 136 MT as against the production of 115 MT during 2012-13, thereby showing an increase of 21 MT over the previous year production.
- ❖ Average price for “A” grade silk cocoons during the current financial year 2013-14 increased to Rs. 510/kg per green cocoon against Rs. 450/kg per green cocoon of 2012-13, showing an increase of Rs. 60/-per kg over the previous year average rate, constituting about 13% increase.
- ❖ Overall average price of cocoons (all grades) during the current financial year 2013-14 remained Rs. 950/-per kg green against Rs. 392/per kg green during 2012-13, showing an increase of Rs. 553/-per kg average rate over the previous year, constituting 139% increase.

- ❖ Number of silkworm rearers has risen to about 29300 during the year 2013-14 from 27786 during 2012-13 registering an increase of about 5.5% in cocoon growers population.
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, 4962 Women rearers have been covered under Health Insurance Scheme, under Catalytic Development Programme and 2500 more beneficiaries are being covered during current financial year 2013-14
- ❖ To augment area under mulberry plantation through farmers and on govt. land during the year 2012-13 ,11.00 lac plants (8.00 lac plants through farmers and 3.00 lac departmentally) were planted under the scheme “support for Raising of Mulberry Plantation” under CDP and similar no of mulberry plants are being planted during current financial year 2013-14 with enhanced unit cost of Rs. 5500/300 plants;
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, 2000 silkworm rearers were provided with rearing kits under transfer of technology at a unit cost of Rs. 0.25 lac under CDP and 1600 more beneficiaries are being covered during current financial year 2013-14.
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, 1600 silkworm rearers were provided financial assistance for “Construction of Rearing House” at unit cost of Rs. 0.75 lac/per house under CDP and 960 more beneficiaries are being covered during current financial year 2013-14 with enhanced unit cost of Rs. 1.25 lac/per house;
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, 20 number Hot Air Dryers at a unit cost of Rs. 1.75 lac were established in the State to facilitate Cocoon drying by farmers on scientific lines by way of shifting the process from the conventional Sun Drying. This has helped farmers to fetch better prices for their produce.
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, the construction of one Cocoon Auction Market at Rajouri, Jammu Division, at a unit cost of Rs. 60.00 lac, has been completed as a follow-up to the instructions of Cabinet Secretary decisions during his visit to valley on October, 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> last year and one more Cocoon Auction Market has been taken up during year 2013-14 in district Anantnag of Kashmir division. The facility has been created for the convenience of sericulture farmers to dispose off their produce in a systematic manner.
- ❖ To plug the export of raw silk, from State to other parts of country for further value addition, and create employability, during the 2012-13, 4 units (2 Multiend, 1 cottage basin reeling unit and 1 twisting unit) under post cocoon sector, have been established.

<b>Table No 1: Sericulture Statistics Of The J&amp;K State</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Reference period</b>	
			<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 (ending 11/2013)</b>
1.	No. of Departmental Nurseries	No.	173	173
2.	Area under Departmental Nurseries	Acre	963	963

3.	No. of Mulberry Farm/Blocks	No.	374	374
4.	Area under Farms/Blocks	Acre	2215	2215
5.	Existing Mulberry Trees	Lac No.	90.00	5.62
6.	Nursery Plantation	Lac No.	103.38	36.99
7.	Field Plantation conducted	Lac No.	18.098	5.62
8.	Basic Seed Farms	No.	9	9
9.	Grainages	No.	6	6
10.	Production of P1 Seed	Oz.	804	1115
11.	Production of F1 Seed	Oz.	14654	13732
12.	Silkworm Seed distributed	Oz.	27049	29763
13.	Incubation centres established	No.	582	617
14.	Production of cocoons	MT.	901	1021
15.	Income generation for farmers through sale of cocoons.	Lac Rs.	1193.00	2026.00
16.	No. of cocoon markets organized	No.	25	25
17.	Silk worm rearers (rearing families)	No.	27786	29300
18.	Rearing villages	No.	2628	2628
19.	Raw silk production (estimated)	MT.	115	136
20.	Reeling units (private sector)	No.	31 (Functional 11)	34 (Functional 14)
21.	Silk Exchange	No.	2	2

**Table No 2: Profile of activities under Sericulture**

S. No	Item	Unit	Reference period			
			2012-13		2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	
			Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.
1.	Nursery plantation	Lac No.	100	103.38	100	36.99
2.	Field plantation	Lac No.	16.5	18.10	16.5	5.62
3.	Production of P1 seed	Oz.	1000	804	900	1115
4.	Production of F1 seed	Oz	15000	14654	14000	13732
5.	Silkworm seed distributed	Oz	27000	27049	27000	29763
6.	Production of cocoons	MTs	9.50	901	950	1021
7.	Income generation for farmers through sale of cocoons	Lac Rs	-	1193	-	2026
8.	No. of cocoon markets organized	No.	20	25	20	25
9.	Silkworm rearers (rearing families)	No.	27000	27786	28000	29300
10.	Rearing villages	No.	2500	2628	2500	2628
11.	Raw silk production (estimated)	MTs.	110	115	120	136

12.	Reeling units (private sector)	No.	34	34	34	34
13.	Existing mulberry trees	No.	-	98.77	-	98.77

**Table No 3: Physical targets and achievements under CSS (CDP) for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14**

S. No	Sector/component	Unit	Reference period		
			2012-13		2013-14 upto (12/2013)
			Targets	Ach.	Targets
1.	Raising of Mulberry trees and maintenance	Lac No.	8	8	7
2.	Cluster development of Mulberry plantation on Departmental land.	Lac No.	3	3	3
3.	Supply of rearing appliances.	No.	1000	1000	1600
4.	Construction of rearing houses (CGI Sheets)	No.	2200	2200	-
5.	Construction of rearing houses	No.	1600	1600	1600
6.	Est. of Multiend Reeling Unit (10 Basin)		2	2	2
7.	Est. of twisting unit.	No.	2	2	2
8.	Est. of cottage basin unit	No.	4	4	2
9.	Women health insurance	No.	2500	2500	1000
10.	Publicity for the sector	No.	6	6	6
11.	Est. of hot air dryers	No.	20	20	-
12.	Incentive for silk yarn.	Kg.	13300	-	16500
13.	Const . Of cocoon auction market	No.	1	1	-

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# Science & Technology And Information Technology

# 32

## Science and Technology

32.1 To address the increasing challenges in global world, the country landscape needs to undergo a paradigm shift. This requires a well-enunciated Science and Technology Policy.

32.2 Science has remained a human activity for the formulation of knowledge. The generation of new body of knowledge continues to be the important preoccupation of scientists. In the real world, the deployment of formulated knowledge for solving social problems has been gaining equal importance. It is widely accepted that the future generations would rely on the power of scientific knowledge to solve problems of food and nutrition security, affordable health care challenges, energy and environment related problems, water and sanitation related challenges, etc. Science, Technology and Innovation are emerging three pillars from which future societies could not only benefit but also rely for solving social challenges.

32.3 As the economy and society grow and modernize, the Science and Technology landscape also has to change to meet the magnitude of demands being made. This would require adjustments in the existing governance and management models in our universities, research institutions and laboratories for supporting strategic goals in this area.

32.4 Science and technology is widely recognized as an important tool for fostering and strengthening the economic and social development of the region. J&K has made significant progress in various spheres of science and technology over the years and can now take pride in having a strong network of S&T institutions, trained manpower and an innovative knowledge base.

### Aligning S&T to Developmental Needs of J&K

32.5 There is a wide range of areas that would require breakthrough innovations and significant S&T inputs. These include energy production, water management, farm production, medical research, waste disposal, health care, communications, and so on. In order to play a productive and appropriate role to service these areas, several critical decisions which affect the S&T system are needed.

32.6 The resource needs for creating a strong R&D system are substantial. At present, R&D expenditure in the country is only about 0.9 per cent of GDP, of which about three-fourth is in the public sector and only one-fourth is in the private sector. This is simply not adequate to develop strong R&D. We must take steps to ensure that total expenditure in R&D increases to 2.0 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. This could consist of about 1.0 per cent in the public sector and 1.0 per cent in the corporate sector, including PSUs. At present, the resources devoted to R&D by our

large public sector organizations are far too small. They should be incentivized to make larger provisions. This should not just be for in-house R&D, but also for funding R&D in research institutions and universities, both public and private. The need for such deployment of resources is critical particularly for our energy producing PSUs.

32.7 The S&T system must undergo a paradigm shift from the current input driven model to an output directed development strategy. This would involve communicating with user segments in various parts of Indian society & industry and work towards finding solutions & applications that correspond to such felt needs. Not only is this transition important for re-orienting the direction & priorities of S&T activities, but also because it is necessary for opening up new funding avenues for public & private agencies, expecting & securing benefits from their association with the S&T sectors.

### **Notable achievements for the year 2012-13**

- 2nd JK Agriculture Science Congress was held at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology Jammu.
- 8th JK Science congress was organized at Kashmir University His Excellency the Vice President of India was the Chief Guest.
- 1<sup>st</sup> JK Women Science Congress was organized at S. P. College, Srinagar.
- Eight Science Teachers /Lecturers were awarded Innovative Science Teacher Awards for 2012.
- Partial financial assistance Provided to various R&D, educational Institutions / Universities of the state to organize nine international / national level scientific conferences in the state.
- Organized 45 Science Popularizing programmes such as exhibitions, debates, popular lectures, Science Competitions, celebrating science days & weeks in various educational institutions of the state including in Ladakh for promoting & popularizing Science & Technology and its potential .
- Research Project titled preparing of remote sensing data on 10 priority areas of J&K sanctioned in favour of Director Environment & Remote Sensing & 1<sup>st</sup> installment of Rs 51.53 lac was released.
- Research Project titled “Physico chemical and Microbiological analysis of underground water in and around Jammu region and study on genotoxic effect of different pollutants sanctioned in favour of Dr. Praya Khanna, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Govt. College for women, Parade Jammu at a total cost of Rs. 9.41 lac.
- Research Project titled “Development of Pre and Post harvest management technologies for narcissus (Daffodils) sanctioned in favour of Prof. M.A.A. Siddique (Professor cum chief Scientist) Head, Division of Floriculture , Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, SKUAST, Kashmir at a total cost of Rs. 17.16 lac.
- Research Project titled “A Scio-economic study of fishing community of Kashmir valley sanctioned in favor of Dr. Rizwana, Assistant Professor (Extension Education) Faculty of Fisheries, SKUAST, Shuhama Aulusteng, Srinagar at a total cost Rs. 12.15 lac.

- Released 2nd installment of Rs. 4.60 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled “Gene Polymorphism of CYP3A and its relevance with the risk of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Kashmiri population” being investigated at University of Kashmir, Srinagar.
- Released 2nd installment of Rs. 25.00 lacs for Ongoing Research Project titled “mRNA status of Breast Tumor” being investigated at Sh. Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 4.60 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled “Mechanism controlling the metalaxy induced development toxicity with special reference to reproduction indices in Wistar Rates” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology Jammu.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 4.60 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled “DNA based HLA typing of highly conservative ethnic Kashmir population” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science, Soura, Srinagar.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 2.65 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled Enhancing food security and rural livelihood Development and popularization of high yielding varieties of Rajmash ” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology, Kashmir
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 3.62 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled “Substrate level manipulations for the production of nutrient rich vermin compost ” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology Kashmir.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 2.99 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled Treatment and control of Urolyithias in animals using Medicinal plants ” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology, Kashmir.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 2.99 lacs for Ongoing Research project titled “ Molecular characterization of Animal rotaviruses ” being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science & Technology, Kashmir.
- Released 2nd installments of Scholarship 2011, worth Rs 8.38 lac in favour of 165 science students for pursuing & promoting science at +10, +12 and PG levels.
- Released 1st installment of Science Scholarship 2012 amounting to Rs 10.032 lac in favour of 163 science students for pursuing & promoting science at +10, +12 and PG levels.
- Facilitated eight Scientists of the state working in Universities by providing partial financial assistance to attend & present their research papers in various National/International scientific conferences.
- Facilitated & sponsored one Scientist of Department of Electronics, Govt. GGM Science College, Jammu to undergo twelve months research training in Nanotechnology at NASA, USA.
- Facilitated & sponsored one Scientist of Department of Geography, University of Jammu to undergo six months capacity building fellowship programme at National Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun.

- Sanctioned Biotechnology Research Project titled “Quantitation and comparative Evaluation of Insulin resistance pro inflammatory and Pro coagulant markers in Drug naïve Versus Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCP’S) treated Polycystic Ovary syndrome (PCOS) women in favour of Dr. Fouzia Rashid, Assistant Professor Department of Clinical Biochemistry, University of Kashmir, Srinagar at a total cost Rs. 18.00 lacs.
- Sanctioned Biotechnology Research Project titled “Indexing and Molecular characterization of viruses infecting cherry, Apricot and Peach in Kashmir in favour of Dr. B.A. Padder, Assistant Professor, Division of plant pathology, SKUAST, Kashmir, Srinagar at a total cost of Rs 15.00 lacs.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs 2.88 lacs for ongoing Biotechnology Research project titled “Engineering the aprocaropenoid biosynthetic path ways in saffron” being investigated at Indian Institution of Integrated Medicine, Jammu.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs. 2.88 lacs for ongoing Biotechnology Research project titled “ Identification and Molecular cloning of cytochrome P 450 gene sequence from colecus forkohli ” being investigated at Indian Institution of Integrated Medicine, Jammu.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs.4.60 lacs for ongoing Biotechnology Research project titled “Molecular approaches in understanding the etiology of Oesophageal carcinoma in Jammu” being investigated at University of Kashmir.
- Released 3rd installment of Rs.4.60 lacs for ongoing Biotechnology Research project being investigated at Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar.
- Organized 15 biotechnology Theme based science popularizing programmes such as exhibitions, debates, popular lectures, science competitions, celebrating science days & weeks in various educational institutions of the state including Ladakh for promoting & popularizing bio technology & its potential.
- Provided 4 months capacity building training on ‘operation maintenance and servicing of hospital equipment and advance diagnostic equipment’ to 60 Science students through National Institution of Electronic and Information Technology.
- Provided short term training on “Methods in recombinant DNA technology” to 20 post graduate Science students and field veterinarians through SKUAST Kashmir.
- Provided short term training on “Introduction of Wireless Network” to 20 science students through National Institution of Electronic and Information Technology.
- Provided equipment grant worth Rs 9.00 lacs to eighteen schools falling in backward areas (six from Kashmir Division, Six from Jammu Division & Six from Ladakh) for up gradation of science laboratories with essential science equipment.
- Provided equipment grant worth Rs 20.00 lacs to four Degree Colleges Baramulla & Pulwama Kashmir Division), Badrawah & Kathua (Jammu Division) for up gradation of laboratories with essential science equipment.
- Sanctioned setting up of State Spatial Data Infrastructure in the state on the pattern of NRDMS with support from J&K Govt. Department of Science & Technology,

Government of India in favour of Director Environment & Remote Sensing at a total cost of Rs 241.00 lacs.

- Initiated Establishment of Bio-technology Parks at Jammu and Srinagar and Prepared by sanctioned funds for preparation of DPR.
- Sanctioned Rs 1.96 lac in favor of eight innovators through University of Kashmir for prototype development of their innovation.
- Under Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, approximately 37,700 households residing in far flung un-electrified villages/hamlets of the state have been provided solar home lighting systems (SHLSs) as a basic lighting facility.
- 20,000 solar home lighting systems have been distributed amongst the general public as a back up for lighting facility. All the districts of Jammu & Kashmir divisions have been covered under the scheme.
- 43 Solar Power Plants of varying capacities have been installed at different institutions/locations of the state.
- The department is also setting up Mini/Micro Hydro Power Projects upto 2 MW capacity in the state. 25 DPRs have been prepared/finalized having 100 KW capacity and shall be taken in EPC mode during the current financial year. 68 DPRs of projects having capacity of 1-2 MW have been prepared out of which 6 sites having aggregate capacity of 9.95 MW have been allotted. Besides this, RFQ is being finalized for 10 sites having 16.10 MW capacity. These projects are being implemented through IPP mode.
- 06 Gobar Gas Plants have been set up by the department in various villages of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur and Reasi districts. Besides this, 294 such plants were installed during the last year.
- Under Smokeless Chulhas programme, 3000 smokeless cook stoves have been procured for the beneficiaries residing in remote & far flung areas of the state.
- For promotion of solar water heating systems in the state, 884 sq.mt collector area has been covered by way of installing these systems through market mode envisaging subsidy of 60%.

**Notable achievements by Science & Technology Department during 2013-14 ending October 2013**

- 9th JK Science congress was organized at Kashmir University .
- 2<sup>nd</sup> JK Women Science congress was organized at Parade .College, Jammu .
- Partial financial assistance Provided to various R&D, educational Institutions / Universities of the state to organize five international / national level scientific conferences in the state.
- Organized thirty Science Popularizing Programmes such as exhibitions, debates, popular lectures, science competitions, celebrating science days & weeks in various educational institutions of the state including in Ladakh for promoting & popularizing science & technology & its potential.
- Released 3<sup>rd</sup> installments of Scholarship 2011, worth Rs 3.10 lac in favour of 52 science students for pursuing & promoting science at +12 level.

- Released 2<sup>nd</sup> installments of Scholarship 2012, worth Rs 9.32 lac in favour of 165 science students for pursuing & promoting science at +10, +12 and PG levels.
- Facilitated two Scientists of the state working in Universities by providing partial financial assistance to attend & present their research papers in various national/international scientific conferences
- Provided equipment grant worth Rs 12.00 lacs to twelve schools falling in backward areas of Ladakh for up-gradation of science laboratories with essential science equipment.
- Provided equipment grant worth Rs 15.00 lacs to three Degree for up gradation of laboratories with essential science equipment.
- Proposal along with DPR for establishment of two Bio-technology Parks at Jammu and Srinagar Submitted to DBT, GOI.
- Solar power plants of varying capacities aggregating to 600 kW have been installed at different locations/institutions of the state.
- The department is setting up mini/micro hydro power projects upto 2 MW capacities in the state. Accordingly, 20 DPRs have been prepared/finalized having 1-2 MW capacity ending October, 2013 under IPP mode.
- The construction work of “Energy Bhawan” at Bemina, Srinagar is under progress.
- Supplies for 1000 nos. of solar cookers have been received by ending October, 2014.
- Establishment of State Spatial Data Infrastructure in J&K State in collaboration with DST, Govt. of India is under progress.

#### **New initiatives conceptualized for the year 2014-15**

- Establishment of Patent Information Centre in the State with support from Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.
  - Establishment of two Regional Bio-technology Parks in the State with support from Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India.
  - Setting up of two Regional Science Centres in the State with support from Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.
  - Installation of Plasma Pyrolysis Plant at Government Medical College Jammu for facilitating safe disposal of Hospital bio waste in collaboration with Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.
  - Introducing Annual J&K Science Teacher Congress in the State
  - To Create and establish research centre for “Conservation and Integrated improvement in health care and nutrient status of double humped camel of Ladakh -A State Camel Nature Reserve” through SKUAST, Kashmir in collaboration with DST, Govt. of India.
  - Create & Establish “Research and Counseling Centre for Gastrointestinal Parasitic Diseases in Kashmir Valley” in collaboration with University of Kashmir and GMC Srinagar & DST, Govt. of India.
- To create and establish facility for stem cell research in collaboration with DBT, Govt. of India.

- To create and establish the Regional Science Centre at Srinagar in collaboration with DST, Govt. of India.
- Δ. To Create and establish the Regional Science Centre at Jammu in collaboration with DST, Govt. of India.
- E. To create and establish facility for earth quake to monitor earthquake occurrence in J&K in collaboration with University of Kashmir and Jammu & DST, Govt. of India.
- Φ. To create and establish the research facility for Himalayan Glaciology Study at University of Jammu, Jammu in collaboration with DST, Govt. of India.
- Γ. Create & Establish centre for “Research and Counseling Centre for Gastrointestinal Parasitic Diseases in Kashmir Valley” in collaboration with University of Kashmir and GMC Srinagar & DST, Govt. of India.
- H. Create & establish research facility for high altitude ecology research at Kargil in collaboration with University of Jammu & DST, Govt. of India.
- I. Implementing the Mini/Micro hydle projects up to 2 MW capacity remain operative for 2014-15 also.
- 9. Implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (Solar Power Plants & SHLS)/RVE Programme remain in operation for the year 2014-15 as well.

### **Information Technology**

32.8 Information Technology Sector, identified as one of the thrust areas, is growing in the state at healthy pace. Information Technology has proved to be a very effective tool in the development of a society and become the driving force in the growth of economies across the globe. Recognizing the IT sector as major tool for fostering state's economy, various initiatives have been/are being taken up by the State Government to strengthen this sector.

**The major achievements of the I.T Department for the year 2013-14 are the following:**

- 1. State Data Centre (SDC):** Department of electronic and information technology (DeitY) Government of India approved the establishment of SDC for the state at the cost of Rupees 11 Crores under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). SDC is a central repository of databases and departmental applications and will act as a mediator between secured govt. Intranet and State Wide Area Network (SWAN) and Common Service Centre (CSC) network in open public domain. The State Govt. had allotted the project to M/s Trimax Private Ltd. Mumbai & the SDC is operational since March, 2013. Seven applications of various departments have already been hosted in the Data Center.
- 2. Mobile-Governance (Border Area Development Program):-** The department of IT introduced e-Governance through mobile governance. The scheme has been initially implemented for BADP (Border Area Development Programme) for its monitoring and implementation. The internet based application is given the name J&K Pulse. This application is useful for real time inspection of the schemes in the



border area districts remotely placed across the state. The application has been successfully launched in all 11 border area districts in the state. The same is being extended to PHE,PDD and PWD departments also.

3. **State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG):** The State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG) is a core component in e-Governance infrastructure under NeGP of Government of India. SSDG will act as standards based messaging gateway to provide interoperability platform and the exchange of data in the departments would happen through state portal. It is supposed to handle a large number of transactions and also keep a track and time stamping of all these transactions of State Government. The IT Department has signed a MoU with the C-DAC, a Govt. of India Enterprise, to implement this project. The development of State portal is complete and portal has been hosted in the State Data Center. So far six Government to Citizen(G2C) services have been developed and software launched in the first Phase which includes two services each from Health and Medical Education, Social welfare and Employment Exchange departments.
4. **Establishment of IT Parks:** The Department has established IT-Park at Ompura, Budgam to further IT activities in the State. Till date four local companies have been allotted land there. The overall site plan preparation is under process.
5. **e-District** is a citizen service framework that enables government organizations to interact with citizen, receive electronic application forms, process the applications through workflow stages and deliver digitally signed outcome back to citizen, without the citizen ever having to visit government office. e-District is based on India's National e-Governance Plan (NEGP) initiative and is compliant with standards defined therein. The e-District portal involves integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by district administration through automation of workflow, back end digitization, integration and process redesigning across participating sections/departments for providing services in the most efficient manner to the citizens. The project aims at providing support to the basic administrative unit i.e. "District Administration" to enable content development of G2C services, which would optimally leverage and utilize the three infrastructure pillars, the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) for connectivity, State Data Centre (SDC) for secure and fail safe data storage, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) as the primary front-ends for service delivery, to deliver services to the citizens at their doorstep. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of J&K e-District has been approved by the Department of Electronics & information Technology, Govt. Of India (DeitY). Till now District e-Governance Societies (DeGS) have been formed in all 22 Districts of the State for coordination in the implementation of the project at District Level.
6. **e-Public Distribution System:** The transformation of services “from Ability to Agility” is achieved by appropriate use of Information and Communications Technology. In order to provide better service at grassroots level, Models of Digital Governance (e-Governance) should continuously evolve and improvise to harness

the potential offered by the IT and deal with new realities in the area of governance. The data entry of the records is in full swing in coordination with CAPD Department and till date more than 80% data has been digitized.

- 7. Computerized Personal Information System (CPIS):** The project aims at the prudent utilization of State's human resources for primary development needs, rationalizing the staffing pattern and re-deploy staff for efficient and effective service delivery. The work for collection and finalizing the employee's data in service as well as pensioners is in full swing. In first phase all pensioners' data has been digitized.
- 8. Visitor Management/Human Resource Management System (VMS/HRMS):** Jammu and Kashmir IT department is implementing VMS and HRMS both in the premises of Civil Secretariat, Jammu as well as at Srinagar in order to monitor and regulate movement of visitors at Civil Secretariat. Work in Jammu secretariat is complete, however, work in Srinagar secretariat is in progress.

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# Tourism

# 33

33.1 The Department of Tourism in Jammu & Kashmir is a promotional and regulatory organization. In 1988, the State Government specified the duties and functions of the Directorate of J&K Tourism as well as J&K Tourism Development Corporation. All commercial activities such as operation and management of accommodation in all Tourist Centers at Srinagar and Jammu Tourist Complexes, Huts and Tourist Bungalows at various resorts were entrusted to the JKTDC.

33.2 The Department carries out the task of overall planning, promotion publicity and marketing, regulation of travel trade in terms of J&K registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1978/82.

33.3 Over the years, the organizational structure of the Department has undergone a drastic change. The major restructuring included creation of two separate directorates for the two divisions besides creation of 20 New Development Authorities for major tourist destinations.

## 1. Importance of Tourism in the State's Economy:

- Great potential for employment generation, even for people without specialized skills.
- Potential for Geographical Spread of Employment Opportunities
- Provides direct employment to various service providers (Guides, Ponywallas, Sledgewallas, Travel Agents; Jobs in Hotels/Houseboats) .
- Provides impetus to allied sectors like Handicrafts, Handlooms & Transport
- Income augmentation of people in vicinity of established resorts (Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg) during peak tourist seasons.
- Capacity to provide Jobs in the unorganized sector.
- Incentive to preserve Cultural and Heritage assets.

## 2. Tourist Arrivals

- The year 2013 maintained the tempo of boom of tourist inflow, seen in Kashmir valley Jammu and Ladakh region.
- The tourist arrivals during the last 6 years are given hereunder:-

Year	Kashmir Valley		Jammu	Ladakh
	Amarnath ji	Domestic/ Foreign	(Mata Vaishno Devi Ji)	Domestic/ Foreign
2008	498075	572100	6576000	72000
2009	373419	601250	8235064	78573
2010	458046	736448	8749000	76055

2011	634000	1314432	10115232	179204
2012	621000	1308765	10394000	178750
2013	353969	1171130	9287871	137650

### 3. Strategy for Tourism Sector

- Infrastructure Development.
- Development and Upgradation of Infrastructure through Public investment.
- Enhancing Private investment by incentives.
- Opening up of new destinations having high Tourism Potential.
- Focused and Regulated Development of Major Tourist Destinations by Tourism Development Authorities.
- Promotion of the State's USPs with a proactive publicity Campaign.
- Development of Tourism Product areas; Heritage; Adventure; Pilgrim; & Eco-Tourism
- Regulation of Tourist Trade for Tourist Facilitation
- Identification and Implementation of Projects with Expert and Professional Guidance
- Capacity building of local youth.

#### State Plan:

Table No 2			(Rs. in Crore)
Year	Allocation	Expenditure	
2008-09	76.03	104.25	
2009-10	97.55	119.6	
2010-11	114.41	130.38	
2011-12	117	142.78	
2012-13	116.77	129.19	
2013-14	91.32	34.89	

#### Central Financial Assistance (CFA):

Table No 3: Projects sanctioned under Circuit/ Destination Dev Scheme (2002-2012)								
(Rs. in Crore)								
Year of sanction	No. of Projects sanctioned		Project Cost	CFA Received	CFA Utilized	UC Submitted	No. of project	
	CSS	PMRP					Completed	In progress
<b>10<sup>th</sup> FY Plan 2002-03 to 2006-07</b>								
2002-03	2	-	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.89	2	0
2003-04	2	-	8.95	8.95	9.04	8.95	2	0
2004-05	1	-	8.65	7.01	8.61	8.61	1	0
2005-06	8	5	63.95	57.04	59.51	59.7	12	1

2006-07	0	13	38.59	32.05	35.6	35.6	12	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>121.08</b>	<b>105.94</b>	<b>113.65</b>	<b>113.75</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>11<sup>th</sup> FY Plan 2007-08 to 2011-12 (end Oct, 2013)</b>								
2007-08	8	16	64.51	62.5	63.47	63.31	24	0
2008-09	3	7	33.79	29.63	26.46	26.66	5	5
2009-10	16	2	46.01	38.91	29.8	29.8	9	9
2010-11	5	10	54.8	44.69	38.99	38.99	7	8
2011-12	10	16	168.56	95.81	45.79	45.79	1	25
2012-13	14	10	114.03	33.53	8.71	8.71	0	24
2013-14	2	2	26.08	5.22	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>507.78</b>	<b>310.29</b>	<b>213.22</b>	<b>213.26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>628.86</b>	<b>416.23</b>	<b>326.87</b>	<b>327.01</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>
* The Central Projects are being implemented in Project Mode. Ministry of Tourism, GOI releases funds in installments based on submission of UCs. The funds released in subsequent years are adjusted in the year of sanctioning of the project which results in variation of figures of the particular year								

**Table No 4: Year wise details of completion of Projects**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ending Dec,13
Projects completed	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	14	18	10	24	2

**Table No 5: Projects prioritized for sanction under Circuit/Destination Development Scheme during 2013-14**

No of Project prioritized	No. of Projects Submitted to GOI	No of Projects Sanctioned up to end Dec. 2013
17	17	4

**Rural Tourism Scheme:**

- Development of 50 villages across the State as Tourist villages agreed for sanction under PMRP in 2005-06 at a total cost of Rs. 31.50 crore;
- 53 projects submitted for sanction;
- 43 projects sanctioned so far at a cost of Rs. 27.46 crore and Rs. 23.26 crore has been released and expenditure of Rs.17.88 crore has been incurred.
- Till date 27 projects have been completed.

**Table No 6: Mega Projects identified for sanction during 2010-11 (Rs. in Crores)**

S. No	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Status as on Dec,2013
1	Trans- Himalayan Cultural Centre Leh	22.43	Sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 22.43 crore and ₹. 11.21 crore released. Work in progress.

2	Development of Mega tourist circuit from Naagar Nagar to Watlab.	38.15	Sanctioned at a cost Rs. 38.15 crore and released Rs. 11.87 crore as Ist installment. The execution of the work is in progress.
3	Conservation/ Restoration of Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu	16.92	Sanctioned at a cost Rs.16.92 crore and released Rs.3.38 crore as Ist installment recently. Work in progress

S. No	Name of the Project	Projected Cost	Status as on Dec., 2013
1	Buddhist Circuit for Leh	50.00	Detailed Project Report has been prepared and submitted to MOT, GOI. Sanction
2	Sufi Circuit for Kashmir;	50.00	The DPR has been prepared and submitted to MOT. Sanction awaited
3	Spiritual circuit for Jammu.	50.00	The DPR has been prepared and submitted to MOT. GOI. Sanction awaited

### 13<sup>th</sup> Finance commission Award (2011-2015):

#### 33.4 Conservation of Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex at a cost of Rs 50.00 crore:

Components	Cost (Rs. in crore)
a. Restoration & conservation of Raja Amar Singh Palace	22.06
b. Restoration & conservation of Dogra Art Museum, Badi Deori, Royal Court & Gadvai Khana	19.61
c. Restoration & conservation of Mahal of Raja Ram Singh's Queens	10.40
<b>Total: -</b>	<b>52.07</b>

33.5 Ist installment of Rs. 8.51 crore released to the implementing agency for the project by Ministry of Finance/Culture, GOI.

#### Recommendation of Task Force Jammu

33.6 Following projects have been taken up for execution on the recommendations of Special Task Force Jammu:-

S. No	Name of the project	Estt. Cost	Funds recommended by STF	Allo. 2012-13	Funds utilised upto 3/2013	Funds released 2013-14	Expected 12/2013
1	Const. of Baitul Zaireen at Shahdara Sharief Rajouri	500	400	255	336.44	63.56	43.59
2	Dev.of tourism in Ransoo Reasi	1000	1000	300	398.67	75.00	37.35

3	Dev. of Dalsar Lake at Ramnagar	300	200	65	199.73	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>934.8</b>	<b>138.56</b>	<b>80.94</b>

**Table No 9: Physical Status**

Const. of Baitul Zaireen at Shahdara Sharief Rajouri	Bus stand cutting/ filling completed. Retaining wall on rear site in progress. Cost of steps on track completed without finishing. Walling to bus stand approach in progress and taxi stand completed up to fair weather. Cutting of taxi stand in progress. Installation of 125 sodium vapor light with tubular poles completed on track.
Dev. Of tourism in Ransoo Reasi	Approach path upto fair weather, bench cutting for plate form of building & Const. of retaining wall completed. 4 No. viewpoints completed. Installation of 202 Sodium Vapor lights with tubular poles from Thanna Mandi to Shahdhra Sharief completed. Footing of plight with RCC column in progress.
Dev. Of Dalsar Lake at Ramnagar	Stone lining of Lake 90% completed. PC Completed finishing of Double Storied Guest house in progress. One no. Shelter Shed Skelton completed. Finishing of Water activity pool in progress, 24 no ornamental lights around the lake completed Const. of paved path around the lake in progress

### Special Area Development Programme for Srinagar City

33.7 A Project has been sanctioned and is under execution for Heritage Conservation of Old Srinagar City (old Lal Ded Memorial School, Jamia Masjid, Copper Bazar and River View Front) at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crore.

33.8 An amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been released for Dev. of Idd Gah Prayer Ground Srinagar” during 2012-13.

**33.9 Incentive Rules were modified and made applicable from 1st April, 2012. The Incentives available to Private Sector now have:**

- Areas extended for eligibility of incentives;.
- Incentives in the shape of Capital Subsidy for Taxi Operators for Purchase of New Vehicle as well as replacement/up gradation brought upto a Ceiling of Rs. 7.00 lac;
- Increase in capital investment subsidy upto Rs. 1.00 crore for setting up of prestigious tourism units costing more than Rs 25.00 crore.
- Investment subsidy for modernization of travel agencies brought to 50% of project cost with an upper ceiling of Rs 4.00 lac.
- Ceiling of Subsidy for DG sets increased to Rs 4.00 lac.
- Timber Subsidy for Houseboat Repairs.
- Ceiling of subsidy for adventure equipment increased up to Rs 7.00 lac

**Opening up of New Destinations having high Tourism Potential:**



- 20 Destinations covered for exploitation of tourism potential in the last few years by creation of Development Authorities as against the earlier focus on five of them only;
- More areas like:- Gurez, Tulail, Drass, Shakermarg, Damchuk, Khag, Drubjan, Marwah, Wardwan, Dachen, Bellessa are being taken up for development of tourism related infrastructure in a phased manner.

***Focused and Regulated Development of Major Tourist Destinations:***

- Following 20 Development Authorities created:  
Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg, Yousmarg, Dodpathri, Verinag, Kokernag, Leh, Kargil, Patnitop, Lakhanpur-Sarthal, Aharbal, Manasbal, Zanaskar, Rajouri, Poonch, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Surinsar-Mansar and Lolab-Bungus-Drungyari.
- Master Plans prepared for Bhaderwah, Kokernag, Pahalgam, Yousmarg, and Sonamarg Dev. Authorities.
- Master Plans under preparation for the other destinations. Pahalgam Master Plan being revised.
- BOCA functioning for regulating development/ building construction.

***Promotion of States USPs with a pro active Campaign:***

**Promotional Activities:**

- The department has appointed reputed Ogilvy & Mather Pvt Ltd, New Delhi as Advertising Agency to manage the media plans of the Department. A promotional film has been prepared which would be telecast on different national and satellite TV Channels at different intervals of time. This production of film as well as airing of promos on leading satellite/cable TV channels would also require sufficient budgetary allocations.
- Organizing local festivals and sporting events; some of these have become regular annual features attracting tourists from other states. e.g. Ladakh Festival, Singhe Khabab (Sindhu Darshan) Festival Leh, Gulmarg Snow Festival at Gulmarg, Navratra Festival, Baisakhi Festival at Jammu and Bhaderwah Festival. Besides the Department is now sponsoring some events on regular basis like the Mughal Rally, rafting championship, Golf Championships and trekking expeditions etc.
- Organizing FAM (Familiarization) trips of tour operators, travel agents and media persons from time to time.
- Road Shows are held associating travel trade and media in target cities like Pune, Bangalore, Indore, Ahamdebad, Kolkota etc.
- Participation and sponsorship of annual conventions of leading travel trade associations like Travel Agents Association of India, Association of Domestic Tour Operators of India etc

- Out-of-home modes of publicity (hoardings at airports, railway stations, busy crossings in big cities, digital cinema, billboards in multiplexes and shopping malls etc.).
- Use of social media for tourism promotion.
- Out-of-home modes of publicity (hoardings at airports, railway stations, busy crossings in big cities, digital cinema, billboards in multiplexes and shopping malls etc.).
- In the print media advertisements are released and editorials are sponsored in selected newspapers and magazines, coinciding with onset of seasons or holding of local festivals & sporting events.
- Cultural troupes are deputed to important events and marts to showcase cultural richness of the entire state.
- An official delegation conducted Road show and Business Session with Tourist Operators in South-East Asia (Bangkok and Malaysia) and Participated in The Fetes-De-Geneva Festival and recently conducted Road show in the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia.
- To promote Dal Lake and Shikara, Shikara Festival and Baderwah Festival have been organized by the Deptt..
- Arranging to publish articles in different publications in association with the known journalists and media firms.
- In promotion of shooting of Films, the film units are also assisted by the Department while they are in J&K. All facilities are provided to the production unit to facilitate their work.
- The process of removing the negative travel advisories has started. Germany and United Kingdom has already lifted the advisory and with the further improvement in the situation other European and American countries may follow suit.

***Issues concerning publicity & Promotion:***

- The department is keen to keep pace with the new & evolving trends of publicity and promotion, but is hampered by insufficient budgetary grants. With increased grants for publicity & promotion, the department would:
  - ✓ Produce/broadcast quality short films and promos and telecast the same on leading satellite/cable TV channels during high TRP “shows”
  - ✓ Use the medium of internet/social media more effectively as the number of people having access to the World Wide Web is increasing exponentially.
  - ✓ Implement more out-of-home publicity campaigns.
  - ✓ Participate in travel marts or organize road shows at those parts of the country, from where arrivals of tourists to the state are substantial.

- ✓ Organize Festivals and Sporting Events (Golf & Ski Championships, Water Sports, and Car Rallies) on a larger scale, even with International participation.
- ✓ Open tourist information offices at more cities of the country.

***Development of New Potential Product Areas :***

***Heritage -----Steps being Taken :***

- Huge potential in all three regions, with distinct cultural flavors.
- Ancient Monuments Act amended;
- Heritage Conservation and Preservation Act passed;
- Heritage Conservation and Preservation Authority set up;
- Heritage structures of Srinagar City documented;
- Heritage structures of Jammu City to be documented;
- Fort and heritage sites to be renovated on ASI Guidelines.
- Palaces to be Revived : Mubarak Mandi Complex, Jammu and Nagar Nagar, Srinagar;
- Archeological Sites to be Included in the Tourist Circuit;
- Capacity Building for Local Youth to be emphasized.
- Heritage Map of J&K to be prepared.

***Adventure-----Steps being Taken:***

- White water rafting being held in Leh, Sonamarg, Pahalgam and Baderwah.
- Mughal Rally organized in 2012 and in 2013 again and made a yearly feature.
- Heli-skiing started in Gulmarg, which is already well known as skiing destination. Kangdoori Chairlift set up to provide new slopes for skiing.
- Several Inner Line Permit Areas in Ladakh opened up to provide some trekking routes. Ladakh is already known for mountaineering and trekking.
- Feasibility study conducted by National Institute for Water Sports to start water sports in Thein Dam and Baghliar. Further action is in process to offer water bodies to private players to start water sports.
- JIM conducted courses in mountaineering (basic/ advanced) expedition, adventure, rescue and skiing (basic/intermediate and advanced). JIM is conducting courses at various places in the state.
- Documentation of Major Trekking Routes being conducted.
- New Trekking Routes being promoted.
- Regulation of Adventure Activities viz –a -viz Carrying Capacities to avoid inherent risks.

- Capacity Building, Training Programs for the local youth and potential entrepreneurs emphasized.

***Pilgrim Tourism-----Steps being Taken:***

- State receives lot of pilgrims like Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Ji, Shri Amarnath Yatra, Shivkhori, Shahdara Sharief, Shivkhori emerging as a major pilgrim destination.
- Mega project for Leh has been sanctioned to develop a spiritual destination
- State Government has been requesting the union Govt to open the Leh-Damchuk route for Kailash Mansoravar Yatra.
- Projects for creation of tourist facilities near monasteries in Leh under implementation.
- Three Mega Circuits agreed for sanction namely (i) Sufi Circuit for Kashmir (ii) Spiritual Circuit for Jammu and (iii) Buddhist Circuit for Ladakh.

**Convention tourism**

- World class convention facilities available at SKICC Srinagar
- Convention complex at Leh under construction
- Reconstruction of Convention Centre at Pahalgam in progress
- Similar facilities intended to be created at Jammu, Gulmarg and Patnitop

***Eco Tourism-----Steps being Taken:***

- Eco tourism project in Leh being funded under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Award.
- Identification and Declaration of Eco Zones.
- Different Tourism products being identified.
- Potential for Rural Home-stays.
- Involvement of local Population to generate livelihood opportunities
- Dispersal of Tourist Traffic from Congested Destinations.
- The Department has become the member of Eco-Tourism Society and first workshop is being held in April 2011 in Jammu to be followed by more workshops in Leh and Srinagar to sensitize people about eco-tourism.

***Regulation of tourist trade with tourist facilities:***

- The state has Registration of Tourist Trade Act-1978 in force which provides for protection of the interests of the Tourists visiting the state and regulates the trade practice in the tourism sector. The Act has been amended to make it more effective and relevant to the present day scenario of the tourism. It covers:
  - ✓ Registration for firms dealing in tourist trade its facilitation and service
  - ✓ Categorization of Hotels, Houseboats, Restaurants, Transport etc.
  - ✓ Fixation of rates of accommodation and services.
  - ✓ Registration of Travel Agencies and safety to the interests of the tourists.
  - ✓ Penalties for Malpractices.

- ✓ Policing and enforcement

***Identification and Implementation of Projects with Expert and Professional Guidance:***

- Expertise of professional consultants like INTACH -New Delhi Chapter and INTACH-J&K Chapter being utilized for identification of the projects and preparation of the Detailed Project Reports.
- Vision Document for tourism sector in the State being prepared. An England based Consultant Agency engaged for preparation of the Vision Document.
- Ogilvy and Mathur has been engaged as consultants for preparation of Master Plans/Vision Documents.
- Jones Lang LaSalle engaged by MOT, GOI as State Level Project Management Agency during 12th FYP period for preparation of DPRs of Tourism related infrastructures.

***Capacity Building:***

- During 2009-10 to 2013-14 (end Nov) 11256 persons have been trained under CBSP/ Hunar-se-Rozgar/ tourist facilitators as per the following breakup:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Absorbed in Industry</b>
2009-10	300	787	484
2010-11	400	1326	851
2011-12	450	1909	1038
2012-13	2000	5232	1412
2013-14 (ending Nov, 2013)	7200	2002	213

- Hospitality courses under Broad basing scheme sanctioned for 6 ITI's viz Jammu, Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Kishtwar and Udhampur by MOT GOI. The scheme is providing funding for creation of all necessary infrastructures (buildings as well equipments) required for such courses. Projects of 2 Polytechnics of Srinagar and Jammu have also been submitted by Technical Education Deptt. to GOI for sanctioning of infrastructure to start the diploma courses under hospitality sector.

**Skill Development Mission**

- A target of 41925 youths is being provided training under Skill Dev Mission for a period of 10 years through Public and Private Institutions.
- 5000 youths being provided training during the current financial year

- 3 Private institutes each from Jammu and Kashmir region empanelled for the purpose.
- Proposal mooted to MOT for providing of financial assistance
- 731 persons have been trained during the year 2012-13

### ***Major Achievements***

#### ***i) Infrastructure Development***

- 9 Hole Golf Course at Sidhra, Jammu, completed. It's up-gradation into 18 Hole Golf Course as Phase II, is under progress.
- Pahalgam Golf Course upgraded to 18 Hole Golf Course of the international standards and thrown open for public.
- Gulmarg Golf Course completed and commissioned.
- Chairlift from Kangdoori to Marryshoulder Gulmarg completed and commissioned.
- Ropeway for Makhdoom Sahib Shrine has been completed and commissioned.
- Dev. of Suchetgarh as Border Tourism has been completed under Central Financial Assistance.
- Ministry of Culture , GOI has released Rs. 3.00 crore for the project "Const of New SPS Museums Srinagar.
- Phase Ist of Construction of new SPS Museum has been completed and internal designing and other ancillary works are in progress.
- Modernization and Renovation of Tagore hall has been taken up under projectization programme of state plan.
- Sewerage, network & construction of STP at Pahalgam taken in hand.
- A Project for improvement and Up-gradation of Raghunath Bazar is in progress.
- Golf Course at Leh is in progress.
- TRC & Tourist Resorts at Amiranagar Bhaderwah, Lahwali Bowli Rajouri, Surankot and Mander, Poonch, Satwain Lakhapur, Kishtwar completed and made functional.
- Reconstruction of TRC Srinagar as Tourist City Centre, taken up for execution at a cost of Rs. 9.76 crore.
- Execution of Tahzeeb Mahal at Srinagar initiated through JKPCC and Rs. 1.13 crore released for providing of basic infrastructure for SRTC at Pantha Chowk.
- Jones Lang LaSalle engaged as State Level Project Management Agency to provide project management support in tourism infrastructure projects to the state. The preparation of DPRs during the 12th FYP being the main assignment. 04 projects prepared by the Consultant Agency and forwarded to MOT, GOI for availing CFA.
- The state has Registration of Tourist Trade Act-1978 in force which provides for protection of the interests of the Tourists visiting the state and regulates the trade practice in the tourism sector. The Act has been amended to make it more

effective and relevant to the present day scenario of the tourism

- Mughal Rally 2013 has been organized to boost the adventure tourism
- Mata Sukhrala Devi Shrine Board 2013 has been notified.
- Kul Hind Mushaira has been organized in SKICC recently.
- Golf Authority has been notified to maintain and strengthen the golf activities in the state.
- Heritage Conservation of Old Srinagar City has been carried out under Special Area Development Programme for which an amount of Rs 7.00 crore has been provided for conservation of Lal Ded Memorial School, Dev of Copper Bazar, Dev. of river Front and Id Gah.
- Morning flights to Srinagar have been started to give boost to the tourist arrivals
- To promote Dal Lake and Shikara, Shikara Festival has been organized.
- Setting up of Art & Craft Haat in the State on the lines of Delhi Haat taken up in hand under CFA.
- Revival of Light and Sound Show at Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar, Laser show at Dal Lake, sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.
- Laser Show at Bagh-e-Bahu and Katra has been submitted to MOT, GOI for sanction and release of CFA during current financial year.
- Digitization of archival records in progress (19 Lac pages digitized, 50 Lac more being taken up).

**ii) Other Achievements**

- The department has recently appointed reputed Ogilvy & Mather Pvt Ltd, New Delhi as Advertising Agency to manage the media plans of the Department.
- The Incentive Rules for promotion of tourism modified to make them more vibrant and attractive.
- GOI has relaxed LTC rules for travel of Central Govt. Employees for J&K on the pattern of North-East states.
- The process of removing the negative travel advisories has started. Germany and United Kingdom (UK) has already lifted the advisory and with the further improvement in the situation other European and American countries may follow suit.
- Ancient Monuments Act amended;
- Heritage Conservation and Preservation Act passed;
- Heritage Conservation and Preservation Authority set up;
- Flight frequency to Srinagar increased from 12 to 32 due to augmentation/ up-gradation of Srinagar Air port.
- IHM ranked 1st consecutively for Four years.
- A show “Ehsaas-e-Kashmir” conducted at Shalimar Bagh by Internationally renowned artist Zubin Mehta in the month of Sept., 2013

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# Health

# 34

34.1 Old proverb “Health is wealth” is quite true as it is indispensable for economic growth and development of a Country. Improvement in health facilities not only increases living standard of skilled, Semi-Skilled and un- skilled work force but also enhance their productivity. With a view to meet the growing healthcare needs of the people especially those living in rural areas, the State Government has been augmenting the best health care facilities available along with upgradation/establishment of health institutions for its citizens, with a view to provide preventive and curative healthcare facilities at their door steps with the sole motive of making it accessible, acceptable and affordable to all. As a result, the delivery of healthcare services to the public at large witnessed significant expansion. There has been improvement in terms of infrastructure, machinery/equipments, manpower etc. which is not only improving the healthcare system but also restoring faith of the masses in the Public Health Facilities.

34.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Jammu and Kashmir has brought a renewed emphasis on strengthening of public healthcare systems with the main objective of achieving the goal -“Health for All”. Substantial investment has been made in strengthening infrastructure, building capacity of service providers and ensuring uninterrupted flow of drugs and supplies under NRHM. The performance of peripheral health institutions has indeed been improved as a result of equipping the District Hospitals with much needed machinery/ equipments and specialized manpower; strengthening Sub-District Hospitals/CHCs as First Referral Units (FRUs); and making Primary Health Centres functional as 24X7. Various steps have been taken by the department to enhance the accountability and transparency including professional audit, referral audit and prescription audit which have already started yielding positive results. The increase in the work load of peripheral health institutions is evidence to the growing belief of general public in the primary and secondary health facilities of the State thereby giving some breathing space to tertiary care hospitals for specialized cure. Following table indicates the Work Load of the health sector since 2010-11 till ending October, 2013.

<b>Table No 1</b>				<b>Unit in lacs</b>
<b>Item</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 (ending Oct. 2013)</b>
OPD	195.35	212.52	226.16	150.63
IPD	9.36	10.37	9.93	7.71
Major/Minor Surgeries	4.38	4.60	5.24	3.40

## Major Health Indicators

34.3 Health indicators reflect the socio-economic development of the State. In order to live up to this essence, the State government has been putting in serious efforts to increase the level/reach of medical facilities to all within the State despite lot of



constraints like difficult terrain, problem of inaccessibility, poor road connectivity, limited presence of private sector/NGOs. While comparing the health indicators of the State with the national average, it is quite evident that the State has performed well on most of the parameters. However, still a lot more needs to be done by providing accessible, acceptable and affordable healthcare services to the people of the State. Following are the health indicators which reflect the commitment of the State regarding health care facilities:

**a) Population & Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (AAEGR)**

34.4 As per Census 2011, the total population of the J&K State is 1.25 Crore comprising of 53% males and 47% females. Out of total population, 72.79% and 27.21% reside in rural and urban areas, respectively. The decadal growth declined from 29.43% (1991-2001) to 23.71% (2001-11), which resulted in addition of 24 lacs souls to the overall population of the State thus resulting in less addition to the overall population of the State since 1961.

34.5 The Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (AAEGR) of the State declined from 2.61% per annum (during 1991-2001) to 2.15% per annum (during 2001-2011). The density of the State is 124 per sq km, which is lower than the national average i.e. 382 per sq km. The population of the J&K State accounts for 1.04 % of the total country's population as per census 2011 as against 0.99% as per census 2001. In terms of population, the J&K State stands at 19<sup>th</sup> rank among all the States/UTs of the country.

**b) Sex Ratio**

34.6 The child sex ratio (0 to 6 years) has shown a sharp decline from 941 in 2001 to 859 as per census 2011. The overall sex ratio has also declined from 892 in 2001 to 883 as per census 2011. The major efforts are being done like organizing seminars, camps, awaking the people about the consequences of imbalance in the population, strict enforcement of PC&PNDT Act in the State etc., with the sole objective to boost the sex ratio of the State in the coming years.

**c) Life Expectancy at Birth**

34.7 As per census 2011, the Life Expectancy of males and females at national level stands at 63.95 & 67.08 years, respectively. As far as, the J&K State is concerned, the life expectancy of males & females stands at 66.5 and 69.3 years, respectively; which is more than the national average. Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for the period 2011-15, has launched various health related activities with the main objective of increasing the life expectancy at birth to 67.3 years for male and 69.6 years for female. The average life span has increased over the years in the country as well as in the State which reveals decrease in death rate and improvement in the quality of health services.

**d) Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**

34.8 As per the estimation made by the Registrar General of India, on the basis of

Sample Registration System (SRS- 2011), the crude birth rate of the J&K State is 17.8 which is well below the national average of 21.8. While the crude birth rate dipped by 0.3 points at all India level during 2011 compared to 2010, it recorded decrease of 0.5 points in the State during the reference period. However, when we compare these figures with the neighbouring states like Himachal Pradesh and Punjab whose crude birth rate is 16.5 and 16.2, respectively, our State still requires improvements in its health care system.

**e) Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

34.9 The crude death rate (CDR) of the J&K State is 5.5 which is quite low as compared to national average of 7.1, as per census 2011. While studying the pattern of CDR from 2006-2011, it reveals that the performance of the state is in line with the national level scenario which has dipped by 0.4 points during the period. The CDR of J&K State is far better than states like Himachal Pradesh (6.7), Punjab (6.8) and Haryana (6.5).

**f) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

34.10 The total fertility rate has come down below the replacement level for the first time in the State to 2.0 in 2010 as compared to 2.3 in 2006, which is quite low when compared with the national average which stands at 2.5. The main thrust behind it, is the focused attention of the state government on issues like un-met needs for contraceptives, reduction in the child mortality rate, greater involvement of male in family planning measures, decrease in early marriages etc.

**g) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**

34.11 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to the number of women aged 15-49 years dying due to maternal causes per 1,00,000 live births. The Registrar General of India in its publication “Maternal Mortality in India 2007-2009” published in June 2011 has put Maternal Mortality Ratio (all India level) at 212 as compared to 254 during 2004-2006. Under the category of “Other States”, the said publication depicts the Maternal Mortality Ratio of Gujarat at 148, Haryana at 153, Maharashtra at 104, Punjab at 172, West Bengal at 145 and others at 160. The MMR of the J&K State is well below the All India level and the results corroborate with another similar such study conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**h) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**

34.12 As per SRS 2011, the State’s Infant Mortality Rate was registered at 41 as against the national level figure of 44. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the State is showing a consistent downward trend and is indicative of execution of host of child health related programme and activities undertaken by the department especially under NRHM since 2006. No doubt, the Infant Mortality Rate of the State has declined over the years; it still requires stringent measures to be adopted in order to achieve the goal of Infant Mortality Rate less than 30 in coming years.

**i) Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)**

34.13 Neo-natal survival is a very sensitive indicator of population growth and socio-economic development. At national level, the neo-natal mortality rate was 37 per 1000 live births during 2006 which came down to 33 in 2010. The Neo-natal Mortality Rate of the State remained stagnant at 39 during 2006 to 2008 and further declined to 35 in 2010. Efforts are being made to reduce it further by laying stress on facility/ home based new-born care. However, at national level, Neo-natal Mortality Rate constitutes 69.3% of the total infant deaths while as for the State the figure is as high as 82.1% which is suggestive of the requirement for a more focused effort to target the Neo-natal Mortality.

**❖ Programme/Scheme Interventions & Progress:****a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram” (Maa Tuje Salaam)**

34.14 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched in all govt. hospitals of the state including Associated Hospitals of Medical Colleges and SKIMS Soura, Srinagar, where under free services including free diet and transport, are being provided to the pregnant women and newly born sick infants (0-30 days). In 2012, 84307 pregnant women & 14796 newly born sick infants were benefited under this scheme. During 2013-14(ending October, 2013) 61,956 pregnant women & 15079, newly born sick infants, were provided medical attention under this scheme.

**b) Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS)**

34.15 In order to monitor the complete ante-natal/post natal checkups and immunization of children, a new system called Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been started from the year 2011-12. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India has launched a website <http://nrhm-mcts.nic.in> to make this programme more reachable. All the users of this website are provided a unique user name with which user can login and have access to different modules depending upon the level of the user. A unique ID number is provided to the pregnant women/child for tracking the services, due to them. To make it more effective, training has been imparted to CMOs / BMOs / DPMUs and BPMUs by the experts in this field. Even at block level, training has been imparted to all the field functionaries in which formats and work plans were discussed and orientation was given for filling the formats. Uploading and updating of data is done at the Block level. Districts with poor internet connectivity are being provided VSAT facility viz Leh, Kargil, Poonch, Rajouri etc. During the current year i.e. 2013-14(ending 21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 2013), 481525 pregnant women and 306543 children were registered under the scheme.

**c) Mobile SMS based Process Automation and Performance Monitoring System for ANMs:**

34.16 With a view to facilitate tracking of Mother and Child for their due services and simultaneously keeping check on the working of ASHAs and ANMs, BSNL was approached for furnishing a proposal regarding Mobile SMS based Process Automation and Performance Monitoring System, which has already been a success story in the

States of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka. This technology would enable real time reporting from the field, automated reminder for checkups, reporting of pregnancy outcomes, deaths etc. thereby making the system efficient and responsive to the field needs enabling quick health service delivery. It is being launched in two districts (Jammu and Srinagar) on pilot basis for about 600 ANMs.

**d) Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent girls (10-19 Yrs):**

34.17 A scheme - “**Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent girls (10-19 yrs)**” has been introduced in 10 districts of the State. 100 ANMs / LHVs have also been trained as Block Facilitators in Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent girls. 11.64 lacs Sanitary napkin packs have been distributed to the adolescent girls ending November, 2013.

**e) Referral Transport Service**

34.18 With a view to provide referral transport service to the patients, “**J&K Health Referral Transport Service No-102**” has been launched in the state. The primary objective of this scheme is to devise a system by which the beneficiary in rural as well as in urban areas, during any health emergencies or accidents, could avail easy and timely access to an ambulatory services by dialing a single toll free number. The main focus of this scheme is to cater the maternal and child health related emergencies, thereby, augmenting institutional deliveries and reducing MMR and IMR. All the districts of the state have been covered under this scheme. The existing fleet of approximately 800 Basic Life Support Ambulances operating at various levels is being networked under this scheme. In addition to this, 50 Basic Life Support Ambulances procured under NRHM would be brought in and placed on National Highway after every 30 KMs, in addition to 800 ambulances. Such ambulances are being fitted with GPS devices for which Expression of Interests have been invited.

**f) National AIDS Control Programme**

34.19 National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented in the State through J&K State AIDS Prevention & Control Society (JKSACS) which is fully funded by the World Bank (through National AIDS Control Organization). The prevalent rate of AIDS in the State is 0.01%. With effect from April, 2011 to October, 2013, 82413 clients including 48073 pregnant women & 28540 general clients were tested HIV out of which 338 clients including 331 General Clients and 07 pregnant women, were found HIV Positive.

<b>Table No 2</b>					
<b>Total Clients tested for HIV</b>			<b>Clients found HIV Positive</b>		
General clients	Pregnant women	Total	General clients	Pregnant women	Total
28540	48073	82413	331	07	338

34.20 35 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC) have been extended to all the district headquarters including regional hospitals and other essential sub-district

hospitals of the State. For control of disease among High Risk Groups (HRGs) like Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men having sex with Men (MSM), Intravenous Drug Users (IDU), Migrant Labourers (ML); 13 Targeted Intervention (TI) Projects have been launched throughout the State. 06 new TIs comprising of three ML, one FWS, one IDU and one core composite projects have been approved by Governing Body and will be implemented in the districts of Jammu and Srinagar shortly. With effect from April, 2011 to October, 2013, 45000 units of blood were collected which include 32340 units through 110 voluntary blood donation camps and 12360 units as replacement. “World AIDS Day” is celebrated on 1st December of every year to disseminate the message to control the spread of the disease. JKSACS has developed an innovative state specific IEC strategy like Jingles on Radio and T.V commercials etc. in all regional languages keeping in view, cultural, traditional, regional ethos of the State. JKSACS is among few states publishing a monthly newsletter depicting the activities undertaken for implementation of National AIDS Control Programme. AIDS Awareness and Voluntary Blood Donation related information is being broadcast on 92.7 Big F.M from Jammu and Srinagar stations on regular basis. Special initiative has been taken by JKSACS in the printing of IEC material in book form like “Gurumath Teaching & Prevention of AIDS”, “AIDS aur Islam Ka Tarika e Tahafuz” & “AIDS Aur Islam”, for spreading the message of HIV/AIDS awareness-the religious way. HIV/AIDS Awareness message through SMS for wider publicity are being carried out. All weather stickers have been affixed on buses/trucks of J&K State for wide dissemination of HIV/AIDS awareness messages.

- **Trauma Centers on National Highways**

34.21 In view of the difficult topography and terrain, construction of trauma centres especially on national highways is highly essential in the State. Accordingly with the assistance of GOI, construction of 10 Trauma Centres at Leh, Kargil, Gund, Mirgund Kangan, Qazigund, Anantnag, Ramban, Mahanpur (Kathua), Udhampur and Thathri (Doda) have been setup. GOI has released an amount of Rs. 20.06 Crores against which an expenditure of Rs.13.16 Crores has been incurred ending November, 2013.

**(viii) Family Welfare Programme**

34.22 Family Welfare Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented with cent percent central assistance in the State. The main objective of the Programme is to bring the birth & death rates down through various family welfare planning measures i.e. sterilization (Male/Female) to popularize the spacing methods by using conventional contraceptive devices i.e. Copper T’, oral pills, Nirodh (condoms), and motivate people to adopt small family norms which involve IEC activity through RCH Camps and awareness camps etc. The major initiatives were taken during 2013-14 World Population Fortnight was celebrated w.e.f 11th July to 24th July, 2012 in which Family Health Melas, Special Sterilization Camps, Seminars etc. were organized at the block/district level in the State. 1295 female and 33 male sterilization cases were conducted during this fortnight.

- **Immunization Programme**

34.23 Immunization of children is one of the important interventions to reduce child mortality and morbidity. Immunization programme was launched in 1978 and is continuing till date to protect the children against seven killer diseases i.e. Tuberculosis, Tetanus, Pertusis, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, measles and Heptt B. During the current year ending November, 2013, the Physical Achievements under different components of immunization Scheme are highlighted as under:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Immunization Scheme</b>	<b>Physical Achievements</b>
1	BCG	1.33
2	DPT/Polio	0.82
3	Measles	2.02

**(x) Janani Suraksha Yojana:**

34.24 Janani Suraksha Yojana restarted in the State in 2009 and has started showing good results. Number of mother beneficiaries has increased from 7771 in 2008-09 to 127043 in 2012-13. A total of 5.80 lakhs beneficiaries have been benefited under JSY ending October, 2013.

**16.46 Computerization of Hospital Services:**

34.25 Computerization of Hospital Services under ICT Project is being taken up on pilot basis through NIC in 16 hospitals which include 2 DHs, 4 CHCs and 10 PHCs. Rs.182.00 lacs have been approved by MOH&FW, GoI during the current financial year. Rs.103.00 lacs have been released in favour of NIC for the purpose.

**(C) Flagship Programmes-National Rural Health Mission**

- i) **Financial Progress:** National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was started in the state from 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. MOH&FW, GOI has released Rs.882.17 crores and an amount of Rs 167.43 crores has been provided as state share to the State Health Society ending November, 2013. Out of total availability of Rs.1049.60 Crores, an amount of Rs.987.01 Crores stands utilized. The year-wise release of funds and expenditure incurred is given as under :-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Funds released by GOI</b>	<b>State Share released</b>	<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>Expdt. Incurred</b>
2005-06	-	27.00	-	27.00	1.44
2006-07	25.56	39.47	-	65.03	9.54
2007-08	55.49	135.25	-	190.74	49.11
2008-09	141.63	49.42	12.46	203.51	85.17
2009-10	118.34	80.1	-	198.44	113.55

2010-11	84.89	121.79	61.16	267.84	162.71
2011-12	105.13	194.58	27.16	326.87	190.53
2012-13	131.09	134.01	51.65	316.75	234.17
2013-14 (ending Nov. 2013)	82.58	100.55	15.00	198.13	140.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>882.17</b>	<b>167.43</b>	<b>1049.6</b>	<b>987.01</b>

- ii) **Human Resources:** 4958 additional doctors/ paramedics have been engaged under NRHM, ending November, 2013 which includes 47 specialists, 926 MBBS / ISM doctors and 3985 paramedics. The details are given below:

S. No	Name of Category	Sanctioned	In-Position
1	Specialists	65	47
2	MBBS Doctors	531	472
3	ISM Doctors	471	454
4	Staff Nurse	931	700
5	ANMs	2031	1920
6	Other Paramedics	1502	1365
<b>Total</b>		<b>5531</b>	<b>4958</b>

- iii) **Engagement/Training of ASHAs:** 10779 ASHAs have been selected so far in the state. ASHAs have been trained in different modules for rendering community services. ASHA mentoring groups has been constituted at State / District / Block level for the supportive supervision and mentoring of ASHAs.
- iv) **Community Monitoring Through PRIs:** 6857 Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) headed by the Sarpanches / Panches have been constituted. Joint accounts have been opened by 6821 committees and untied funds have been transferred for utilization on activities related to village. Matter has been taken up with the Advisory Group on Community Action, which is a standing committee, constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI for capacity building of PRIs. The capacity building and community monitoring shall be taken up as and when the approval to the proposal is received. The frame work for devolution of powers to the PRIs has been finalized and concerned HODs have been advised for strict compliance of the same.
- v) **NRHM Sammelans / IEC activities:** During the previous fiscal year, NRHM sammelans were conducted at the district level to generate awareness regarding the programme amongst NGOs, members of the civil society and the field health functionaries' viz. ASHAs, ANMs, and AWWs etc. During the year 2012-13, 310 Block level Sammelans have been conducted in order to sensitize the PRIs and other ground level functionaries. For 2013-14 no funds have been received for this purpose.

vi) **Consolidated Physical Status:** The cumulative physical progress ending November, 2013 under National Rural Health Mission is given as under:

<b>Table No 6: Physical Achievement under NRHM for Year 2013-14 (ending November, 2013)</b>			
<b>S. No</b>	<b>(A) Cumulative Achievements on Key Strategies As on Date</b>		
1	Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKS) Registered		722
2	No. of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees Constituted.		6857
3	No. of Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees for which accounts opened.		6821
4	No. of ASHAs engaged		10779
5	No. of ASHAs trained in Module I/II-IV		9500/9184
6	No. of ASHAs trained in Module V		8630
7	No. of CHC upgraded as FRUs		76
8	No. of PHCs made operationalized as 24x7		198
9	Baby Care Corners Established		274
10	Specialist/Doctors/Paramedics engaged		5381
11	No. of Mobile Medical Units		7
12	No. of Ambulances procured		199
13	No. of Stabilization Units established		75
14	No. of ARSH Clinics Setup		27
15	SNCUs established		13
<b>(B) Activity – wise Achievements during the year 2013-14</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Flagship Programme/major physical component</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievements ending November,2013</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Maternal Health/Infant Death</b>		
1	No. of Maternal Deaths reported in the District.	Nos.	58
2	No. of Maternal Deaths reviewed by district MDR committee of CMO	Nos.	43
3	No. of Infant Deaths reported in the District.	Nos.	1448
4	No. of Infant Deaths reviewed	Nos.	700
<b>B</b>	<b>Deliveries</b>		
1	Total Deliveries	Nos.	120402
2	Institutional Deliveries	Nos.	104445
3	No. of Mother beneficiaries given incentive under JSY	Nos.	84544
4	No. of Institutional Deliveries escorted by ASHAs (cases)	Nos.	65849



<b>Table No 7</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Flagship Programme/major physical component</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievements ending November,2013</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Adolescent Health /IEC/BCC</b>		
1	Rallies/ Debates/Seminars held in Schools/Colleges(Nos.)	Nos.	95
2	No. of VHNDs conducted	Nos.	56320
<b>D</b>	<b>Family Planning</b>		
<b>I</b>	<b>Sterilization</b>		
a)	Male	Nos.	230
b)	Female	Nos.	6369
c)	Male Sterilization Camp	Nos.	0
d)	Female Sterilization Camp	Nos.	1
<b>E</b>	<b>JSSK</b>		
a)	No. of deliveries benefited under JSSK	Nos.	73180
b)	No. of C- Section benefited under JSSK	Nos.	30158
c)	No. of Pregnant women provided diet during hospital stay	Nos.	81702
d)	No. of Sick New Born Treated Under JSSK	Nos.	17784
	<b>No. of PW who used RT services for:</b>		
i)	Home to Health Institutions	Nos.	10742
ii)	Transfer to higher level facility for complications	Nos.	18091
iii)	Drop back home	Nos.	23090
	<b>No. of Sick New Born who used RT services for:</b>		
i)	Home to Health Institutions	Nos.	63
ii)	Transfer to higher level facility for complications	Nos.	2182
iii)	Drop back home	Nos.	1046
<b>F</b>	<b>Immunization</b>		
i)	No. of Children administrated BCG	Nos.	142265
ii)	No. of Children administrated DPT III/ POLIO III	Nos.	100229
iii)	Measles	Nos.	129538

Ø **Flagship Programme:- PMSSY**

34.26 With a view to ensure availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary level healthcare and to augment facilities for good quality medical education, Govt. Medical Colleges Jammu and Srinagar had taken up for up-gradation under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) each at the cost of Rs. 120.00 Crores, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 135.00 Crore. The central share was released directly by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI to the Central Public Works

Department and other agencies.

- i) **GMC Jammu:** CPWD took up construction of 6-stroyed 220-bedded Super Specialty Hospital Block of GMC, Jammu in 2007-08, with the aim of setting up of 15 Super Specialties at GMC Jammu like Neuro-Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology (in new Super Specialty Block) and Gastro-Intestinal Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Surgical Oncology, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, Pulmonary Medicine, Clinical Hematology and Medical Oncology (in existing departments). OPD in respect of 08 Departments started and IPD of Urology, CTVS, Nephrology, and ICU has also been made operational. Against sanctioned staff of 186 doctors and 633 non-gazetted staff including paramedical, 86 doctors and 473 para- medicals have been filled up. Facilities like; Sanitation, security, outsourcing of nursing orderlies, diet & laundry have also been provided. All the vital and life saving equipments including 06 Modular & Integrated OTs have been installed and made functional. It is imperative to mention here that under State share, 200-bedded Additional Children's Block at SMGS Hospital and 50 bedded Additional Emergency Block stand already completed.
- ii) **GMC Srinagar:** CPWD took up construction of 5-stroyed Block (Institute of Traumatology) at Shreen Bagh, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar in 2007-08 with the aim to establish 09 allied Super Specialties. The specialties are Neuro Surgery, Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Urology, Neurology, Cardiology, Gastroenterology and Nephrology. Out of these, Neuro- Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Gastroenterology and Cardiology have been established. Against sanctioned staff of 949 posts of different categories including 104 specialists, 184 doctors and 661 para-medicals, 305 posts have been filled up. Needless to mention that under state share, Nursing College at Shireen Bagh, Srinagar has already been completed.

**(E) Healthcare Funding & Infrastructure Development:**

34.27 The Outlay for the 11th Five Year Plan period of Health & Medical Education Sector was fixed at Rs. 1353.15 crore (increase of 70% over 10th FYP) and the same is likely to be of the order of Rs. 4078.51 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan Period. During the current financial year viz; 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 243.26 Crores has been approved under State sector against which an amount of Rs.132.40 crores stands utilized ending November, 2013.

34.28 Nomenclature of the existing sanctioned Allopathic Dispensaries has been changed into New Type Primary Health Centres and that of Medical Aid Centres as Sub-centres. This arrangement will not only enable the Department to receive more central grants under various components of NRHM but will improve their performance as well. So far, Rs. 127.69 Crore have been provided for construction/ up gradation of various health institutions against which Rs. 48.77 Crore have been spent ending

November, 2013. The department has finalized the framework for selection of executing agencies for execution of various developmental projects/works by the department.

#### **(F) Indian System of Medicines**

34.29 Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine was established in the year 1987 owing to the persistent public demand and popularity among the people throughout the State. This Systems of Medicine provides treatment facilities to the people in recognized systems of medicine viz; Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathy. While as Unani System of Medicine is more liked in Kashmir, Ayurvedic System is more popular in Jammu Division. Homeopathy treatment is in demand in both the divisions of the state.

34.30 The ISM department has been playing a vital role in providing health care services in rural and far-flung areas where allopathic doctors have generally been reluctant to serve. Presently, ISM department is providing treatment to the patients in the State in large numbers. During the year 2013-14, 17.70 lacs OPD patients were treated in ISM. The OPD of this magnitude is by itself, an indicator of the fact that the Indian Systems of Medicines is gaining popularity day by day. OPD block of 50-bedded Unani Hospital at Shalteng, Srinagar has been made functional. GOI has released an amount of Rs. 33.19 crores for establishment of Unani College in Kashmir and Ayurvedic College in Jammu against which Rs. 16.00 crore stands utilized. The construction work of Yoga/Meditation & Panchkarma / Regimental Therapy Block at Ayurvedic Hospital at Jammu, has commenced. Unani / Ayurvedic Centres have been established in Govt. Medical Colleges, Srinagar & Jammu, respectively. Yoga Centres have also been established at both the Medical Colleges. The department treated about 67,406 pilgrims during recently concluded Shri Amar Nath Ji Yatra through traditional system of treatment (AYUSH). A mega AROGYA fair was also organized at Jammu.

34.31 Revitalization of local health traditions, Panchkarma & Regimental Therapies have been given focused attention during the last 2 years and the department intends to ensure these facilities in all the health Institutions of the State. Under conservation and development of Medicinal Plants which is a thrust area in the state, department intends to establish High Tech Nursery at Srinagar & Jammu.

#### **O. Medical Education**

34.32 In the Govt. sector, the state has three medical colleges and two dental colleges besides Sheri-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences. 12 hospitals are associated with Medical College Srinagar and Jammu. In private sector, one Medical and one Dental College are also functioning in the State. The tertiary sector has witnessed huge expansion by way of creation of 4124 posts during 2010. The building Infrastructure has also improved over the years. Sarai for Lalla Ded hospital stands constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 400.70 lacs and inaugurated as well. Rs. 268.68 lacs were provided as additionality for strengthening of G.B. Panth Hospital, Srinagar in order to

improve the neo-natal care services. GMC Srinagar has been authorized to take up the work of construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant to cater to the requirements of both SMHS Hospital as well as upcoming Institute of Traumatology. Sewerage Treatment Plant of Super Specialty Hospital Jammu is now ready to function. Extension of Emergency Block alongwith Advance Yoga Centre has been completed at GMC Jammu besides installation of Mammography unit in Radio Diagnosis Deptt. Un-interrupted power supply to Medical College Hospital, Jammu at an estimated cost of Rs.16.51 lacs stands also completed for better patient care. The number of ventilators in ICU of the said hospital has been increased from 08 to 14. Alternate water supply at the cost Rs. 10.91 lacs has been provided to the Super Specialty Hospital, Jammu.

**(H) Trainings of Doctors/Paramedics.**

34.33 Deputation of officers for attending workshops and training programmes is a regular feature to ensure skill up gradation. Maternal Health, Child Health and Family Planning are special focus areas of the skill development programme of the department. The achievements in this regard are shown below:-

<b>Table No 8</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Training</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievements ending March, 2013</b>	<b>Target 2013-14</b>	<b>Achievements ending November 2013</b>
<b>Maternal Health</b>				
1	Training of Staff Nurses/ ANMs/LHVs/MPHWs in SBA	545	88	56
2	Training of ISM Doctors in SBA	127	20	08
3	Training of Medical Officers in RTI/STI/ARSH	127	---	Not Approved
<b>Child Health</b>				
4	Training of MO & Staff Nurses in SNCU	88	---	Not Approved
5	Training of MOs/SNs in F-IMNCI/NSSK	107(IMNCI+NSSK)	528	458
6	Training of Staff Nurses/ ANMs/LHVs/AWWs in IMNCI/NSSK	803	---	Not Approved
<b>Family Planning</b>				
7	Training in Lap Sterilization.	71	---	Not Approved
8	Training of MO/ SNs/ANM/LHV in IUD	494	560	501
<b>Others</b>				
9	PG Diploma in Health& Hospital Management	43	---	---

**(I) Notable Achievements**

- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been launched by Government of India in May 2013 with the aim to improve the health status of urban population particularly slum dwellers and vulnerable sections. In Phase I, NUHM would cover 06 districts (07 Towns) in the state namely, Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla, Sopore, Jammu, Udhampur and Kathua. In the next Phase (2014-2015), all the remaining district headquarters of the State shall be Covered.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) a “Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services” Programme under National Rural Health Mission initiated by MOH&FW, GOI has been approved for the entire State. An amount of Rs. 1754.63 lacs has been allotted under the programme in which additional 773 posts have been sanctioned on hiring basis for 234 Mobile Health Teams ( 02 teams/Block) In Phase I, District Early Intervention Centres have been approved in 09 districts namely Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Ganderbal, Jammu, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri and Leh.
- The operationalization of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) is a major revolution in providing health care services to far – flung areas by way of concentrating on High Focused Districts of the State. 11 Mobile Medical Units have been procured under NRHM.
- J&K Medical Supplies Corporation has been established.
- 05 CT Scan Machines for District Hospitals Doda, Poonch, Kathua Samba and Sub- District Hospital, Bhaderwah are being procured.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) successfully launched in 02 districts on pilot basis and extended to 10 more districts of the State. Under this Scheme, the health insurance is given to the BPL families with cashless hospitalization up to Rs. 30,000/= per family per annum.
- Nursing Council Act notified to revitalize the nursing education in the state.
- In order to get accreditation of the healthcare facilities and fill the gaps, 11 health institutions have been taken up for NABH accreditation through Quality Council of India New Delhi which is in the various stages of accreditation.
- Intake capacity in existing ANMT schools of the State enhanced from 968 to 2358 seats.
- Intake capacity in existing AMT Schools of GMC Jammu/Srinagar enhanced from 510 to 1020 seats.

**(J) Areas of Concern. NNMR & Sex ratio :****i) Neo-natal mortality**

34.34 The neonatal mortality in the State is an area of concern. In order to address this issue, focused attention is being given on facility / home based newborn care.

Facility based newborn care units are being setup and made functional at different levels.

34.35 The doctors/paramedics/ Nurses posted in SNCUs are being trained in collaboration with the National Neonatology Collaboration Centre Delhi. The training centres in GMC Jammu/ Srinagar are also being strengthened. The programme in Home Based Newborn Care (Module 6&7) has also been rolled out and the state trainers, district resource persons and ASHA facilitators have been trained and ASHAs are also being trained at Block Level shortly. United Nation Operations Project Services (UNOPS) is helping GoI to achieve the target of reducing child mortality in collaboration with Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI) which is being managed by Indian Operations Centre of UNOPS in India to support an existing Indian health programme- the National Rural Health Mission. The initiative was taken by UNOPS in many states like Bihar, MP, Orissa, Rajasthan etc which include imparting trainings and building Sick Newborn Care Units. The State has also recently approached the UNOPS for providing support to strengthen the neonatal care services in the State who has submitted a proposal which will be incorporated in the next year's state PIP.

#### **ii) Decreasing sex ratio**

34.36 Similarly declining Child Sex Ratio in the State is another area of serious concern for the state. As per figures of Census 2011, the child sex ratio of the State is 859 as compared to 914 at the national level. In order to improve the declining Sex Ratio, various measures have been taken. State Supervisory Board, Division / District Advisory Committees have been reconstituted and are regularly meeting. A new website on PC&PNDT ([www.pcpndtjk.in](http://www.pcpndtjk.in)) has been launched for online filling of Form-F by the owners of ultrasound clinics. The words from the mouth of religious preachers are taken as teachings of God. About 366 religious preachers/ leaders were earlier approached in the matter through D.O. letters. Sensitization workshops / rallies / debates in the school are being organized under Jammu & Kashmir Pre-Conception and Prenatal Sex Selection/Determination (PC&PNDT) Act, 2002 to curb the menace of declining sex ratio in the state. Reward amount of Rs. 50,000 has been introduced for the person who informs about Sex determination / selection by any of the ultra sound clinic and amount of Rs. 25,000 for the whistle blower who informs about unregistered ultrasound machine.

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# Education

# 35

35.1 Education is the most important lever for social, economic and political transformation. A well educated and skilled population not only drives economic and social development but also ensures personal growth. The spread of education in society is at the foundation of success in today's globalised world, where the real wealth of a country or state is not in its tangible natural resources but in knowledge. The importance of education as the foundation and building block for achieving national objectives and for building a more inclusive, equitable and sustainable society is well recognized. There is also a constitutional obligation to make available free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 06-14 years.

35.2 At the time of independence, there were very few educational institutions in the state which were largely concentrated in the major towns. The state of affairs, as far as literacy is concerned, was such that the literacy rate of the state was only five per cent at that time. With the concerted efforts of the state government, over the period, the education scenario improved in the state quite substantially. As a consequence of sustained investment in education sector, there has been an exponential growth of the institutional network. The number of educational institutions in public sector reached to 23646 and those in private sector to 5281 in the State. The total enrollment has also increased to 27.98 lakh out of which the enrollment in primary classes is 13.92 lakh, in middle 7.34 lakh, in High / Higher secondary schools, 6.72 lakh.

## **Towards Universal Literacy:**

35.3 Literacy is at the heart of basic education for all, and of all human capabilities. Basic literacy is essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy. Universal literacy also has special significance for those who have been historically deprived of access to education. In fact, education is a lifelong learning perspective not only to enhance reading and writing capabilities, but also to impart a comprehensive set of life skills that enables people to access all development resources.

35.4 With the planned interventions and sustained efforts, considerable progress has been made in the state in the field of literacy. As already stated that at the time of independence the literacy rate of the state was only five per cent. Census 1961 put the literacy rate of the state at 11.03% which increased to 18.58% during 1971 census. In 1981, the literacy rate was recorded at 26.67% and the projection for 1991 was made at 45% as no census was carried out during later period. During the decade 2001-2011, literacy rate increased from 55.50% to 68.74% in the State as against 64.84% to 74.04% at the national level.

35.5 Although, the literacy rate of the state is well short of the rate recorded at the



national level, yet figures reveal that the rate of increase in the literacy in the state is faster than at the national level. During 1961-2011, while the literacy rate in the state increased by 58 points, it recorded increase of 46 points at the national level. Category-wise also, the rate of increase in literacy percentage both among males and females is better in the state than the country.

Census year	J&K			All India			Increase in literacy %age over the preceding census	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	J&K	All India
1961	16.97	4.26	11.03	40.39	15.33	28.3	-	-
1971	26.75	9.28	18.58	45.95	21.97	34.45	7.55	6.15
1981	36.29	15.88	26.67	56.38	29.76	43.57	8.09	9.12
2001	66.6	43	55.5	75.26	53.67	64.84	28.83	21.27
2011	78.26	58.01	68.74	82.14	65.46	74.04	13.24	9.2

35.6 Despite number of limiting factors, the state has been able to make a remarkable progress in the field of education as is evident from the above figures. Although, the outcomes of investment on education are no doubt quite visible, yet the State is committed to achieve universalization of education. A number of steps in this direction have been taken like easy access of schooling by way of opening/up gradation of schools, development of infrastructure, provision of education manpower, establishment of seasonal camps at various Behaks, nutritional support to the children upto elementary level, free text books, scholarships etc.

#### **Gender Gap in Literacy:**

35.7 Gender differential exists both in rural and urban areas, but it is high in rural areas. This can be attributed to a number of factors like Social dogmas, engagement of girl child in agricultural and other domestic activities etc. At the national level, the gender gap in literacy has decreased drastically from 25.06% in 1961 to 21.59% in 2001 and further to 16.68% in 2011. Contrary to this, the gender gap in literacy increased in the state from 12.71% in 1961 to 23.60% in 2001. Accordingly, the Govt, both at National and state level made all out efforts to reduce the gender gap in literacy. A number of steps for accomplishment of the goal of bridging gender gap in literacy were taken-up and these include National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL), Establishment of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalas (KGBVs), Free Text-Books/ Scholarships, Community mobilization, Establishment of Women ITIs and Women wings in the existing ITIs, reservation of half of the seats for females in the Medical Colleges, Focus on adult female illiterates under Saakshar Bharat Mission (SBM) etc. As a result of these measures, the state has been able to break this impasse and put a halt to the ever increasing trajectory of gender gap for the first time during the decade 2001-2011 when the gender gap got reduced to 20.25%. This was possible only due to higher rate of increase in the female literacy viz; by 15.01% as against 11.66% recorded for males during 2001-11.

<b>Table No 2: Gender gap in literacy 1961-2011</b>						
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Census year</b>	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Gender gap in literacy</b>
		<b>Male literacy rate</b>	<b>Increase in literacy %age over the preceding census year</b>	<b>Female literacy rate</b>	<b>Increase in literacy %age over the preceding census year</b>	
1	1961	16.97	-	4.26	-	12.71
2	1971	26.75	9.78	9.28	5.02	17.47
3	1981	36.29	9.54	15.88	6.60	20.41
4	2001	66.60	30.31	43.00	27.12	23.60
5	2011 (Provisional)	78.26	11.66	58.01	15.01	20.25

35.8 The analysis has brought this fact to fore that the efforts put in by the Government through various interventions to reach to the far-flung areas and bring down literacy gap has materialized at ground level yet there is tremendous scope for bringing further improvements with focussed attention.

### **Dropout rate**

35.9 Ever since the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and initiation of host of steps like provision of free text-books, scholarships, various educational facilities at an easy reach etc, the state has been able to reduce the drop-out rate. The dropout rate in the state has declined to 11% in 2012-13. It is hoped that the dropout rate will certainly come down further and that too quite steeply in near future.

### **Public Spending in School Education**

35.10 Recognizing the importance of education, public spending on school education sector increased rapidly during the successive Five Year Plans. The plan outlay earmarked for School Education sector in the state increased from Rs. 1519.60 Crores in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07) to Rs. 2160.37 Crores during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12). The plan allocations thus enhanced by 42% during the said period. The 12<sup>th</sup> FY Plan (2012-17) Outlay for School Education sector has been worked out at Rs. 7514.93 Crores which is about 248% more than 11FYP allocation. While the allocation for School Education Sector was only 8.36% of the total 11th FYP allocations, it constitutes 11.08% of the proposed plan size for the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP period.

### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

35.11 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as India's main programme for Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social gaps in enrollment levels and enhancement of learning levels of all children. The SSA has merged components of the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and the residential school scheme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), that have focus on girls education.

35.12 The SSA is primarily a flagship programme aimed at achieving universalization of elementary education, enrollment of all Out of School Children (OoSC) in Schools by 2012, retention of all OoSC in Upper Primary stage by 2012, thrust on quality education and bridging gender and social category gaps in enrollment, retention and learning besides development of school infrastructure. To achieve the goals of above mentioned interventions, a survey named “TALAASH” to identify OoSC was conducted throughout the state in 2012-13. After collection, compilation and analysis, of data, so collected the OoSC population found is 59061. In the year 2012-13, out of 59061 OoSC, 34168 have been main-streamed into new / nearby schools.

35.13 Significant progress has been made during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under SSA. Upto 2012-13, 1190 seasonal centers for children of nomadic population have been opened in the state covering 29310 children. However, in 2013-14, so far, the no. of seasonal centers were 1214 in which 30077 children (particularly from nomadic population) have been enrolled. Easy access of education has been made available to 27752 habitations of the state by opening 10709 Primary and 6788 Upper Primary Schools. 97 Special residential schools under KGBV for girl students have been opened in economically and educationally backward areas.

35.14 A pilot programme named “Learning enhancement through active Pedagogy (LEAP)” has been launched in all the upper primary schools of the State. Under this programme, learning corners in Science, Mathematics, Social science and languages were established upto 2013-14 in 9673 UPS of the State. In these learning corners, students with the help of their teachers prepare teaching learning materials (TLM) and displays in learning corners which are used during class room transaction, thus enhancing the creative side of the children which is generally ignored. For the year 2012-13 free supply of Text books to 786346 children (including BPL, SC, ST, Boys, Girls etc) in Primary & Upper primary school (through BoSE) has been made.

35.15 In the year 2012-13 to enhance quality education, Induction teacher training was provided to 1565 teachers, in-service teacher training to 30648 teachers and to strengthen BRCs & CRCs, training was provided to 2000 BRCs & CRCs.

#### **Initiatives for Girl Education:**

34.16 For accomplishment of the goal of bridging gender gap in literacy, National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is a focused intervention aimed at enhancing girl education. This intervention provides for development of “Model School” in every cluster with more emphasis on girl enrollment especially dropouts and never enrolled once. It provides need based incentive like stationery, books, sports equipments etc for girls in the identified schools. So for 593 Model Schools have been established under this intervention.

35.17 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is yet another initiative for enhancing girl education. It is a scheme for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for adolescent girls belongs to SC, ST, and OBC community. Under this

intervention, the enrolled girl students are provided with free boarding and lodging facility including the day to day expenses. So far 99 KGBVs have been established.

### **Beti Anmol**

35.18 The State Government rolled out “Beti Anmol” scheme during 2011-12 with a view to arrest post matric dropout rate of girl students belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and enhancing their employment prospects. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 5000/- is to be given as incentive to the girl students of Educationally Backward Blocks, who pass their matriculation examination and get themselves enrolled in the 11th class. The incentive is given in the shape of a bank deposit the amount of which is en-cashable only after the students pass their 12th class examination. Beti Anmol scheme is presently catering to the girl students hailing from 97 educationally backward blocks of the state. The ultimate objective of this new initiative is to encourage the education of the girl students in the State. The Scheme is operative from academic session 2011-12 both for winter and summer zones. 5955 girls students were provided incentive during 2012-13, against the target coverage of 5962 beneficiaries, ending March, 2013.

### **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA)**

35.19 The challenge to ensure education for all requires concerted efforts to strengthen the education system at all levels. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan program set up by the government to bring elementary education to millions of children has been successful to a large extent, and has thus created a need for strengthening secondary education infrastructure across the country. Accordingly, the HRD Ministry, GOI devised a secondary education scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) during 11th FYP at a total cost of Rs. 20,120 crore.

35.20 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is aimed at expanding and improving the standards of secondary education — classes XI to X. The RMSA would also take secondary education to every corner of the country by ensuring a secondary school (up to class X) within a radius of 5km for every neighborhood.

35.21 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is the most recent initiative of Government of India to achieve the goal of universalization of secondary education (USE).

35.22 The vision/Objectives of RMSA are;

- a) The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years.
- b) To provide secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 Kms. for secondary schools and 7-10 Kms. for higher secondary schools.
- c) To remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.
- d) To ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%) and Universal retention by 2020.

**The major achievements registered under RMSA during 2012-13**

Table No 3		(Unit Nos)
S. No	Item	Achievements
1	Middle Schools approved during 2011-12 upgraded to the level of High Schools	275
2	Funds released for construction of upgraded Middle Schools approved during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12	517
3	Funds released for construction of existing High Schools approved under strengthening during 2009-10, 2010-11	54
4	Annual School grant @ 50,000/- per school provided to High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools having secondary sections.	2330
5	Minor repair grant @ Rs 25000/- per school provided to High Schools having their own building.	1600
6	Subject experts @ 2 per subject for 07 subjects per districts trained.	308
7	Subject specific teachers covered under in-service teacher training.	9982
8	Training provided to Head Masters /Principals of Secondary and Senior secondary schools	1551
9	Students covered under local excursion	78615
10	Exposure visit of students outside the state	776
11	Incentive @ Rs 3000/- approved for SC/ST girls and KGBV Passouts.	8982
12	Training of School Management Development Committee (SMDC) members	11862
13	Special Enrolment Drive in Border Districts	10

**Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS)**

35.23 In keeping with the constitutional provisions to raise the level of nutrition of children and enable them to develop in a healthy manner, the Government of India launched the scheme “National Programme of Nutritional Support to Education (NP-NSPE)”, commonly known as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the year 1995. MDMS was expected to enhance enrolment, retention, attendance of children in schools apart from improving their nutritional levels. This was extended to upper primary (classes VI to VIII) children at the national level in 3479 EBBs in 2007 and then universalized at the elementary level in the year 2008. MDMS is primarily managed and implemented by School Management/Village Education Committees.

Table No 4: Progress under MDM Scheme							
S No	Year	Central Assistance (Excl. cost of food grains supplied) (in lakhs)	State Contri. (in lakhs)	Total alloc. (in lakhs)	Total Exp. (in lakhs) (Upto Sept,2013)	Utilization Percentage	Students Benefited (in lakhs)
1.	2011-12	9387.531	2694.57	12082.104	8566.384	70.90	9.22
2.	2012-13	10703.73	2255.51	12959.24	9646.1865	74.43	11.07
3.	2013-14 (Upto Sep)	2393.61	1179.81	3573.42	5812.7	100.00	10.96

35.24 During 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14(till Sep., 2013), 10.96 lakh students have been covered under MDM Scheme. 947 Kitchen-cum-stores were constructed during 2011-12 and funds for construction of 6000 more such Kitchen-cum-stores have been released during the year 2012-13. 1265 schools have been provided with kitchen devices during the current financial year 2012-13. 8058 additional cook-cum-helpers are being engaged thereby raising the total 29536 cook-cum-helpers under the scheme.

35.25 The Government has taken necessary steps to regulate MDM Scheme by putting in place professional manpower on contractual basis under the component MME for monitoring of MDM Scheme and adopting web based system of reporting and IVRS. The MIS would be integrated with Interactive Voice Response System to capture the information on daily basis and monitor the Scheme on real time basis. It will also be used as a mechanism for social audit and this will enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of the MDMS and enhance the overall effectiveness of the Scheme.

35.26 However, a detailed survey of implementation of intended nutritional values including calorific value, protein inclusion, additional nutritional supplements and vitamins, as detailed in the scheme, needs to be carried out to ensure that the nutrition scheme is implemented in both letter and spirit.

### **Saakshar Bharat Mission Programme**

35.27 A new initiative for Adult Literacy has been taken at the national level and 20 districts of J&K, having less than 50% Literacy Rate as per Census 2001, were approved under Saakshar Bharat Mission Programme. This is another major flagship scheme and focuses on the female adult literacy in the age group of 15 years and above across the state excepting erstwhile Jammu/Samba District.

35.28 “J&K Adult Literacy Society” has been registered. State Literacy Mission Authority, Zilla Shiksha Samities in all 20 districts stands constituted. The constitution of Block Lok Shiksha Samities and Panchayat Shiksha Samitis’ are in progress for effective implementation of the programme. These committees are required to achieve a target of increasing literacy rate by 10%. The scheme is anchored with Panchayati Raj Institutions and local self-government bodies and adopts a targeted approach with focus on women. Moreover, it is being monitored at the national level on-line.

35.29 Selection of District level, Block level Co-coordinators are in progress. Identification of adult non-illiterates is also in progress. Out of 3732 Adult Education Centers (AECs), 2005 AECs have been identified at the Panchayat level. The opening of bank accounts at district level is complete in all 20 districts and at block level, it is under progress. Saakshar Bharat is being revamped at the national level and will give special focus on SC/ST/Women and other disadvantaged groups in age group of 15 years and above.

### **Improving Quality of Education:**

35.30 Although the state has made substantial expansion in schooling facilities and

equalization of educational opportunities during the past few decades due to introduction of various new programme interventions like SSA / RMSA and other flagship programmes/ schemes, yet the quality parameters could not be maintained in serving the requirements of the community to the desired extent. To overcome this concern, the state has adopted the norm of 1 km distance for the purpose of establishment of a primary school. As a result, the state has been able to provide primary school within the easy reach of students. Similarly, with regard to the up-gradation of schools, the policy framework has been liberalized. The state is now performing better in the field of education as compared to many other states of the country, despite many constraints. Besides, focus on Teacher Education by incurring the budgetary provisions under SSA/ RMSA and State Sector, exposure visits of teachers to other states has been the latest initiative in getting the teachers acquainted about the strides made by other states in quality education.

**Major Achievement during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 (till date)**

**35.31 Under normal Plan, the following major achievements have been registered during the year 2011-12.**

- Additional Accommodation to 325 High/Higher Secondary schools were taken up for constructed and 94 completed during the year 2011-12
- 144 Multipurpose science labs constructed during the year 2011-12.
- 2213 Girls Students of 11<sup>th</sup> class covered under Beti Anmol scheme during the year 2011-12.
- 22813 schools covered under MDM during the year 2011-12.
- 848 kitchen-cum-stores constructed under MDM Schemes during the year 2011-12.

**35.32 Under normal Plan, the following major achievements have been registered during the year 2012-13.**

- Additional Accommodation to 242 High/Higher Secondary schools were taken up for constructed and 111 completed during the year 2012-13
- 171 Toilet Blocks constructed at various High / Higher Secondary Schools during the year 2012-13.
- 5955 Girls Students of 11<sup>th</sup> class covered under Beti Anmol scheme during the year 2012-13.
- 22774 schools covered under MDM during the year 2012-13.
- 1354 kitchen-cum-stores constructed under MDM Schemes during the year 2012-13.
- 656 Schools procured Kitchen Devices during the year 2012-13

**35.33 Achievements Made during 2013-14(ending 11/2013)**

- ❖ Outlay 2013-14 Revenue Component is **Rs 74.43** crores.

- ❖ Outlay 2013-14 Capital Component is **Rs 21.52** crores
- ❖ No. of ongoing scheme are **221**.
- ❖ Estimated cost for ongoing schemes **100.26** crores.
- ❖ Cumulative Expenditure for ongoing works ending 03/2013 is **Rs.48.02** Crores.
- ❖ Balance cost for ongoing works is **Rs.52.24** Crores.
- ❖ Outlay 2013-14 for ongoing works is **Rs 17.53** crores.
- ❖ Expenditure made for ongoing works is **Rs 91.85** lacs.
- ❖ Outlay for Beti Anmol Scheme is **Rs 137.00** lacs
- ❖ No. of Girls students to be covered **2740**.
- ❖ Targeted Scheme for completion **44**.
- ❖ No. of schools covered under MDM are **22754**.
- ❖ No. of students covered under MDM are **1106209**.
- ❖ **1026** Masters promoted as Headmasters.
- ❖ **4746** Evs/Converted ReTs Regularized
- ❖ **4549** Teacher promoted as Masters
- ❖ **26** Teachers appointed as General Line Teachers through SSRB (Handicapped Category).
- ❖ **74** Senior Asstts. Promoted as Head Asstts.
- ❖ **109** Junior Asstts. Promoted as Senior Asstts.
- ❖ **20** Lib Assistants Promoted as Junior Assistants.
- ❖ **206** Class-IV promoted as Lab Asstts. / Junior Asstts.

### Higher Education

35.34 Higher education is critical for developing a modern economy. It equips young people with skills relevant for the labour market and the opportunity for social mobility. It prepares all to be responsible citizens who value a democratic and pluralistic society. Thus, the nation creates an intellectual repository of human capital to meet the country's needs and shapes its future. The Department of Higher Education is charged with the responsibility to monitor and regulate the dissemination of Higher Education above 10+2 level in the state by extending education facilities by opening of the Colleges and Universities.

35.35 The access to Higher Education is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment ratio. The Gross Enrolment ratio for the state of J&K was 10.36% in 2007-08 which has increased to 18.2% (provisional) in 2011-12 which is higher than the national GER of 15%. The enrolment has accordingly increased from 77,000 in 2004-05 to 1,35,264 in 2012-13. The overall enrollment in the Higher Education Sector including Universities,



Private Institutions and Agriculture/ Medical Institutions has increased approximately to 2,77,000 in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The enrolment in Higher education for the academic year 2013-14 is 179398, which includes Govt. Degree Colleges 136163, B.Ed. Collges 26080 and Universities (Kashmir University, Jammu University, Baba Gulam Shah Badshah University & Islamic University of Science and Technology, Pulwama) 17146. The Govt. of India, MHRD has set GER target of 22% at the national level to be achieved by 2020. The State is also aiming at achieving this GER target of 22% by the end of 2020. However, it requires a matching expansion in capacity of educational institutional viz-a-viz the strategy centered on enhancing the intake capacity of educational institutions. For every two lakh population in the age group of 18-23 an additional university is required to be established and for every one lakh population in the age group of 18-23, 10 Colleges are required to be established. Based on these projections there is still scope for establishment of more universities and Colleges in the state.

35.36 To reduce the disparities based on gender, caste and region and to provide equal opportunities of higher education to the age group of 18-23 is major challenge to be overcome. The GER in urban areas is higher compared to rural and backward areas and same is the case with male/ female disparities in the enrolment rate. The GOI has identified 374 districts as educationally backward out of which 11 districts are in the J&K State. All these districts are being covered with one College each with 50% state contribution. To bridge the gap between the male and female enrolment, it will be endeavored to provide one Women College in all the districts which are at present without a Women College.

#### **Establishment of New Degree Colleges**

35.37 22 Degree Colleges were already established in 2007-08 which include 14 Degree Colleges under PMRP Phase-I and 08 Degree Colleges under State Plan. In addition to this, 23 Degree Colleges were sanctioned/ made functional during 2010-11 & 2011-12 which includes 11 Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts. A total of 45 Degree Colleges out of total of 95 Degree Colleges stand established in the State during the 11th Five Year Plan which signifies the importance attached to higher education by the State. It is imperative to mention that 1129 posts of Assistant Professors have been created for various Government Degree Colleges of the State.

35.38 To promote fundamental research in frontier disciplines of the mathematical and physical sciences, J&K Institute of Mathematical Sciences (JK-IMS) has been established/ made functional in the State at Srinagar with a sub-office at Jammu.

35.39 Colleges mostly in rural areas have been provided transport facilities by purchase of 50 buses during the last three financial years. Under Special Plan Assistance, an amount of Rs 39.98 crore stand utilized for creation/ up-gradation of infrastructure in all the Government Degree Colleges of the State. All the existing degree colleges were covered under the scheme by way of providing basic facilities viz. canteens, common girls rooms, additional classrooms, up-gradation of laboratories,

scientific equipments, books, buses, etc.

35.40 In view of introduction of the new centrally sponsored scheme- Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in the Country by the Ministry of Human Resources Development/ UGC, the Higher Education Department has already conveyed its willingness to the MHRD for participation in the scheme. Being an umbrella scheme, RUSA shall subsume the other existing schemes in the Higher Education Sector. The scheme would be spread over the two plan periods (XII and XIII), and would be an over arching scheme for funding the State Universities and Colleges in order to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence.

#### **Infrastructure Development:**

35.41 Under Prime Minister's Re-construction Plan (PMRP) Phase-I, the construction work of all the 14 College buildings has been completed and the construction work of all the ten degree colleges sanctioned under phase 2<sup>nd</sup> of the scheme stand taken up.

#### **NAAC Accreditation & ICT initiatives:**

35.42 Two Women Degree Colleges one each at Parade, Jammu and Gandhi Nagar, Jammu for the first time have been assigned "A" Grade Accreditation by NAAC after inspection from the Peer Team. 53 Degree Colleges were covered under ICT Mission and provided Broadband facilities through BSNL in the first phase. EDUSAT facilities under auspices of ISRO have also been provided in two hubs, one each at Govt. Women Degree College, Gandhi Nagar and Govt. Women Degree College, M.A. Road, Srinagar and these Colleges are connected to nearly 53 Govt. Degree Colleges through Satellite inter active terminals for transmitting quality study material to them.

#### **Universities**

35.43 Two Central Universities were approved and established during the Eleventh Plan. The land measuring 3321 Kanals stand transferred to Higher Education Deptt. for establishment of Central University of Kashmir at Ganderbal. An amount of Rs 20.50 Crore stand already released to Dy. Commissioner, Ganderbal for acquisition of the land. The university has already been made functional in the makeshift accommodation. Similarly the forest land measuring 3000 Kanals stand already transferred to the Higher Education Deptt. for establishment of Central University of Jammu. An amount of Rs 16.21 Crore stand already provided to the Forest Deptt. An amount of Rs 452.03 lacs have been released for acquisition of the private/ evacuee land measuring 626 Kanals and 05 Marlas. Besides, an amount of Rs 625.57 lacs stand released to the Forest Department for transfer of the State land (deemed forest land) measuring 1254 Kanals-14 Marlas to the Higher Education Department for establishment of the university. The central university has already been made functional in the makeshift accommodation. An amount of Rs 117.00 Crore has been sanctioned for infrastructure development of seven campuses by UGC during the last financial year at Bhaderwah, Udhampur, Reasi, Kathua, Ramnagar, Poonch and Kishtwar. Rs. 85.00 Crore were sanctioned by UGC for infrastructure development of off-site

campuses of Kashmir University during the current financial year at South Campus Anantnag, North Campus Delina Baramulla, Kargil Campus Leh campus and Kupwara Campus.

35.44 New job oriented courses stand introduced by the University of Kashmir in Food Technology, Bio-Resources, Physical Education, Pharmaceutical Science, Geo-Informatics, Tourism Administration and Instrumentation Technology. Out of three private Universities, Mata Vaishno Devi University and BGSB University have obtained the status 12(b) of UGC and is as such qualified for UGC grants. The Islamic University of Science & Technology is in the process of getting covered under 12 (b) of the UGC.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**35.45 Technical Education Department** comprises of Polytechnic Sector, offering 3 year diploma after 10+ in various Engineering & Non-Engineering Courses approved by AICTE, New Delhi.

#### Polytechnics at a Glance

<b>Total Polytechnics (including 3 women Polytechnics)</b>	<b>32</b>
Government Polytechnics (06 old+ New 18)	24
Private Polytechnics	08
<b>Total Intake Capacity</b>	<b>6760</b>
Government	4385
Private	2375
Women exclusive	480
<b>Total Number of courses offered</b>	<b>23</b>

**35.46 ITI Sector**, offering 2year/1 year/6 months craftsman training in different Engineering & Non-Engineering trades approved by NCVT, New Delhi and SCVT, J&K.

#### ITIs at a Glance

<b>Total No. of Industrial Training Institutes</b>	<b>59</b>
Government ITIs	53
Private ITIs	06
Women ITIs	11
Women Wings in ITIs	17
Designated Trades	70
Trade Units	642
Total intake capacity	<b>15763</b>

#### Skill Development Mission (SDM)

35.47 **Sanction** of Skill Development Policy for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with sector-wise/year-wise targets along with key elements of the state policy besides broad parameters for business plan stands **accorded** after obtaining approval from the **State Cabinet vide Decision** No. 176/07/2012 dated; 27-09-2012 notified vide Govt. Order No. 160-Tech.Edu of 2012 dated 03-10-2012.

35.48 The J&K Skill Development **business plan** approved by the State Govt. for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan envisages year wise target for various sectors. Around **9.12 lac** target are to be achieved by various Departments viz, Technical Education, Industries & Commerce, Horticulture, Tourism, Information & Technology, Health, Animal & Sheep Husbandry, UDDAN and Himayat of which **2.78 lac** is meant for Technical Education Department during 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan. For Technical Education Department, **84,566** target (**39753 & 44813**) has been fixed for 2012-13 and 2013-14 of which **24626** has been achieved in 2012-13 and **31091**, achieved during 2013-14 (ending November 2013).

#### 35.49 Skill Development Initiative (SDI)

- **Out of target of 16000 youths, 12233 youths** (including **2167** under training candidates) have been trained till date.
- **6000 youths** to be sent to the VTPs outside the state while remaining 2000 youth to be trained within the state through identified VTPs including Govt. ITI's and Polytechnics.
- Total Project outlay **Rs 23.08 crores**. GOI released **Rs 10.20 crore** of which **Rs 6.98 crore** has been incurred as on date leaving balance of **Rs 3.22 crore**.

### POLYTECHNIC SECTOR

#### 35.50 Establishment of 18 New Polytechnics

- **18 New Polytechnics** established in the uncovered districts viz, Anantnag, Baramulla, Bandipora, Budgam, Ganderbal, Jammu, Leh, Kathua, Kupwara, Kishtwar, Kargil, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Samba, Shopian, Udhampur and Ramban under Centrally Sponsored Scheme “**Sub-Mission Polytechnics-under Coordinated Skilled Development Initiative**”.
- An amount of **Rs 12.30 crore** each (**Rs 8.00 crore** has been approved for Civil Works & **Rs 4.30 crore** for Equipment, Books, Furniture, LRs etc).
- Polytechnic of district Rajouri and Pulwama established within the Campus of BGSBU, Rajouri and IUST, Awantipora.
- **396 posts** have been created for these 18 Polytechnics
- **16 Polytechnics** started functioning in Temporary Campuses.
- Principal, H.O.D & some Ministerial Staff placed in all polytechnics on adhoc promotion from internal resources.
- **51 posts** of lecturers and foremen selected by PSC and posted at various polytechnics across the state.
- Unfilled posts of Lecturers/Demonstrators filled through academic arrangement.
- Classes started w.e.f **20-08-2012** in all polytechnics.
- Two out of three approved Courses started from current academic session.

- **1560 students** were admitted in 18 polytechnics through BOPEE against total of **2160 seats** in 2013.
- **Rs. 135.48 Crore** released by MHRD, GOI till date out of total **Rs 221.40 Crore**.

**COURSES SANCTIONED/ INTRODUCED IN 18 POLYTECHNICS**

<b>Table No 5</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Courses Sanctioned</b>	<b>Courses Introduced</b>
1.	Anantnag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electronics &amp; Comm. Engg</li> <li>• Computer Engg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Computer Engg.</li> </ul>
2.	Kulgam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Medical Lab Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> </ul>
3.	Shopan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Electronics &amp; Comm. Engg</li> <li>• Instrumentation &amp; Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronics &amp; Comm. Engg</li> <li>• Instrumentation &amp; Control</li> </ul>
4.	Kupwara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>• Automobile Engg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>• Automobile Engg.</li> </ul>
5.	Budgam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>• Automobile Engg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
6.	Ganderbal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Office Management &amp; Computer App.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
7.	Bandipora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>• Travel Tourism &amp; Hotel Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> <li>• Travel Tourism &amp; Hotel Management</li> </ul>
8.	Baramulla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Architectural Asstt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Architectural Asstt.</li> </ul>
9.	Pulwama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Food Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Food Technology</li> </ul>
10.	Ramban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Electronics &amp; Comm. Engg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical Engg.</li> <li>• Electronics &amp; Comm. Engg.</li> </ul>
11.	Doda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Mechanical Engg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Engg.</li> <li>• Office Management &amp;</li> </ul>

		• Office Management & Computer App.	Computer App.
12.	Kishtwar	• Civil Engg. • Electrical Engg. • Medical Lab Technology	• Civil Engg. • Electrical Engg.
13.	Udhampur	• Civil Engg. • Automobile Engg. • Architectural Asstt.	• Civil Engg. • Automobile Engg.
14.	Samba	• Civil Engg. • Mechanical Engg. • Automobile Engg.	• Civil Engg. • Automobile Engg.
15.	Kathua	• Mechanical Engg. • Instrumentation & Control • Textile Technology	• Mechanical Engg. • Instrumentation & Control
16.	Reasi	• Electrical Engg. • Mechanical Engg. • Computer Engg.	• Electrical Engg. • Computer Engg.
17.	Poonch	• Civil Engg. • Electrical Engg. • Electronics & Comm. Engg.	• Electrical Engg. • Electronics & Comm. Engg.
18.	Rajouri	• Civil Engg. • Electrical Engg. • Mechanical Engg.	• Civil Engg. • Electrical Engg. • Mechanical Engg.

### 35.51 UP-GRADATION OF POLYTECHNICS

- **6 Existing Polytechnic** viz, Govt. Polytechnic Jammu, Govt. women Polytechnic Jammu, Kashmir Govt. Polytechnic Srinagar, Govt. women Polytechnic Srinagar, Govt. Polytechnic Leh and Govt. Polytechnic Kargil have been taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “**UP-GRADATION OF POLYTECHNICS**”
- Project Proposals of all Polytechnics approved by NITTTR, Chandigarh & MHRD, New Delhi.
- The approved project cost (GIA) is Rs 1036.00 lacs. **Rs 670.00 lacs** released by GOI against which **Rs 374.47 lacs** have been spent till date.

### 35.52 Women Hostels

- 6 existing polytechnics have been covered under the scheme
- **Rs 1.00 crore** sanctioned for each Polytechnic
- Construction of 2 women’s hostel of Jammu polytechnics has been allotted to Housing Board J&K. Both are near completion.

- **2 hostels** for Srinagar Polytechnics are being constructed by the construction wing of DTE, are complete.
- Leh Polytechnic Hostel & Kargil Polytechnic Hostel have been **completed**.
- Against the project cost of **Rs 600.00 lacs**, GOI released **Rs 480.00 lacs** of which **Rs 410.00 lacs** have been spent till date.

### 35.53 Solar Power Plants

- Ministry of Renewable Energy, GOI sanctioned **03 solar power plants of 100 KW each** for Government Polytechnic, Bikram chowk, Jammu, Kashmir Government Polytechnic, Srinagar and Government Women Polytechnic, Srinagar at the cost of **Rs. 8.06 crores**. The Solar Power Plants have been installed and commissioned.

## ITI SECTOR

### 35.54 Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan Phase –I

- Establishment of 09 Women ITIs & 12 Women Wings in existing ITIs have been taken up under PMRP Phase-I.
- **Rs 1344.86 lacs & Rs 327.99 lacs** respectively released for establishment of 09 Women ITIs & 12 Women Wings in existing ITIs of which **Rs 1344.86 lacs & 313.03 lacs** have been spent till date.
- Almost all the projects have **been completed** except women wing ITI Srinagar which is under construction.

### 35.55 Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan Phase –II

- Establishment of **05 New ITIs** one each at Hajan, Gurez, Nowshera, Bani & Banihal taken up under PMRP Phase-II.
- Funds amounting to **Rs. 11.00 crore** released to the executing agencies for construction of 4 ITIs.
- Construction work has been started at ITI Hajin, Nowshera, Bani, Banihal & Gurez.
- All **05 ITI's** at Hajan, Bani, Banihal, Nowshera & Gurez made functional in rented buildings.
- 25 trade units introduced with an intake capacity of 540 trainees.
- **80 posts** for these 05 ITIs have been created.

### 35.56 Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

- The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the selected existing ITIs into "Centers of Excellence (CoE)" for producing multi skilled workforce of world standard.

- **10 ITIs** have been covered under the scheme.
- **3 ITIs** upgraded as Centers of Excellence.
- The project cost is **Rs 2150.00 lacs**. **Rs 1756.33 lacs** released out of which **Rs 1484.26 lacs** has been spent till date.
- 5 ITI's viz Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu and Srinagar taken under phase-I by SICOP, J&K have almost been completed and remaining five viz, ITI Rajouri, Hiranagar, RS Pura, Kihstwar and Kupwara taken up under phase-II by PWD (R&B) have almost been completed.
- ITI Jammu & Srinagar being upgraded as CoEs in Automobile Sector.
- ITI Anantnag being upgraded as CoE in Electrical sector.
- ITI Srinagar entered into an MoU with Maruti Suzuki for effective industry interaction.
- **7 ITI's** at Baramulla, Doda, Kishtwar, Rajouri, R.S.Pora, Hiranagar & Kupwara taken for Up-gradation.
- **18 new trades** units introduced and **28 trades** upgraded so far in project ITI's increasing the intake capacity by 1082 seats.

#### **PUBLIC RIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) Scheme**

35.57 34 No. of ITIs Covered Under the Scheme from 2007-08 to 20011-12 are detailed as under;

Phase-I	Udhampur	Samba	Kathua	Budgam	Pulwama	Ganderbal	
Phase-II	Reasi	Bandipora	Kulgam	Chari-e-Sharief	Sopore		
Phase-III	Poonch	Sunderbani	Mendhar	Leh			
Phase-IV	Tral	Shopian	Pattan	Uri	Handwara	Ramban	Bhaddu Billawar
Phase-V	Bhaderwah	Kangan	Pampore	Rohama	lalpora	Kargil	
	Dharmari	Gool	Bhaleasa	Basholi	Kalakote	Surankote	

- Total Project Cost = Rs. 85.00 Cr
- Funds Released = Rs. 85.00 Cr
- Seed Money = Rs. 20.79 Cr
- Expenditure Till date = Rs. 22.63 Cr
- Total Expenditure (Seed Money + Expenditure) = Rs. 43.42 Cr
- Revenue Earned = Rs. 00.78 Cr
- Interest Generated = Rs. 10.39 Cr

#### **35.58 Solar power plants**

- The Ministry of New & renewable Energy, Govt. of India sanctioned installation of Solar Power Plants of aggregate Capacity of **1313.76 kwp** in 19 Govt. ITIs at a



total cost of **Rs. 32.18 crore** (with Central Assistance of **Rs. 28.96 crore** and **Rs. 3.21 crore** as State Share).

### **35.59 Introduction of Hospitality related courses**

- The Ministry of Tourism, HRD sanctioned the scheme for introduction in ITIs at Srinagar, Jammu, Anantnag, Baramulla, Kishtwar & Udhampur
- Technical Guidance for the implementation of the Project by Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Srinagar.
- An amount of **Rs 80 lakh per ITI** has been released by MoT, GOI for 4 projects it is viz. ITI Srinagar, Jammu, Baramulla & Udhampur. **Rs 8.40 lac** for ITI Kishtwar & **Rs 10 lacs** for ITI Anantnag.

## **YOUTH SERVICES & SPORTS**

### **35.60 Construction of New Campus for college of Physical Education Gadoora, Ganderbal**

- **300 Kanals** of land acquired for construction of New buildings of Govt. Physical Education College at Gadoora, Ganderbal with the estimated cost of **Rs 30.39 crore** of which **Rs. 13.50 crores** have been advanced to Jammu & Kashmir Project Construction Corporation. **Rs 10.25 crore** have been spent on construction of **Administrative Block, 200 bedded Boys Hostel** and **50 bedded Girls Hostel**. This will provide an opportunity to the educated youth for obtaining Bachelor and Master degree in Physical Education for which the educated youth had otherwise to go outside the State. The construction of Administrative Block, Boys Hostel building, Girls hostel building and toilet block is under progress.

### **35.61 Construction of Rifle Range/ Open Playfield at Nagrota Jammu**

- Construction of Rifle Range/Open Play field at Nagrota, Jammu has been allotted to JKPCCLtd at an estimated cost of **Rs 6.49 crore**. **Rs.2.10 crores** have been advanced to the executing agency till date. Indoor Shooting Hall completed in all respect including toilet block, Outdoor Shooting range: Two numbers Machine Houses (Lower & upper) completed in all respect, shooters path & waiting area completed. Pavilion cum spectator stand: sitting steps for 800 spectators (approximately) completed over 5 Nos Rooms for caretakers, stores & Retiring rooms for players with attached toilets completed. Cremation and waiting sheds have been shifted including its dismantling, re-fabrication, Erection & Roofing including civil works of foundations and platform completed in all respects.

### **Multi-facility Sports Complex Gindun at Rajbagh, Srinagar**

- Construction of Multi-facility sports complex Gindun at Raj Bagh Srinagar has been taken up at an estimated cost of **Rs 18.91 crore** of which **Rs 7.05 crore**

**stand utilized. Tennis courts completed alongwith fencing, library-cum-Restaurant.**

### **35.62 SPORTS COUNCIL**

- The following mega projects have been taken-up by the J&K State Sports Council in the State for promotion of sports/games in the state by providing modern type of infrastructure facilities:-

### **35.63 Laying of artificial turf for Football at TRC, Srinagar**

- The laying of synthetic turf for football at TRC ground, Srinagar has been taken-up at the cost of **Rs 450.00 lacs**. The base for laying of turf has been constructed and turf will be laid shortly.

### **35.64 Sher-i-Kashmir Indoor Sports Complex, Srinagar**

- The Sher-i-Kashmir Indoor Sports Complex, Srinagar was badly damaged due to occupation of the stadium by security forces during militancy period. The Indoor Sports Complex is to make the Indoor Complex properly functional & update the same on modern lines, renovation of the Complex has been taken-up at the cost of **Rs 5.00 crores** and civil works have been completed. **Central heating system/electrification/change rooms shall be taken-up shortly.**

### **35.65 Sports Stadium, Anantnag**

- The Sports Stadium at district head-quarters has also been taken-up for development. The existing structure has been dismantled and a new pavilion block comprising of two games halls, change rooms & toilets have been taken-up at a cost of **Rs 125.00 lacs**. The work is in progress.

### **35.66 Synthetic Basketball Court at Sher-i-Kashmir Indoor Sports Complex, Srinagar**

- The Synthetic Basketball Court at Sher-i-Kashmir Indoor Sports Complex, Srinagar constructed a couple of years back, which was incomplete & non-functional. The court has been developed on modern lines by way of providing modular interlocking synthetic flooring at the cost of **Rs 25.50 lacs** & court is under use at present.

### **34.67 Construction of pavilion block at Sports Stadium, Tulbul, Sopore**

- The Sports Stadium at Tulbul has been taken-up for development by way of providing double storied pavilion block at the cost of **Rs 238.00 lacs**. The block comprises of four Indoor games halls besides change room & toilet block.

### **35.68 Construction of Indoor Stadium at M.A. Stadium, Jammu**

- There is no proper Indoor Stadium facility for Indoor games at Jammu. The Indoor activities at M.A. Stadium, Jammu are being run in a hall vacated by Agro Industries. To overcome the problem a new Indoor Sports Stadium at

M.A. Stadium in Jammu has been taken-up at cost of Rs 7.00 crores under Govt. of India Scheme (USIS). The work is in progress.

### **35.69 Construction of pavilion at Kabaddi Court, Jammu**

- The pavilion work of Kabaddi Court at M.A. Stadium, Jammu has been taken-up at the cost of **Rs 40.00 lacs** and work is in progress.

### **35.70 Renovation of Swimming Pool, Jammu**

- The Swimming Pool at M.A. Stadium, Jammu has remained non-functional for last couple of years due to defects as a result of which the activity has suffered a lot. To over-come this problem renovation of Swimming Pool has been allotted at the cost of **Rs 177.89 lacs** & work is in progress.

### **35.71 Skating Rink, Jammu**

- The existing Skating Rink at M.A. Stadium, Jammu was not of standard specifications. Accordingly a new Skating Rink has been reconstructed at the cost of **Rs 66.00 lacs**.

### **35.72 Construction of Indoor halls**

- The Construction of Indoor halls at Bana Singh Stadium, R.S. Pura, Jammu, Sports Stadium Udampur, Sports Stadium Akhnoor, Jammu Sungri & Dharmari have been taken-up at the cost of **Rs 6.00 crore (Rs 1.00 crore each)**.

### **35.73 Construction of pavilion at K.K. Hakhu Hockey Stadium, Jammu**

- The turf for hockey was laid at K.K. Hakhu Stadium, Jammu in 1996 but the stadium was without pavilion facility. The construction of pavilion at the stadium has also been taken-up at the cost of Rs, **130.62 lacs**.

### **35.74 Construction of Indoor Stadium at Baramulla**

- An Indoor Sports Complex under Govt. of India Scheme (NSDF) has been taken-up for construction at Baramulla at the cost of **Rs 18.00 crores**. The work of phase first is in progress at the cost of **Rs 6.00 crores**.

### **35.75 Sports Stadium Handwara.**

- The construction of Sports Stadium at Handwara at the allotted land of **72 kanals** has been completed and work on Indoor Stadium has been taken-up.

### **35.76 Multi Sports Complex Gindun, Rajbagh, Srinagar.**

- The Multi Sports Complex Gindun Rajbagh, Srinagar, has been taken over by the J&K State Sports Council & Coaching in the field of Basketball and Lawn Tennis is being imported to the youth of the area in the centre. Besides an Olympic sized Swimming Pool is being constructed at the cost of **Rs 11.50 crores**. The work has been put to tenders.

**35.77 Indoor Mini Stadium at Pologround Srinagar.**

- Construction of small hall at pologround, Srinagar, has been taken-up at the cost of **Rs 2.00 crores.**

**35.78 Sports Activities**

- **Coaching facilities** in different sports disciplines to student & non-student youth have been provided to **50,000 budding youth** upto ending November, 2013 at various district headquarters viz, Srinagar, Budgam, Pulwama, anantnag, Baramulla, jammu, Udhampur, Kathua, Poonch and Rajouri.
- Residential **coaching camps** in Boxing, Handball, fencing, Football, Hockey, Athletic, Volleyball, Carrom, Badminton, Cycle Polo, Cycling, Gymnastic, Judo, Kabadi, Sports Climbing, Table Tennis, Thang-Ta, Wrestling, wushu, Baseball, Rugby & Rifle shooting were held in capital cities for preparation of state teams for participation in Zonal/National level competitions upto ending November, 2013.
- **Special coaching campus for U-16 boys** for Rural Youth were organized at Baramulla, Bandipora, Anantnag & Leh in the disciplines of Football, Volleyball, Cricket, Handball, Athletic, Kabadi, Netball, Fencing Thang Ta, Weightlifting & Hockey.
- State teams in various sports disciplines represented J&K in **National/Zonal level competitions** and earned **28 Gold, 17 Silver and 34 Bronze** medals upto ending November 2013.
- **12 State Subjects of J&K** represented Country in **International Competitions** upto ending November, 2013.
- District and State level Competitions were organized by recognized State Sports Associations which registered about **50,000 participation of youth.**
- **12 sportspersons** having National level sports participations/achievements got seats in various professional courses under Sports Quota.
- Following National/Zonal level Competitions were hosted in J&K by the recognized State Sports Association of Sports council & others upto ending November, 2013.
- 20<sup>th</sup> Veteran **National Table Tennis Championship** held at Srinagar from **16-20<sup>th</sup> April.**
- 4<sup>th</sup> National **Vovinam Championship** held at Srinagar from **18-20<sup>th</sup> May 2013.**
- North Zone **Carrom Championship** held at Srinagar from **14-16<sup>th</sup> June 2013.**
- North Zone **Baseball Championship** held at Srinagar from **1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2013.**

- **Senior National Rugby 7's Championship** held at Srinagar from **23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2013**.
- **North Zone Inter State Badminton Championship** held at Jammu from **1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013**.
- **North Zone Boxing Championship** held at Srinagar from **11-13<sup>th</sup> October 2013**.

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# Housing & Urban Development

# 36

36.1 In the federal structure of the Indian Polity, the matters pertaining to the Housing and Urban Development have been assigned by the constitution of India to State Govts. The Constitution (74th amendment) has further delegated many of these functions to Urban Local bodies. In pursuance of Govt. of India announcement of a vision of slum free India and provision of central support to states that are willing to assign property rights to slum-dwellers under new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana. The housing problem of houseless is being addressed in a big way by Govt. of India as well as States.

36.2 Quality and affordable housing is the key element of a strong and secure economy. A comprehensive housing plan is very important for well being of society.

36.3 Housing is the basic need of every individual. Housing also measures the economic and social 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 and shelter to houseless.

## **Vision-Mission, Objectives and Functions**

### **Vision:**

36.4 To facilitate creation of economically vibrant, inclusive, efficient, equitable and sustainable urban habitats and to create a civic sensitive growth of towns and cities free from slums, which provides means of productive employment, dignified and a decent quality of life to all its inhabitants.

### **Mission:**

- i. To help promote cities as engines of economic growth through improvement in the quality of urban life by facilitating creation of quality urban infrastructure, with assured service levels and efficient governance, in coordination and cooperation with other departments and executing agencies of the State Government.
- ii. The creation of a slum free State, by the up-gradation, redevelopment and relocation of all existing slums so as to provide basic civic amenities, shelter, property titling and a decent quality of life to all slum dwellers; and the realignment of policies, planning and institutional structures for urban development, land use and town planning to meet this goal.
- iii. To accelerate the rate of poverty reduction by the convergence of different programmes and services relating to skill development, creation of livelihoods,

social security, social service and to do so in a transparent, participative and citizen centric manner.

**Objectives:**

**Housing Sector:**

- i. Implementation of the various centrally sponsored and Plan Schemes for creation of more housing stocks, up-gradation of existing infrastructure facilities; and
- ii. Development of low cost building techniques.

**Urban Development:**

- i. Creation of basic urban infrastructure relating to sanitation, sewerage & drainage, urban transport and urban governance.
- ii. Implementation of urban sector reforms, implementation of different schemes under JnNURM and capacity building of key stake holders including elected representatives for efficient urban management.
- iii. Implementation of J&K Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 2010.

**Poverty Alleviation**

34.21 Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SJSRY/NULM.

**Dal Development**

- e) Conservation/Management of Dal & Rehabilitation of Dal Dwellers.
- f) Preparation of Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, Adoption of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 by the State.
- g) Sharing information with the public through RTI and website ([www.jkhudd.nic.in](http://www.jkhudd.nic.in))

**Functions:-**

- (f) Formulation of Action plans and their subsequent approvals for the schemes:-
- (g) Development of EWS colonies/ satellite town.
- (h) Up-gradation of civic amenities in housing colonies.
- (i) Construction of Town/Community Hall.
- (j) Development of low cost technology through building centers.
- (k) Timely release of funds.
- (l) Preparation of Plans for the development of the cities & towns, coordinate and monitor its implementations.
- (m) Provide basic civic amenities in two Municipal Corporations of Srinagar and Jammu and 84 Municipal Councils/Committees of Urban Local Bodies under Annual Plan Schemes by way of construction of lanes/drains, culverts, bath rooms/lavatory blocks and installation of street lights, etc.

- 16.31 To construct and upgrade the Bus Terminals and other Mini Bus stands to resolve the transport related problems.
- 16.32 Construct modern abattoirs/slaughter houses for providing protection from the hazardous pollution from unhygienic and un-organized way of slaughtering, besides providing viable economic activity units.
- 16.33 Implementation of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) for eradication of dry latrines in the state.
- 16.34 Provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed urban youths living below poverty line by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group).
- 16.35 Implementation of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) for eradication of dry latrines in the state.
- 16.36 Provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed urban youths living below poverty line by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group).
- 16.37 Provide skill development and Computer training programmes to enable the urban poor to have access for employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment.
- 16.38 Implementation/adoption of modern scientific ways and means for conservation of Dal.
- 16.39 Rehabilitation/Re-settlement of Dal Dwellers & Lateral Sewer lines/house connectivity.
- 16.40 Constitution of Committees to draft the bills and steps to be taken for their subsequent approvals by the State Legislature.

### **Housing Stock**

36.5 Census 2011 has recorded **3,603,632** census houses in J&K as against **330,835,767** houses for the Country.

36.6 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 lakhs houses for J&K and the corresponding figure for the country is 48 lakhs houses.

36.7 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**

36.8 Census 2001 has revealed that 55%

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.



households live in permanent houses, 32.15% in semi permanent houses and 12.85% 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 at all India level. These figures also depict that housing facilities are better in our State compared to the position at all India level.

### **Housing and Basic Services**

36.9 Potable drinking water, system for disposal of excreta, good sanitation and personal hygiene to reduce prevalence of morbidity are equally important 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 as 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.

36.10 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.

36.11 The State Government is implementing a number of housing programmes with the financial support of Government of India, which helps in addressing the housing problems both by way of construction and up-gradation. Key principles 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.

36.12 The initiative of the Govt. through various schemes like Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), NSDP, Development of Housing colonies for economically weaker sections, have yielded satisfying results for building up housing infrastructure in the urban areas.

**Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)/BSUP**

36.13 Three colonies in Srinagar at Noorbagh, Bemina, Sumerbugh and two colonies one at Rajinder Nagar and the other at Nagrota, have been established in Jammu city for economically weaker sections. 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**

36.14 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 have already started. The State Finance Commission's recommendations 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.

11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-08 -2011-12)			Budget Estimates/ Expend. 2012-13	Budget Estimates 2013-14	Exp. ending Dec,2013 2013-14
Agency	Last Five Years Devolution/Grant	Total Expenditure			
Srinagar Municipal Corporation	41970.25	41970.25	11973.00	11973.00	8979.75
Jammu Municipal Corporation	25756.25	25756.25	7370.00	7370.00	5527.50
Urban Local Bodies Kashmir	23598.25	23598.25	6767.00	6767.00	5075.25
Urban Local Bodies Jammu	16242.25	16242.25	4535.00	4535.00	2576.25
Total	107567.00	107567.00	30645.00	30645.00	22158.75

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

36.15 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:

Sub-mission i Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

Sub-mission ii Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

36.16 While the funding pattern for sub-mission – i (UIG) 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%.

36.17 The mission cities are required to prepare detailed project reports for undertaking projects under identified areas. Funds for 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 that 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 Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)**

36.18 Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) 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-i of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). Under this sub-mission, 5 projects costing Rs. 551.84 Crores have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 280.65 Crores stand released by Government of India against which Rs. 271.22 Crores has been spent by the end of Nov, 2013.

Programme	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost	Funds Released by						Cummul. Exp. (ending November, 2013)
			G.o.I				State	Total	
			1 <sup>st</sup> Inst	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inst	3 <sup>rd</sup> Inst	4 <sup>th</sup> Inst			
UIG	5	551.84	121.94	70.42	88.29	0	56.77	337.42	271.22
URBAN TRANSPORT	1	26.4	5.94	13.04	0	0	2.64	21.62	21.62
UIDSSMT	51	641.77	223.58	153.02	0	0	38.91	415.51	274.36
BSUP	5	162.39	33.61	10.35	3.19	0.31	7.22	54.68	31.96
IHSDP	50	147.6	54.48	29.89	0	0	20.27	104.64	76.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>439.55</b>	<b>276.72</b>	<b>91.48</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>125.81</b>	<b>933.87</b>	<b>676.14</b>

36.19 The projects sanctioned by G.o.I are three sewerage projects for Division A of Greater Jammu and Zone – III of Greater Srinagar, and Left out Areas at a total project cost of Rs. 129.23 Crores, Rs. 132.92 Crores and Rs. 20.32 Crores respectively. The central assistance for these projects is Rs. 254.22 Crores and Rs. 28.25 Crores is the state share. In addition, water supply scheme Tangnar and Water supply scheme Sukhnag have been sanctioned under UIG in order to augment water supply in Srinagar city, costing Rs. 148.37 Crores and Rs. 121.00 Crores, respectively.

Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	ACA released	State Share	Total	Expd. up to Nov.,2013	Physical Progress
Sewerage Project Jammu	129.23	46.53	9.69	56.22	41.7	77.64%
Sewerage Project Zone-III Srinagar	132.92	77.76	13.29	91.05	74.42	82.34%
Water Supply Scheme Tangnar	148.37	235.1	14.84	249.9	86.79	84.76%
Water Supply Scheme Sukhnag	121	186	18.57	204.6	66.45	82%
Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out areas, phase-II of division-A of Greater Jammu	20.32	4.57	0.38	4.95	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>551.84</b>	<b>549.96</b>	<b>56.77</b>	<b>606.7</b>	<b>269.36</b>	<b>80.38%</b>

### Urban Transport

36.20 Urban transport is the key element of UIG 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 Crores, has been sanctioned by the G.o.I and Rs. 18.98 Crores has been released 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. 18.98 Crores stands released to the implementing agency. This will provide accessible, safe, affordable, quick and sustainable mobility for all.

36.21 Financial and Physical detail of Urban Transport is given as under:-

Name of the project	Sanctioned cost	ACA released	State Share released	Total releases	Expdt as on date	Physical Status
Purchase of buses under Urban Transport (JnNURM)	2640.00	1898.00	264.00	2162.00	2162.00	100%

### Sub Mission – ii Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

36.22 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, 5 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 Crores. An amount of Rs. 59.67 Crores (Rs. 52.37 Crores as CS + Rs. 7.30 as SS) has been released up to November, 2013. Project-wise details of dwelling units together with sanctioned cost, State Share and funds

received from G.o.I, are abstracted hereunder:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Sanctioned cost</b>	<b>Dwelling units (Nos.)</b>	<b>Central share received</b>	<b>State Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rehabilitation and Resettlement of slum dwellers of Dal Lake Srinagar	90.93	4600	18.34	2.10	20.44
Insitu Rehabilitation of Wanganpur Sumerbugh etc	22.38	622	9.84	0.50	10.34
Rajiv Nagar Slum dwellers	14.24	608	8.64	1.60	10.24
Bhagwati Nagar slum dwellers	1.43	36	1.23	0.22	1.45
Rehabilitation of slum dwellers at various locations of Jammu city	33.41	811	14.32	2.88	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.39</b>	<b>6677</b>	<b>52.37</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>59.67</b>

#### **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

36.23 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 which have not been covered under JNNURM. The erstwhile scheme of AUWSP and IDSMT have been subsumed in this component i.e. UIDSSMT.

36.24 The funding pattern of UIDSSMT is 90:10 between the Centre and State Governments. Under UIDSSMT, 51 projects costing Rs. 641.77 Crores have been sanctioned and central funding of Rs. 376.60 Crores has been released by the GoI against which an expenditure of Rs. 274.34 Crores stands incurred under the programme till November, 2013. The projects include water supply schemes for Udhampur and Sopore towns, executed through PHE department.

36.25 The Physical and financial progress details of UIDSSMT projects are given as under:-

<b>Town [Year of Sanction]</b>	<b>No. of Projects sanctioned</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost</b>	<b>Funds Released</b>				<b>Cumulative expenditure ending Nov., 2013</b>
			<b>GOI 1<sup>st</sup> Inst.</b>	<b>GOI 2<sup>nd</sup> Inst.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Poonch [2006-07]	5	29.13	13.11	9.41	2.51	<b>25.03</b>	17.75

Akhnoor [2006-07]	3	8.65	3.90	3.15	0.78	<b>7.83</b>	5.67
Kathua [2006-07]	4	75.68	34.05	33.39	7.47	<b>74.91</b>	55.84
Samba [2006-07]	6	34.72	15.62	14.88	3.37	<b>33.87</b>	23.37
Sunderbani [2006-07]	6	27.87	12.54	11.58	2.67	<b>26.79</b>	17.27
Udhampur [2006-07]	1	28.82	12.97	12.97	2.88	<b>28.82</b>	25.12
Bhaderwah [2006-07]	5	33.29	14.98	14.98	3.33	<b>33.29</b>	24.33
Doda [2006-07]	4	37.64	16.94	15.00	3.75	<b>35.69</b>	26.17
<b>Total (JMU)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>275.80</b>	<b>124.11</b>	<b>115.36</b>	<b>26.76</b>	<b>266.23</b>	<b>195.52</b>
Sopore [2006-07]	3	39.18	17.63	16.54	3.69	<b>37.86</b>	26.25
Anantnag [2006-07]	2	41.77	18.80	16.60	1.84	<b>37.24</b>	22.99
Baramulla [2006-07]	2	6.20	2.79	1.70	0.38	<b>4.87</b>	4.29
Kupwara [2006-07]	3	17.59	7.91	2.82	1.37	<b>12.10</b>	7.87
Ganderbal [2006-07]	3	43.88	19.74	0.00	3.04	<b>22.78</b>	17.42
Leh	4	217.35	32.60	0.00	0.00	<b>32.60</b>	0.00
<b>Total (Kmr)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>365.97</b>	<b>99.47</b>	<b>37.66</b>	<b>10.32</b>	<b>147.45</b>	<b>78.82</b>
<b>Total J&amp;K</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>641.77</b>	<b>223.58</b>	<b>153.02</b>	<b>37.08</b>	<b>413.68</b>	<b>274.34</b>

### Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

36.26 Integrated Housing and Slum 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, 48 projects amounting to Rs. 141.40 crore have been sanctioned by the MoHUPA, G.o.I. Against this, Rs 82.93 crore (ACA) and State Share of Rs 20.27 crore have been released to the project Executive Agencies. An Expenditure of Rs 76.90 crore have been incurred ending November, 2013.

### Physical and Financial progress of Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) Housing/Infrastructure Projects:-

Town [Year of Sanction]	Sanctioned Cost	Funds Released				Cumulative expenditure ending Nov. 2013
		GOI 1st installment	GOI 2nd installment	State	Total	
1. Banihal [2007-08]	4.13	1.56	1.56	0.91	4.03	3.03

2. Batote [2007-08]	3.57	1.51	1.51	0.41	3.43	2.52
3. Basohli [2007-08]	4.64	1.67	1.67	0.72	4.06	3.09
4. Khour [2007-08]	4.53	1.72	1.71	0.82	4.25	3.15
5. Nowshera [2007-08]	3.24	1.12	1.12	0.78	3.02	2.05
6. Parole [2007-08]	6.7	2.42	1.21	1.40	5.03	3.97
7. Poonch [2007-08]	7.06	2.53	2.53	1.46	6.52	4.86
8. Ramgarh [2007-08]	1.29	0.52	0.52	0.19	1.23	0.86
9. Thanamandi [2007-08]	3.76	1.53	1.53	0.50	3.56	2.35
10. Ramnagar [2008-09] - Housing	2.34	0.76	0.76	0.41	1.93	1.45
11. Ramnagar [2009-10]- Infrastructure	2.24	1.01	0.00	0.11	1.12	1.12
12. Reasi [2008-09] - Housing	2.79	0.90	0.90	0.49	2.29	1.72
13. Reasi [2009-10] - Infrastructure	2.72	0.70	0.00	0.66	1.36	1.36
14. Chenani [2010-11]	2.38	0.88	0.00	0.31	1.19	0.90
15. Arnia [2010-11]	2.81	1.04	0.00	0.37	1.41	0.18
16. Bhaderwah [2010-11]	2.45	0.91	0.00	0.31	1.22	1.13
17. Billawar [2010-11]	3.53	1.27	0.00	0.50	1.77	0.44
18. Chak-Malal [2010-11]	2.12	0.78	0.00	0.27	1.05	0.00
19. Kalakote [2010-11]	3.34	1.25	0.00	0.42	1.67	0.58
<b>TOTAL (JMU)</b>	<b>65.64</b>	<b>24.08</b>	<b>15.02</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>50.14</b>	<b>34.58</b>
20. Anantnag [2007-08]	3.47	1.54	1.54	0.34	3.42	2.77
21. Budgam [2008-09] - Housing	1.06	0.34	0.34	0.19	0.87	0.87
22. Kupwara [2008-09] - Housing	2.83	0.92	0.92	0.50	2.34	2.34

23. Sopore [2008-09] - Housing	5.57	1.81	1.81	0.98	4.60	3.82
24. Mattan [2008-09] - Housing	0.55	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.46	0.46
25. Bandipora [2008-09] - Housing	5.16	1.67	1.67	0.91	4.25	4.25
26. Baramulla [2008-09] - Housing	8.4	2.72	2.72	0.74	6.18	4.76
27. Magam [2008-09] Housing	1.75	0.57	0.57	0.31	1.45	1.45
28. Ganderbal [2008-09] - Housing	1.38	0.45	0.45	0.24	1.14	1.14
29. Hajin [2008-09] - Housing	0.89	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.74	0.74
30. Handwara [2008-09] - Housing	2.45	0.79	0.79	0.43	2.01	2.01
31. Kulgam [2008-09] - Housing	3.2	1.04	1.04	0.56	2.64	2.64
32. Shopian [2008-09] - Housing	1.65	0.53	0.53	0.29	1.35	1.35
33. Sumbal [2008-09] - Housing	2.59	0.84	0.84	0.46	2.14	2.14
34. Budgam [2010-11] - Infrastructure	0.75	0.34	0.00	0.04	0.38	0.13
35. Sopore [2009-10] - Infrastructure	3.41	1.53	0.00	0.17	1.70	1.70
36. Mattan [2009-10] - Infrastructure	0.63	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.34	0.30
37. Baramulla [2009-10] - Infrastructure	3.47	1.56	0.00	0.35	1.91	1.15
38. Magam [2009-10] - Infrastructure	0.84	0.38	0.38	0.08	0.84	0.41
39. Ganderbal [2010-11] - Infrastructure	1.34	0.60	0.00	0.07	0.67	0.32
40. Hajin [2009-10] - Infrastructure	0.75	0.34	0.00	0.04	0.38	0.30



41. Handwara [2009-10] - Infrastructure	1.77	0.80	0.80	0.18	1.78	1.13
42. Kulgam [2009-10] - Infrastructure	2.24	1.01	0.00	0.11	1.12	1.12
43. Shopian [2009-10] - Infrastructure	1.43	0.65	0.00	0.14	0.79	0.79
44. Sumbal [2010-11] - Infrastructure	1.66	0.75	0.00	0.08	0.83	0.40
45. Leh [2010-11] - Infrastructure	9.85	4.43	0.00	0.98	5.41	1.33
46. Uri [2010-11]	1.55	0.60	0.00	0.17	0.77	0.44
47. Dooru Verinag [2010-11]	2.49	0.97	0.00	0.27	1.24	1.02
48. Kokernag [2010-11]	2.63	1.03	0.00	0.28	1.31	1.04
<b>TOTAL (KMR)</b>	<b>75.76</b>	<b>28.96</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>53.06</b>	<b>42.32</b>
<b>Net (J&amp;K)</b>	<b>141.40</b>	<b>53.04</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>20.27</b>	<b>103.20</b>	<b>76.90</b>

### Dal Nagin Lake Conservation Project

36.27 Under the National Programme of conservation of Lakes (NPCL), the Ministry of Environment, Govt. of India, has sanctioned Dal Nageen Lake Conservation and Management Plan in 2005-2006. The Project has been sanctioned at a Cost of Rs. 298.76 Crores 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 was under consideration of the Planning Commission of India and Ministry of Forest & Environment, G.o.I. The Planning Commission G.o.I has recently approved the project under the PMRP namely Rehabilitation and resettlement of Slum Dwellers Dal and Nagin lakes, Srinagar costing Rs. 356.00 Crores and first installment of Rs. 83.18 Crores, has been released for its utilization during the current financial year 2012-13. During current year 2013-14 no funds stands released till date.

### Financial Outlays and Achievements

- Conservation and Management Plan for Dal Lake sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 298.76 Crores against which an amount Rs. 233.14 crores has been incurred up to 11/2013.

- 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.

### **Developmental Activities Dal Nigeen Lake Conservation Project**

#### **REHABILITATION OF DAL DWELLERS**

- 900 Plots developed at Rakh-i-Arth
- 20 Kms of sewage lines targeted
- 2 water Master Classic III in operation
- 3 Aqua Truxor being deployed.
- 25 fountains installed in the lake at various locations.
- 12 major channels dredged
- 115980 cubic meter of weeds removed
- 49 springs out of 58 springs identified have been restored.
- 7.0 kms of shore line of the lake developed.
- 11 Jetties, weaving decks constructed.
- GCD 28794 cum undertaken
- LBCD 24711 cum undertaken

### **Urban Poverty**

36.28 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.

36.29 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 lakhs persons

36.30 Among various poverty alleviation schemes, the SJSRY administrated by Housing & Urban Development Department, 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)**

36.31 SJSRY Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme under implementation in the state from 1997-98. The scheme was funded by GOI and State Government on 75:25 basis and now under revised guidelines of SJSRY, it has been fixed as 90:10 w.e.f.

01.04.2009. 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 by way of:-

- i. Assistance to individual Urban Poor for setting of gainful employment ventures;
- ii. Training of Urban poor beneficiaries providing of Wage Employment to beneficiaries living below poverty line within urban areas by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- iii. Providing of wage Employment to beneficiaries living below poverty line with in urban area by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

**36.32 The scheme has following three components:**

- Ø Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) -Development of skill through training
- Ø Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- Ø Skill Training for employment programme amongst urban poor's

36.33 The financial progress till date is as under:-

Poverty Alleviation	Total Outlay of Last five years. i.e.2007-08-2011-12	Expd. 2007-08-2011-12	Out lay 12-13.(Revised)	Expd. 12-13	Out lay 13-14	Expd. 13-14 (end. Nov., 13)
Financial	33.78	30.49	10.5	10.5	8.5	2.48

Year	Urban Self employment Programme		Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP)		Skill training for employment programme amongst Urban poor		Computer training	
	Target	Sponsored	Target	Sponsored	Target	Sponsored	Target	Sponsored
2010-11	120	156	24	10	470	470	2130	2130
2011-12	744	677	28	7	2860	1210	2894	1450
2012-13	775	575	1202	1000	2979	4656	991	991
2013-14 (Ending Nov., 2013)	650	175	973	100	2460	2460		

**Financial Progress of the Department**

36.34 The Housing and Urban Development Department administers following six sectors under State Annual Plan. The sector-wise allocation, expenditure during 11th Five year plan and 2012-13/2013-14 is reflected hereunder:-

<b>Table No 10:</b>		<b>(Rs. in crores)</b>				
<b>Name of the Sector</b>	<b>Total outlay 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	<b>Expd during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (including Additionalities )</b>	<b>Outlay during 2012-13</b>	<b>Expd. During 2012-13</b>	<b>Outlay during 2013-14</b>	<b>Expd. During 2013-14 (Ending Nov., 2013)</b>
Urban Development	900.72	1000.74	333.04	323.64	591.15	50.18
Housing	34	33.65	7.11	7.11	2.25	0.88
Poverty Alleviation	33.78	29.95	10.5	10.5	8.5	2.48
Dal Development	200	168	30	30	22.5	12
Sewerage	27.29	40.38	4	4	3.37	2.5
Drainage	113.7	127.01	31.21	31.21	15.75	5.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1309.49</b>	<b>1399.73</b>	<b>415.86</b>	<b>406.46</b>	<b>643.52</b>	<b>73.71</b>

### **Developmental activities of the department**

#### **Strengthening of Civic facilities**

- Construction of lanes, drains, culverts, parks, playgrounds in urban area in existing colonies.
- Modern High Mast Sodium Vapour Street lights installed in Jammu & Srinagar cities.
- Construction of Modern Abattoir at Nagrota in Jammu in progress.
- Colonies for EWS under development at Paloura, Udheywala, Sumerbugh Bemina and Noor Bagh.
- Sewerage Treatment Plant at Talab Tiloo Jammu commissioned.
- Reconstruction of Khankah at Charar-i-Sharief Phase-II
- Up-gradation of Urban Transport.
- Development of Bus Addas in Urban areas, Land acquired for Bus stand Katra.

#### **Municipal facilities Up-gradation:**

- Web portal designed by H&UDD for providing one platform for all the Urban Local Bodies of the State for providing following services:
  1. G2C
    - On line birth certificates.
    - On line Building Permission Status.
    - On line Public Grievances.
  2. G2C
    - Birth and Death Registration.
    - Building Permission System.

- Pubic Grievances Monitoring.
  - Accrual Based Accounting.
3. G2E
- E-tendering.
- Some of the above applications are ready for launch and others are at the final stage of development & will take 2-3 months time.
    - J&K Municipal Accounting Manual prepared & notified for adoption by the ULBs.
    - Building Bye-laws prepared & notified for SMC and JMC.
    - Installation of Traffic/Signal Lights in two capital cities. Projects are under pipeline.
    - Up gradation of Urban Transport.
    - Projects taken under Solid waste Management in 6 districts of the State.
    - Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for generation of employment opportunities for urban poor of the State.
  - A fresh assessment has been carried out based on following 6 authentic parameters:-
    - CPI : Consumer price index
    - CFPI : Consumer food price index
    - Growth in per capita income and
    - PCI : RESIDEXNHB's property price index (that replaced cost of Construction Index, CCI)
    - MWAG: Min wages for non-Agricultural Workers
    - MPCE : Monthly per capita expenditure.

36.35 Accordingly based on the above mentioned parameters and as recommended by the Steering Committee of ISHUP scheme, it has been decided with the approval of competent authority to increase the income limits/ceilings with respect to EWS and LIG which is as under:

36.36 For Economic Weaker Section (EWS):Rs. 1,00,000/- as household income per annum.

36.37 For Low Income Group (LIG): Rs. 1, 00,001 to 2, 00,000/- as household income per annum.

36.38 Ministry of HUPA, GoI has informed that the above mentioned revised income ceilings will be applicable with immediate effect.

### **Rajiv Rinn Yojna (RRY)**

36.39 After expiring the tenure of ISHUP on 30<sup>th</sup> of September, 2013, Government of India renamed the scheme under nomenclature of Rajiv Rinn Yojna (RRY) with fresh guidelines which supersedes the earlier guidelines issued under ISHUP. The guidelines provides a provision to create an enabling and a supportive environment for expanding credit flow for Housing sector kept under JnNURM and RAY for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group. The guidelines reads that Ministry of HUPA has designed a revised interest scheme as additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of EWC/LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct a new house or for carrying out additional one room/kitchen/toilet/bathroom to the existing house. The 5% subsidy on disbursed loan amount up to Rs.5.00 lacs will be extended to EWS/LIG having Rs.1.00 lac and Rs. 2.00 lacs respectively though the loan amount is admissible up to Rs.8.00 lacs. The criteria for applicants / eligibility /terms & conditions of loan disbursement have been broadly elaborated in guidelines placed on Ministry website. The selection of Steering committees/role of Central-State governments / urban local Bodies /Central Nodal agencies and Banks/housing finance institutions/Monitoring is also available on website of the Ministry of HUPA.

#### **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

36.40 Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages a ‘Slum-free India’ with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. It aims to achieve this vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;
- redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

36.41 RAY will provide the support to enable states to redevelop all existing slums in a holistic and integrated way and to create new affordable housing stock. The existing schemes of “Affordable Housing in Partnership”, and “Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor” (ISHUP), would be dovetailed into this scheme. No new projects under the BSUP and IHSDP scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) will be sanctioned once implementation of RAY scheme is taken up. However, projects sanctioned under the two schemes will continue to receive Central Assistance as per the sanctions and the existing provision of the schemes.

36.42 RAY would be implemented in two stages, the Preparatory Stage, and the Implementation Stage.

#### **Preparatory Stage**

36.43 In the Preparatory Stage of RAY, which commenced from March, 2010, States are being assisted to draw up their Slum-free Plans of Action to proceed towards the goal of Slum-free Cities/States in a systematic and time bound manner. The Guidelines of Slum Free City Planning Scheme, which have been circulated previously to States/ Union Territories, outline the admissible components and financial support under the preparatory stage. The actions and components of the preparatory stage include:

- Preparation of legislation for the assignment of property rights to slum dwellers;
- Slum Surveys, MIS, GIS Mapping of Slums, MIS-GIS integration and development of ‘Slum-free City Plan’ for each selected/identified city so that every slum cluster therein is identified and mapped by its size, composition, demographic and socioeconomic profile, location, land ownership, etc., to enable a comprehensive planning and modeling for land, resources, and finances for up-gradation of all existing slums;
- Creating mechanisms and structures for community mobilization as well as private sector participation,
- Developing the vision and strategy for an inclusive city that has adequate availability of formal spaces for its future growth,
- Developing institutional and human resource capacity, and
- Undertaking pilot projects.

36.44 Jammu and Kashmir is a special category state which qualifies for 90:10 financial assistance under RAY i.e. 90% the Project cost will be funded by GOI and rest 10% will be state Share.

36.45 Six districts of the J&K State including the twin capital cities of Srinagar and Jammu, have been brought under the centrally sponsored Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Scheme aimed at rehabilitating slum dwellers in the first Phase. “The Centre has sanctioned the implementing of the scheme (RAY) in six districts – Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur in Jammu Province and Srinagar, Baramulla and Anantnag in Kashmir Province- in the first Phase to make these cities slum free”. The Scheme will be extending to all the towns the state and preference shall be accorded to the towns having concentration of slums or the towns which are of tourism and religious importance.

36.46 The Government of J&K State has constituted State Level Empower/Steering Committee for selection of projects and their priorities for inclusion in the RAY and for their submission to the Central Sanctioning Committee. The Government has also constituted an Executive Committee who will process for execution and implementation of the same. The mandate of the Executive Committee shall be to get the survey conducted in the whole of the state and identify the slum dwellers. The final selection of the areas to be taken under the scheme for its implementation will be forwarded by the said committee to SLSC for their approval and subsequent submission to central sanctioning Committee.

**JNNURM**

36.47 Rs. 1260. Crores sanctioned for various projects under JNNURM viz UIG, BSUP, IHSDP, UIDSSMT. These projects are at various stages of implementation.

36.48 The Following Acts have been enacted.

1. Employment of manual scavenger and constitution of dry latrines (Prohibitions) Act.
2. The J&K Municipalities Public Disclosure Act.
3. The J&K Local Government Ombudsman Act ,2010

36.49 Besides, following bills have also been introduced in the last session of the state Legislature.

- 1 The J&K Property Right to Slum Dwellers Bill 2011
- 2 The J&K Development Act 1970 Amendment bill 2011.
- 3 The J&K Municipal Law Amendment Bill 2011

**Strategy for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

36.50 Presently urban development has emerged as a key Policy and governance challenge. Urbanization is concomitant to economic growth. There is positive correlation between urbanization and economic development. Taking into consideration trend of rapid urbanization, there is urgent need to address the lack of consistence and coherent urban Policy, improper urban planning besides poor regulatory mechanism for implementation of various urban schemes.

36.51 Since 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan focus on faster, sustainable and inclusive growth, a well plan and systematic development of urban development policy play a very vital role to achieve the objective of inclusiveness. Govt. of India , for ensuring planned urbanization during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has set up a steering committee on Urban Development Management, under the chairmanship of Sh. Arun Maira, Member, Planning commission of India.

36.52 As per Census, 2011, in the urban areas of the State, there is a trend towards fast migration of population from rural areas to urban area in search of jobs and to avail other facilities. The urban planning needs to be addressed in an integrated manner to avoid development of slums in the state. Apart from various Flagship/centrally sponsored programmes, there is need to involve private equity through PPP mode. The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan will focus on Private partnership initiatives for development of multi level parking facilities in the capital cities to avoid congestion. The private players are also being encouraged in developing housing colonies, satellite towns to provide adequate facilities. For better urban planning , Master plans, town plans as per National norms are being addressed for providing better infrastructure to urban areas for ensuring quality life. Under new schemes called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), the preparatory phase of RAY i.e slum free city planning scheme is being launched in the state as well. The J&K States has been asked to under take preparatory activities of slum survey, mapping of slums, developing slum information system, undertaking community mobilization etc in 5 districts namely Kathua, Udhampur, Jammu,



Anantnag and Baramulla in the first phase.

36.53 Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed measurement Methodology

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED

BSUP	:	Basic Services to the Urban Poor
BRIKS	:	Building Related Information & Knowledge System
EWS	:	Economically Weaker Section
EFC	:	Expenditure Finance Committee
HPL	:	Hindustan Prefab Limited
HUDCO	:	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited.
HSMI	:	Human Settlement Management Institute
IHSDP	:	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
HSUI	:	Housing Start-up Index
IPoMS	:	Integrated Poverty Monitoring System
ISHUP	:	Interest Subsidy Scheme of Housing for the Urban Poor
ILCS	:	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme
IHC	:	India Habitat Centre
ITPI	:	Institute of Town Planners, India
JNNURM	:	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LIG	:	Low Income Group
MIS	:	Management Information System
MIG	:	Middle Income Group
NUHHP 2007	:	National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007
NHB	:	National Housing Bank
NIUA	:	National Institute of Urban Affairs
P-Budgeting	:	Pro-poor Budgeting
P-Plan	:	Pro-poor Plan
P-Accounting	:	Pro-poor Accounting
POP	:	Plan of Action
PSG	:	Policy Study Groups
RAY	:	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RBI	:	Reserve Bank of India
SJSRY	:	Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
TPIM	:	Third Party Inspection and Monitoring
ULB	:	Urban Local Bodies

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# Water Supply & Sanitation

# 37

37.1 Under the Indian Constitution, water is primarily state subject. However, now it is becoming a national concern, due to emergence of water crises and mounting pressure on scarce economic resources, water being a basic necessity of life, inter-usage and inter-state conflicts, long term environmental, ecological, social implications of tapping of water and the emerging concerns about the impact of climate change on water resources etc.

37.2 The water sector is facing daunting challenges due to urbanization, industrialization and huge demand for Agriculture sector. The potential for augmentation of supply is limited, water tables are falling and water quality issues have increased. Our rivers and ground waters are continuously polluted by untreated effluents and sewerage. The climate change poses fresh challenges.

37.3 Every person has the basic right to demand drinking water. As such, its supply cannot be left to the market forces as these forces do not recognize the importance of livelihood. One programme out of 6 programmes which fell within the ambit of “Bharat Nirman” was Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), launched by Govt of India in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural drinking water. The scheme stands renamed as “National Rural Drinking Water Programme” (NRDWP).

37.4 For providing drinking water facilities to urban areas, another scheme, namely Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched by Govt; of India, which is now taken care of under Flagship Programmes like JnNURM (Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns).

37.5 To address the drinking water problem in the state, a number of schemes are being also implemented under State Plan/District Plan, LIC/NABARD loan assistance and Economic Reconstruction Agency. Availability of safe drinking water not only reduces the risk of death due to water borne diseases, but safe drinking water along with proper sanitation also helps in maintaining and determining the quality of life. India is committed to provide safe drinking water facilities and sanitation to all.

37.6 Main water supply activities under 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 Rural Water Supply.
- iv. Sustainability of sources and system

**Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP/NRDWP)**

37.7 From 2009-10 onwards, the ARWSP has been replaced by “**National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP)**” to achieve the objective of provision of safe drinking water supply to all rural habitations.

37.8 The main objectives of NRDWP are:-

- Ø The focus on the coverage of uncovered population/ habitations as the problems of Water Quality & Sustainability of Sources/ System are not so acute in the state as is the case in most of the other States.
- Ø The emphasis is to ensure drinking water security both in terms of adequacy and quality of water to all people on a sustainable basis by adopting holistic approach through conjunctive use of surface, ground and rain water harvesting besides recharging of sources and mobilizing the system, as envisaged in the modified guidelines of NRDWP.
- Ø To cover the uncovered, partially covered habitations/population besides giving priority to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Minority dominated habitations and other marginalized sections of the society. The completion of the ongoing schemes which are in the advanced stages, is another priority area.

**37.9 The main components of the NRDWP are:-**

- Ø Coverage of uncovered/ partially covered areas;
- Ø Water Quality;
- Ø Coverage of Rural Schools
- Ø Sustainability of sources and systems;
- Ø Operation & Maintenance of schemes;
- Ø Support Activities (includes other activities like HRD/ IEC/ MIS/ R&D/ WQMSP etc).

37.10 As per Survey 2003, there were 12015 rural habitations in the J&K State. Besides there are 3598 habitations which have emerged over the years making the total No. of habitations to 15613.

37.11 From the year 2012-13, the criteria for measurement of availability of drinking water has been changed from liter per capita per day (LPCD) to %age of population covered with 40 lpcd. The physical progress of rural habitations up to date, indicates that 61% habitations have been fully covered, 39% have been partially covered with %age of coverage varying between less than 25% to 100%.

37.12 The status of rural habitations of J&K is given as under:-

<b>Table No 1: Status of rural habitations of J&amp;K</b>		
<b>Status</b>	<b>J&amp;K State (1-4-2013)</b>	<b>%age</b>
100% covered	9457	61%
between 75% and 100%	884	6%
between 50% and 75%	1675	11%
between 25% and 50%	3076	19%
between 0% and 25%	521	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15613</b>	<b>100</b>

37.13 A central assistance of Rs 2926.84 crore has been received up to ending March, 2013 against which Rs 2783.23 crores has been spent. It is pertinent to mention that sharing pattern of ARWSP from 2000-01 to 2008-09, was on 50: 50 basis and from the year 2009-10 onwards, funding is on 90:10 basis between the centre and the state governments.

#### **Annual Action Plan 2013-14 under NRDWP:**

37.14 An amount of Rs. 499.44 crores as central assistance under NRDWP has been approved by the MoDW&S, GOI for J&K State for the year 2013-14. Besides, there was an unspent balance of Rs. 115.92 crores available with the Deptt. thereby making total availability of Rs. 615.36 crores. The action plan envisages coverage of 948 partially covered habitations, coverage of 6152 rural schools, training of 17000 persons for monitoring of water quality using FTK's, 49680 lab tests, establishment of 59 sub-divisional labs, construction of 2 Provincial level Labs at Srinagar and Jammu etc. An amount of Rs. 234 crores has been received so far against which an amount of Rs. 230 crores stand utilized ending Nov., 2013.

#### **37.15 Notable Achievements during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (end. Nov. 2013):**

- 241 water supply schemes under Flagship programme of NRDWP, have been completed during 2012-13. During 2013-14, 87 WSS have been completed under the said programme up to 11/2013.
- 2900 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State during 2012-13. Besides, 1509 hand pumps have also been drilled during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
- 1780 rural schools have been provided drinking water facility during the year 2012-13. 1818 Rural Schools have been provided potable drinking water during 2013-14 up to 11/2013.
- To check quality of drinking water, 24 new Division/ sub-division level Water Quality testing laboratories have been commissioned in the State during 2012-13. During the current financial year, 3 new labs have been established in the State.

- 24504 water sample tests were conducted during the year 2012-13 and another 34824 tests during the 2013-14 ending 11/2013.
- Population of 11 lac has been provided drinking water facility during 2012-13 and 2 lac during the current financial year 2013-14 ending 11/2013.

### Augmentation of water supply to Shrine Board (Katra)

37.16 Augmentation of Water Supply to shrine Board areas from Ban Ganga to Bhawan by lifting water from Pai Nallaha costing Rs. 1365.00 lacs with a funding pattern of 50:50 i.e. State Government & Shrine Board. The Scheme has been completed.

### Other programmes under PHE Sector:

37.17 Four (4) major projects namely Alternate Water Supply to save Surinsar lake costing Rs. 723.59 lacs, alternate Water Supply to save Mansar lake costing Rs. 384.41 lacs , Water Supply Scheme to Pilgrim Town Katra from Dhansar Nallah costing Rs. 4700.00 lacs & Naigarh Water Supply scheme costing Rs. 4351.00 lacs were got sanctioned by Special Task Force Jammu.

S. No	District	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost/ STF Approved Cost	Comm. Expdt. 3/2013	Balance cost as on 1/4/2013	Proposed Outlay 2013-14	Funds Released during 2013-14	Expdt. during 2013-14 ending 11/2013	Year of Start / Likely date completion
1	Jammu	Alternate WSS to save Surinsar Lake	723.59	549.59	174	174	93.4	48.43	2011-12 / 2013-14
2	Udhampur	Alternate WSS to save Mansar Lake (WSS Channi Mansar)	384.41	240.41	144	64.92	0	0	2011-12 / 2013-14
3	Reasi	WSS for Pilgrim Town Katra from Dhansar Nallah	4700	2500	2200	2200	375	375	2011-12 / 2013-14
4	Kishtwar	Naigarh Water Supply Scheme Kishtwar	5315	2300	3015	1000	375	16.56	2011-12 / 2014-15

## **Urban Water Supply**

### **Development of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (DUIG)**

37.18 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 in capital cities viz 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. However, these projects being integrated projects and are being implemented through Housing & Urban Dev. Deptt.

### **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

37.19 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 GoI 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.

37.20 Water supply schemes for Sopore, Anantnag & Udhampur towns have been sanctioned under UIDSSMT at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 33.00 crore, Rs. 36.89 crore & Rs. 28.82 crore, respectively. These projects are also being dealt by Housing & Urban Dev. Deptt.

### **Water Supply to the Greater Cities.**

#### **Srinagar City**

37.21 Srinagar City has been undergoing rapid growth both in terms of area and resident population. In 1961, the Srinagar municipal area covered only around 20 Sq Kms whereas by 1971, it had expanded to around 83 Sq Kms which had reached to 178 Sq Kms by the year 2001. Due to continuing trend in urbanization and population increase, the Govt. of J&K vide Cabinet decision No.11/01 dated:-16-10-2003 accorded sanction of the notification of (Greater Srinagar). This in accordance with Master Plan 2000-2001 Srinagar Metropolitan area approved by the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir on the recommendation of the Cabinet Sub-committee. This has brought several new areas and villages within the ambit of Srinagar Municipal Corporation. The total area of Greater Srinagar as per the master plan 2000-2021 is 416 Sq Kms. The Greater Srinagar has been divided into 05 zones based upon the topographic consideration and location of water systems. The zones are given as under:-

- (ii) Zone-I Rangil/Alustang/Pokhribal

- Zone-II Nishat
- Zone-III Doodhganag
- Zone-IV Sukhnag
- Zone-V Tangnar.

### **Jammu City**

37.22 The existing water supply to the city is inadequate to meet the demand of fast growing city. The problem is further compounded by migrant population and phenomenal increase in flow of pilgrims and tourists. Against the requirement of 45.50 MGD of water including 10% institutional requirement, we are drawing 43.00 MGD of potable water from the various sources thus having a shortfall of 2.50 MGD of water at present. Keeping in view the shortage of water and to meet the growing need for future, the need for the new project of water supply scheme has been necessitated for Greater Jammu.

37.23 According to a new proposal, raw water shall be lifted from River Chenab to a filtration plant at Gurpattan village. Desilting/sedimentation has been proposed at intake site i.e about 500 mtrs D/stream of old Bridge of Akhnoor Road over River Chenab so that all the sand /slit particles shall get settled and easily deposited back in River Chenab. Special attention shall be given to the safety of the proposed structure at this site to avoid the threat of high floods in river Chenab. Hon'ble Chief Minister has desired Economic Reconstruction Agency, J&K, to prepare a DPR for the proposed project for funding under Asian Development Bank of JK Urban Infrastructure Development Programme Tranche-III.

37.24 Firstly, the clear water from Water Treatment Plant Gurah Pattan shall be carried to CPS Muthi by the gravity mains. From CPS Muthi, the water shall be supplied to: Roopnagar Stage-III, Chinor, Roopnagar Stage-II, Bantalab and New Plot on the right bank of Tawi. Also from CPS Muthi the clear water shall be lifted to CPS Gandhi Nagar, GSR at Narwal and Channi Himmat.

37.25 Main component of water supply Master plan will be as follows.

- Ø Water intake pumping stations and Raw Water Rising main pumping station to water treatment plant at Gurpattan village. Water treatment plant and clear water sump at Gurpattan village (GL 330.50m);
- Ø Gravity main from the clear water sump of water treatment plant at Gurpattan to Balancing reservoir at CPS Muthi (GL 312.00m) and to balancing reservoir and CPS to be constructed at the left bank of Tawi river, near Belicharana (GL.300.00m);
- Ø Pumping main from balancing reservoir at CPS Muthi to storage reservoir at Roop Nagar Stage-III and other areas in the right side of Tawi River.

37.26 As availability of water by and large is constant, the increasing demand due to population explosion and economic growth will disturb the requirement of demand and

supply.

37.27 These challenges can be addressed by proper management of water resources. The shift in the management of water comprises the following steps:-

- a. Moving away from narrow engineering centric approach to a more Multi-Disciplinary Participatory Management approach to drinking water projects
- b. Participatory approach to sustainable management of ground water based on a new programme of aquifer mapping.
- c. A new approach to rural drinking water and all urban projects should include provision for sewerage systems with in time
- d. Recycling and reuse water for gardening etc.
- e. Adoption strategies to minimize the impact of climate change to be pursued under National Water Mission.

### **12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

37.28 Public investment since independence remained focused largely on surface water. For the last decades, ground water has emerged major source both for drinking as well for irrigation purposes. Unfortunately, in India ground water has been exploited beyond sustainable level, although the condition is not so alarming in J&K. The exploitation of ground water in our State is within the safe limit and there is enough scope for exploitation.

37.29 During 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, focus is being given for the mapping of aquifers for proper management of ground water resources. This is possible through strong partnerships between Govt. Departments, Research Institutes PRIs/Local bodies, Civil society organisations and local community.

37.30 Focus will also gives for completion of ongoing drinking water projects, besides taking new projects for those areas which have not been brought within the ambit of safe drinking water.

37.31 Providing of quality drinking water, and improvement of sources and system are another focused areas to be addressed over the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

37.32 To address the gap between demand and supply due to increase of population and growth of the economy, all the stakeholders shall be sensitized to make judicious use of water besides preserving and protecting the drinking water sources and water uses efficiency.

37.33 The exercise of aquifer mapping of ground water resources shall also be undertaken enabling local planners & PHE department to gain an understanding for its optimum utilization.

### **Sanitation**

37.34 Individual Health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between



water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries. High Infant Mortality Rate is also largely attributed to poor sanitation. It was in this context that the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched by Ministry of Rural Development Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Govt. of India, in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people besides providing privacy and dignity to women.

37.35 The concept of sanitation was earlier limited to disposal of human excreta by cess-pools, open ditches, pit latrines, bucket system etc. Today it connotes a comprehensive concept, which includes liquid and solid waste disposal, food hygiene, personal, domestic as well as environmental hygiene. Proper sanitation is important not only from the general health point of view but it has a vital role to play in our individual and social life too. Sanitation is one of the basic determinants of quality of life and human development index. Good sanitary practices prevent contamination of water and soil and thereby prevent diseases. The concept of sanitation was, therefore, expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal.

37.36 A comprehensive Baseline Survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices in rural water supply and sanitation was conducted during 1996-97 under the aegis of the Indian institute of Mass Communication, which showed that 55% of those with private latrines were self-motivated. Only 2% of the respondents claimed the existence of subsidy as the major motivating factor, while 54% claimed to have gone in for sanitary latrines due to convenience and privacy.

37.37 The study also showed that 51% of the respondents were willing to spend upto Rs.1000/- to acquire sanitary toilets.

37.38 Keeping in view the above facts, the CRSP was improved. In the new format, CRSP moves towards a “Demand Driven” approach through creation of awareness and awarded NGPs to the PRIs who have shown their area Open Defecation free. The revised approach in the programme titled “Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) emphasizes more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development, Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. This also enhance people’s capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms as per their economic conditions. The programme is being implemented with focus on community-led and people centered initiatives. Children play an effective role in absorbing and popularizing new ideas and concepts. The programme, therefore, intends to tap their potential as the most persuasive advocates of good sanitation practices in their own households and in schools. The aim is also to provide separate urinals/toilets for boys and girls in all the schools/Anganwadis in rural areas in the country.

37.39 The scheme was extended to more number of villages and all activities covering “Environmental Hygiene”, “Domestic Hygiene”, & “Personal Hygiene” were

taken up through construction of solid & liquid waste disposal structures which included Individual Household Latrines, Soakage pits, drains etc.

### **Objectives**

37.40 The main objectives of the TSC are as under;

- Ø To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Ø Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Ø Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- Ø Cover schools/Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Ø Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- vii) Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.
- viii) Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice wherever in existence in rural areas.
- ix) To introduce the necessary steps to ensure the complete disposal of solid and liquid wastes in all the villages of the State.

### **Strategy**

37.41 The strategy is to make the programme ‘community led’ and ‘people centered’. A “Demand Driven Approach” is to be adopted with increased emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Alternate delivery mechanism would be adopted to meet the community needs. Subsidy for individual household latrine units has been replaced by incentive to the poorest of the poor households. Rural School Sanitation is a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Technology improvisations to meet the customer preferences and location specific incentive IEC Campaign involving Panchayati Raj institutions, Cooperatives, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. are also important components of the strategy. The strategy addresses all sections of rural population to bring about the relevant behavioral changes for improved sanitation and hygiene practices and meet their sanitary hardware requirements in an affordable and accessible manner by offering a wide range of technological choices.

### **Implementation**

37.42 Implementation of TSC is proposed on a project mode. A project proposal emanates from a district, is scrutinized by the State Government and transmitted to the Government of India (Department of drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development) TSC is implemented in phases with start-up activities. Funds are made available for preliminary IEC work. The physical implementation gets oriented towards

satisfying the felt-needs. Wherein individual households choose from a menu of options to their household latrines. The built-in flexibility in the menu of options gives the poor and the disadvantaged families opportunity for subsequent upgradation depending upon their requirements and financial position.

37.43 The TSC is being implemented with a district as unit. The States are expected to draw up a TSC Project for the selected districts to claim GOI assistance with commitment of their support. The numbers of TSC projects in a state are allocated based on the demand raised by the States as well as their performance in implementation of the existing projects. Selection of the districts is done by the State Government. All the 22 districts of J&K State have been declared now as the TSC districts in order to cover the entire rural area of the State. The TSC Project cycle in the Project Districts is expected to take about 4 years or less for implementation. The campaign is targeted to be completed upto the year 2015.

37.44 The sharing pattern of all the components is as under:-

<b>Table No 3: Sharing pattern of all the components</b>				
<b>Component</b>	<b>Centre share</b>	<b>State share</b>	<b>Benf. Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual Household Latrines	66.67%	23.33%	10%	100%
School Toilets	70%	30%	-	100%
Community Sanitary Complex	60%	30%	10%	100%
Anganwadi Units	70%	30%	-	100%
Rural Sanitation Mart	80%	20%	-	100%

37.45 The “**Total Sanitation Campaign**” (TSC) is now renamed as “**Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan**” (NBA). The objective is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats.

#### **Nirmal Gram Puraskar**

37.46 The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community led and people oriented programme. The objective of TSC is to make it a Demand Driven Campaign through creation of awareness and Nirmal Gram Puraskar is awarded to the PRIs who have achieved sustainability of the Open Defecation free area and NGP attained by the Gram Panchayats/.

37.47 NGP is also a way of awareness as well as a competition between Panchayats for firstly create open defecation free area and seek the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP).

37.48 The State of J&K has been awarded 14 NGP awards to different districts who have achieved the goal and free their areas from open defecation, the detail is given hereunder:-

<b>Table No 4:</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Panchayat</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>( Rs. in Lakhs)</b>
1	Kulgam	Qaimoh	T.N. Pora	2600	2.00
2	Kulgam	Qaimoh	Redwani	2645	2.00
3	Leh (Ladakh)	Deskit	Warisfistan	237	0.50
4	Leh (Ladakh)	Khalsti	Takmachik	645	0.50
5	Leh (Ladakh)	Khani	Martselang	958	0.50
6	Leh (Ladakh)	Leh	Nang	305	0.50
7	Leh (Ladakh)	Leh	Taroo	645	0.50
8	Leh (Ladakh)	Panmic	Panmic	801	0.50
9	Udhampur	Udhampur	Sundrani	1405	1.00
10	Poonch	Mandi	Loran Tanragam	2151	2.00
11	Poonch	Poonch	Dana Doyian	750	0.50
12	Poonch	Poonch	Timbra	449	0.50
13	Kulgam	D.H.Pora	Wadoo A	4503	1.00
14	Udhampur	Majalta	Majalta	1370	1.00
<b>Total:-</b>					<b>13.00</b>

**The following activities are taken up under TSC/NBA**

**1. Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)**

37.49 A duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise of a Basic Low Cost Unit with a super structure. The programme is aimed to cover all the rural families. Incentive as provided under the scheme are extended to Below Poverty Line families (BPL)/Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, Physically handicapped & Women headed households.

**Physical Achievements**

37.50 The total project objective under this component is 1270803 units (567732 units for APL & 703071 units for BPL), out of which 537240 IHHLs (189397 for APL and 347843 for BPL) were completed upto December, 2013 and the balance target is proposed to be covered during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period.

**2. Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)**

37.51 Under this component number of toilet seats, Bathing cubicles, washing platforms. Wash basin etc. can be setup in a place in the village acceptable to women/men/landless families in the village. The maximum unit cost for the Community Sanitary Complex is Rs. 2.00 lakhs, comprising of Central share 60%, State share 30% and Beneficiary share 10%.

### Physical Achievements

37.52 The total project objective under this component is 1080 CSCs, out of which 1063 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) were completed upto December, 2013 and the balance target i.e. 17 is proposed to be covered during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. 26 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed during current financial year (upto December, 2013), against the target of 80.

### 3. School Toilets

37.53 Under this component, toilets in all type of Government schools i.e. Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary are provided. The funding for school sanitation for TSC project is provided by the Central Government and State Government in a ratio of 70:30 respectively. The maximum unit cost for a school toilet is Rs. 38500/-

### Physical Achievements

37.54 The project target approved by the Govt. of India is 27277 school toilets, out of which 20302 units were constructed upto 12/2013. a total of 305 units were completed against a target of 3513 during the current financial year upto December, 2013.

### 4. Anganwadi Toilets

37.55 In order to change the behaviour of the children from early stage in life as well of the mothers attending the Anganwadies, it is essential that Anganwadies are used as a platform for it. For this purpose each Anganwadi is provided with baby friendly toilets. The unit cost per toilet comprising of 70% Central share and 30% State share, is Rs.10000/.

### Physical Achievements

37.56 In this component all the Anganwadies functioning in the Government building are to be provided the Anganwadi Toilet units. The Govt. of India approved 1070 child friendly Toilet units. 305 units were constructed upto December, 2013 and the rest 765 units are proposed to be completed during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. 14 units have been completed during current financial year (upto December, 2013).

### Financial Achievements under NBA/TSC :

Component	Cost of the Project	Availability			Expenditure		
		Upto March, 2013	During 2013-14 (Dec., 2013)	Total	Upto March, 2013	During 2013-14 (Dec., 2013)	Total
Center Share	28374.07	15061.41	3327.73	18389.14	15470.52	2706.12	18176.64
State Share	9628.36	4590.56	437.53	5028.09			

ECONOMIC SURVEY, J&K 2013-14

Beneficiaries Share	2596.31	1018.79	442.52	1461.31			
Total	40598.74	20670.76	4207.78	24878.54	15470.52	2706.12	18176.64

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# Women Empowerment & Child Development

# 38

38.1 The Empowerment of women has become one of the most important Concerns of 21<sup>st</sup> century not only at national level but also at the international level. Efforts by the Govt. are on to ensure gender equality but government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in the social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

38.2 India is amongst the fastest growing countries in the world today. This high level of growth can, however, be sustained only when all sections of the society, specially women become equal partners in the development process. It is well recognised that societies which discriminate by gender tend to experience less rapid economic growth and poverty reduction than societies which treat men and women more equally. Gender equality and empowerment would, thus, need to be a core development goal if the growth planned in the 12<sup>th</sup> plan has to be achieved.

38.3 Women are vital and productive workers in national economy. “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.

38.4 The Government of India had ushered in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as 'Women's Empowerment Year' to focus on a vision where women are equal partners like men.

38.5 Empowerment is now increasingly seen as a process by which the ones without power gain greater control over their lives. This means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. It involves power to, power with and power within. With reference to women the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels, family, community, market and the state. Importantly, it involves at the psychological level, women's ability to assert themselves and this is constructed by the 'gender roles' assigned to her specially in a culture which resists change like in India.

38.6 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

38.7 Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women’s development in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards, there has been a marked shift in the



approach to address women's issues from welfare to development. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of panchayats and municipalities for women laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local level. Focus is being given to draw up women oriented/women-friendly personnel policies to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process. Separate women plans are formulated to give emphasis on women related schemes/ programmes.

### **National Policy for Empowerment of Women**

38.8 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 by 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.
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organization.

38.9 The approaches for empowerment of rural women can be broadly classified into following heads:

- ✚ Educational Empowerment,
- ✚ Social Empowerment,
- ✚ Economic Empowerment, and
- ✚ Technological Empowerment.

### **Vision for the XII Five Year Plan**

38.10 The vision for the XII Five Year Plan is to ensure improving the **position and**

**condition** of women by addressing structural and institutional barriers as well as strengthening gender mainstreaming.

### **Goals for the XII Five Year Plan**

- Creating greater ‘freedom’ and ‘choice’ for women by generating awareness and creating institutional mechanisms to help women question prevalent “patriarchal” beliefs that are detrimental to their empowerment.
- Improving health and education indicators for women like maternal mortality, infant mortality, nutrition levels, enrolment and retention in primary, secondary and higher education.
- Reducing the incidence of violence against women and providing quality care services to the victims.
- Improving employability of women, work participation rates especially in the organised sector and increased ownership of assets and control over resources.
- Increasing women’s access to public services and programmes through establishing and strengthening convergence mechanisms at multiple levels, creation of physical infrastructure for women and improving the capacity of women’s organizations and collectives.
- Ensuring that the specific concerns of single and disadvantaged women are addressed.

### **Present Status of Women in J&K - A Brief Overview**

38.11 Women constitute around 47% of the total population of the State. The development of women, no doubt, has been a part of the development planning process right from inception of Five Year Plans but the shift in approach from welfare to development toward women took place in a focused manner in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plans. The 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan promised to ensure that benefits of development do not by-pass women. The 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan changed the strategy for women from development to empowerment and emphasis on preparation of separate Women Component Plan (WCP) by identifying specific Schemes/Projects having direct bearing on welfare and development of Women. The 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan further strengthened the implementation of Women Component Plan (WCP). Moreover, the Women and Child Development Department in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also enjoined upon the states to monitor closely the flow of benefits of various schemes for the empowerment of women on regular basis. These initiatives have helped in improving the status of women in various spheres to a great extent, but the imbalance still exists which needs to be addressed over the years.

38.12 The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan had taken numerous steps forward. However, the targets set out could be only partially achieved. In the 12<sup>th</sup> plan, the Government’s priority would be to consolidate the existing initiatives and interventions relating to women, build upon the achievements and also move beyond to respond to new challenges.

## Demography

38.13 Female population of J&K State slashed down from 47.15% of the total population in 2001 to 46.88% in 2011. As per details from Census 2011, Jammu and Kashmir has population of 1.25 Crore souls over the figure of 1.01 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Jammu and Kashmir as per 2011 census is 12,548,926 of which male and female are 6,665,561 and 5,883,365 respectively indicating a reduced sex ratio of 883. The corresponding figures of male and female as per Census 2001 were 5,360,926 and 4,782,774 respectively indicating sex ratio of 892.

38.14 The population growth in this decade was 23.71 percent while in previous decade it was 29.04 percent. The population of Jammu and Kashmir forms 1.04 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 0.99 percent. This difference indicates a much higher rate of growth in comparison to average All India growth rate. Demographic imbalance between men and women, however, continues to exist and has further deteriorated.

	All India		J&K	
	2001	2011 (P)	2001	2011 (P)
Population	1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422	1,01,43,700	1,25,48,926
Males	53,22,23,090	62,37,24,248	53,60,926	66,65,561
Females	49,65,14,346	58,64,69,174	47,82,774	58,83,365
Child Population (0 to 6yrs)	16,38,37,395	15,87,89,287	14,85,803	20,08,642
Male	8,50,08,267	8,29,52,135	7,65,394	10,80,662
Female	7,88,29,128	7,58,37,152	7,20,409	9,27,980
Child Sex Ratio	927	914*	941	859

*P: Provisional, \*The Child Sex Ratio at All India level (914) is lowest reordered since independence.*

## Sex Ratio

38.15 Sex ratio (females per thousand of males) is an important indicator of the social conditions particularly with respect to women's status in 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 status of Jammu and Kashmir's demographic transition relates to adverse sex ratio. The sex-ratio as per census 2001 is 892 which is very unfavorable to the women of the State. The sex-ratio as per census 2011 was 883 which is a matter of great concern and needs to be addressed on priority. The following Table sheds light on percentage change in the sex ratio over the period.

	2001 Census	2011 (P)	Percentage change
India	933	940	0.75
J&K	892	883	-1.01

*P: Provisional*

## Women Education

38.16 Education of the women is very effective tool for women's empowerment not

only from the point of view of literacy, but it 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. Besides availing new opportunities and combating emerging challenges of dynamic society. 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 low in J&K State as compared to men.

38.17 Jammu and Kashmir’s literacy rate has increased by 13% in the last decade i.e. from 55% in 2001 Census to 68% in the 2011 Census. While female literacy has increased from 42.22% in 2001 Census to 58.01% in 2011. Gender differential still exists both in rural and urban areas but it is comparatively higher 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 schools, their engagement in agricultural and other domestic activities etc.

38.18 Though, still being at a disadvantageous position, the women folk are breaking the barriers/shackles to get equal share in the basic human rights. With higher growth rate than male literacy, the goal is expected to be achieved in near future.

#### **Focus on Education of women during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

38.19 One of the goals of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was to achieve universal primary education and empower women by eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education. The Government of India and the State Government are making all concerted efforts to address the issue in a focused manner. Some of the ongoing initiatives, which are likely to spill over to 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan are as under:-

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme, is being implemented in the State for improvement in gross enrolment ratio apart from Universal Elementary Education (UEE) and Universal retention.
- National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (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, and to promote women empowerment, 9 women ITIs and 12 Women Wings in the existing ITIs have been established under Prime Ministers Reconstruction Programme (PMRP). 5 additional ITIs have been approved during 2007-08.
- Pre-matric scholarship is provided by the State Government to girl students 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:-

<b>Table No 3: Rates of Scholarship</b>					
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Rates of scholarship/ 9 months</b>	<b>Income slab</b>	<b>Minimum Attendance</b>	<b>%age of marks required in previous exams.</b>
1	1st to 5 <sup>th</sup>	Boys= Rs.450 Girls= Rs.675	Rs.2100 P.M	Nil	Nil
2	6th to 8 <sup>th</sup>	Boys= Rs.900 Girls= Rs.1350	Rs.2100 P.M	80%	50% & above
3	9th to 10 <sup>th</sup>	Boys= Rs.1350 Girls= Rs.Rs.1800	Rs.2100 P.M	80%	50% & above
4	11th to 12th	Boys= Rs.1350 Girls= Rs.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*

### **Nari Niketan**

38.20 12 Nari Niketans are functioning in the State having total capacity of 400 inmates to provide free boarding, lodging and healthcare to the destitute.

### **Employment Status of Women**

37.21 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.

### **Other Welfare and Support Services**

37.22 In order to ameliorate the status of women, the government took the following initiatives:-

- Support to training and employment programme (STEP) has been launched to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor, asset- less 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 them into cohesive groups.
- To facilitate employment of women and to support the working women living 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 for catering to social needs of the destitute.
- In J&K State, 5 hostels for working women have been sanctioned, out of which, two have been completed (one in Jammu and other in Kashmir). The works on the remaining 3 hostels are in progress.

### **Economic Empowerment of Women**

38.23 Considering that the women have suffered badly during the last two decades

because of the militancy related events in J&K, their economic empowerment is considered to be the only way to help the women in distress. Government have been implementing various programmes which support women to take up new ventures and start self employment, through following departments/organizations:

State Women Development Corporation.

Social Welfare Department.

#### A. State Women Development Corporation

38.24 The State Women Development Corporation has been declared the channelizing agency for implementation of the schemes for welfare of women. The State Women Development Corporation, J&K is implementing schemes for social and economic upliftment of the women living below the poverty line.

38.25 The following schemes are in operation through SWDC:-

##### i. Empowering Skilled Young Women Scheme

38.26 Under this scheme loan is available for skilled/qualified young women irrespective of caste, creed, religion and income

#### Terms and Conditions

Maximum Loan	WDC Share	Beneficiary's Share	Interest Rate	Repayment Period
Rs.50,000 to Rs.3.00 lakhs	90%	10%	6%	5 Years

38.27 Rs.0.10 lakh for Municipal areas and Rs.1.25 lakhs for Municipal Corporation areas may be added to the maximum limits for loan.

38.28 In all above loan schemes loan can be utilized for Jute Accessories, Toy making, Flower making, Tye and Dye, DTP, Software Development, Horticulture, Agriculture, Aquaculture, Cut flower, Aromatic plants, Food products or any other viable project.

S. No	Year	Total Funds Involved	Beneficiaries covered
1	2010-11	650.00	433
2.	2011-12	375.00	250
Revolving	-do-	150.00	100
3.	2012-13	200.00	111
Revolving	-do-	200.00	123
4.	2013-14	41.85	35
Revolving	-do-	50.00	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>1666.85</b>	<b>1092</b>

**ii. 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. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, Rs. 17.33 crores have been obtained from NMDFC and 3300 beneficiaries have been covered. In comparison, during the year 2008-09, being the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 745 beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of Rs. 460 lakhs. During 2009-10, 1176 beneficiaries were covered with a financial assistance of Rs. 496 lakhs, during the year 2010-11, 1002 beneficiaries were covered with a financial assistance of Rs. 663.55 lakhs and during the year 2011-12, **851** beneficiaries were covered with a financial assistance of Rs. 614.86 lakhs. During 2012-13 855 beneficiaries have been covered with an expenditure of Rs. 827.00 lakhs. 510 beneficiaries have been covered with an expenditure of Rs. 748.03 lakhs up to October, 2013 during 2013-14.
- National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) also sanctions loan for education of women belonging to minority communities at nominal rate of interest.

**iii. Schemes financed by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

38.29 Under this scheme, loans are advanced to females of backward classes for setting up of their income generating units financed by NBCFDC. During the year 2008-09, 209 beneficiaries with financial assistance of Rs. 91.80 lacs have been benefitted. During the year 2009-10, 103 beneficiaries have been benefitted with financial assistance of Rs. 53.55 lacs. During the year 2010-11, 217 beneficiaries were covered with financial assistance of Rs. 122.04 lacs. During the year 2011-12, 257 beneficiaries have been covered with an expenditure of Rs. 168.28 lacs. An amount of Rs. 174.10 lacs has been spent during 2012-13 with coverage of 162 beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lacs has been spent up to October, 2013 with coverage of 91 beneficiaries during 2013-14

**iv. Schemes Financed by National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC)**

38.30 J&K State Women Development Corporation sanctions loan with refinance support of NHFDC in favour of eligible females at nominal rate of interest for setting up their own income generating units. The Corporation provided an assistance of Rs.18.74 lakhs to 25 beneficiaries during the year 2008-09. During 2009-10, 29 beneficiaries with financial assistance of Rs.19.23 lakhs, were benefitted. During the financial year 2010-11, 34 beneficiaries were covered with a financial assistance of Rs. 38.50 lakhs. During the year 2011-12, 48 women beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of Rs. 60.60 lakhs. During the year 2012-13, 51 women beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.105.00 lakhs. During the

year 2013-14, 52 women beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.126.00 lakhs up to ending October 2013.

**v. Schemes for Skill Development financed by NMFDC & NBCFDC**

38.31 J&K State Women Development Corporation seeks loan from NMFDC & NBCFDC for setting up training centers for skill development of artisans/women beneficiaries. Thereafter, women are brought under micro credit net to display & sell their products in exhibition-cum-melas which are organized by the State Women Development Corporation, both inside and outside the State. These meets give opportunities to women to sell their products.

**Social Welfare Department**

38.32 Social Welfare Department is also implementing various schemes for development of women which are enunciated below:-

**i. Development of Vocational Skills**

38.33 Females in the age group of 15 to 35 years are imparted trainings in various crafts through Social Welfare Training Centres. At present, 150 Social Welfare Centres which are engaged in imparting training to women folk. The number of inmates in each centre is 25. The duration of the training to inmates is 11 months and stipend @ Rs. 100/- per month is provided to the women folk.

**Lady Vocational Training Centres**

38.34 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.

**Social Empowerment**

38.35 Care and protection of women in distress is another focused area. To ensure security, development and well being of women in every sphere of life and implementation of steps against gender discrimination, adequate provisions for advancement of women are kept in the State policies, plans and programmes.

- 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.

### 38.36 New Initiatives for Women Self Employment

- Women Development Corporation will provide loans to the beneficiaries at the interest rate of 5% only.
- Women Development Corporation has adopted a market based approach in the field of preparation of Jute Prasad bags, which are being manufactured by the loan beneficiaries of WDC and supplied to Shri Mata Vashino Devi Shrine Board.
- The ICDS Scheme was started in J&K State in the year 1975. Currently ICDS is the only programme that reaches out to lakhs of women 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. Anganwari Centre. At present, J&K State has 141 ICDS Projects (including one migrant project) and 29599 AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 28591 are presently functional.

### 38.37 Supplementary Nutrition

About 900000 beneficiaries which comprise children of 6 months to 6 years of age, Pregnant and lactating mothers, are being given supplementary nutrition.

For the past four years, the allocation of funds both from State Government as well as Central Government and expenditure incurred is depicted as under:-

S. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2007-08	14207.99	5184.25
2	2008-09	14692.61	12856.579
3	2009-10	20165.45	18304.15
4	2010-11	25814.48	19243.058
5	2011-12	31545.335	24666.78
6	2012-13	41867.456	38630.654
7	2013-14 (ending Oct 13)	24578.27	8648.68

*Source: Social Welfare Deptt. J&K*

38.38 Under the 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 materials for the children, medicine kits, weighing machines are also provided. The entitlement per beneficiary is as under:-

<b>Table No 7: Entitlement per beneficiary</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Revised w.e.f. 01-04-09 (per beneficiary per day)</b>
Children(6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

38.39 Total no. of beneficiaries covered category-wise during the period 2007-08 to 2013-14 under the Supplementary Nutrition scheme (SNP) in the State is as under:-

<b>Table No 8: No. of beneficiaries</b>							
<b>Category</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 Ending Oct. 2013</b>
0-3 years	267543	284282	328838	330637	303354	400396	381355
3-6 years	212354	214127	276715	251572	237882	280320	275325
Pregnant and Lactating mothers	120250	120951	138183	298700	140061	310449	150411
Total	600147	619360	743736	880909	681297	991165	807091
<i>Source: Social Welfare Deptt., J&amp;K</i>							

38.40 **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**, the flagship programme for Universalization 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.

#### **Highlights and Initiatives:**

##### **38.41 Indira Gandhi Matritiva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY):-**

16.47 Two districts of the state viz, Anantnag and Kathua have been brought under Indira Gandhi Matritiva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) on pilot basis to improve health

and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women & infants. Cash incentive of Rs. 4000/- has been enhanced to Rs. 6000/- to be provided to beneficiaries for first live two births.

**38.42 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA):-**

- (D) Five districts of the state viz, Anantnag, Kupwara, Leh, Jammu & Kathua have been brought under SABLA- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme on pilot basis for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls to improve their health & nutrition status, upgrade their skills & enhance their educational status through formal and non formal education.
- (E) 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.
- (F) To facilitate employment of women and to support the working women away from their homes/towns and 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 set up in the State catering to social needs of the destitute.
- (G) 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.
- (H) Presently J&K State has 141 ICDS projects (including one Migrant Project) and 29599 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned by Govt. of India out of which 28591 centres are currently functional for providing services upto October 2013.
- (I) 12 Nari Niketans are functioning in the State having total capacity of 400 inmates to provide free boarding, lodging, healthcare to the destitute.
- (J) Social Welfare Training Centre run by the Social Welfare Department is imparting trainings in various crafts to females in the age group of 15 to 35 years so that they can become self dependent and can become able to earn their livelihood.
- iv) 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.
- v) The Social Welfare Department has cleared 68920 pending pension cases under Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS).
- vi) 1000 Anganwadi Centres under “On Demand Scheme” have been sanctioned and accordingly 2000 Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are to be engaged under the scheme.
- vii) The rate of pension (Central Share) under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has been enhanced as following:-
  - a. Pension of Widows/Disabled persons enhanced from Rs. 200/- to 300/- per month.

- b. Pension in favour of the persons of 80 years of age and above enhanced from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month.
  - c. Rate of assistance (one time) under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) enhanced from 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-.
- Memorandum of understanding has been signed on 26th of November, 2013 between the State Govt. and J&K Bank for implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)/Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to roll out IGNOAPS in six (06) Districts on pilot basis and subsequently in all the districts of the State. Now the Old Age Pension will directly go into the bank account of beneficiary.
  - The rate of cash incentive has been enhanced from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/- under Indra Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant, lactating women and their young infants.
  - **‘Beti Anmol’ rolled out for arresting dropout rate of girl students in higher secondary schools and enhancing their employment prospects. Rs. 5000 fixed deposit for girl students belonging to BPL families in all educationally backward blocks on enrollment in 11th class to be encashed on passing 12th class examination.**
  - National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Education (NPEGEL) aimed at enhancing education of girls by providing need based incentives like stationery, books, uniforms etc to the girl student.
  - To reduce gender disparities in education access and to promote women empowerment, women ITIs and Women Wings in the existing ITIs have been established under Prime Ministers Reconstructions Programme (PMRP).
  - State Government is providing Pre-matric scholarship to girls to enhance their level of literacy and to reduce the burden on the parents to sustained education.
  - The Govt. has enhanced the Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi helpers w.e.f 01-04-2012.
  - 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, Rural Development*.
  - National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) 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 crèches are functioning under the scheme benefiting children.
  - An autonomous organization of Ministry of Women and child Development Adoption Central 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.

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## Welfare & Development of SCs, STs, BCs & Other Weaker Sections

# 39

39.1 India is the seventh largest country by area and second by population. It is the largest economy at market exchange rate, yet India is far behind the neighboring country of China in the matter of development. The exclusion of a large workforce causing low productivity, low human development, urban-rural divide, gender and regional disparities, social inequalities etc are the problems for India. The Department for International Development (DFID) defined Social exclusion as “a process by which certain groups are systematically disadvantaged because they are discriminated on the basis of their ethnicity, race, religion, caste, gender, disability, migrant status and so on. Discrimination occurs in public institutions, namely legal system, education and health services as well in social institutions”. Social inclusion, therefore is multi-dimensional.

### **Social Exclusion in India**

39.2 Social exclusion in India cannot be interpreted by the Euro-Centric approach. The social exclusion in India has to be understood against the background of the caste system, the traditional India’s system of social ordering, controls etc. Those historically excluded categories in Indian society broadly were Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women etc. The exclusion was forced primarily by the traditional caste based social order. This practice was legally abolished in 1950’s. The constitution is apparently anti-discriminatory, anti-exclusionary, anti-exploitative and ant-oppressive.

39.3 Right from inception of planning era, after independence, the focussed attention has been given to provide special support to historically disadvantaged sections of the society. The Scheduled Castes(SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been provided special Status under the constitution. The other disadvantaged groups which required special support are other backward classes (OBCs), Minorities, Marginalised and vulnerable groups viz persons with disabilities, women, senior citizens, street children etc. Of course there is perceptible improvement in the socio-economic conditions of SCs/STs over the years, the headcount ratio (HCR) for these communities remain higher than the national average. Further efforts are still required to fill up the gaps to bring them in the main stream.

### **Social Welfare Department, J&K**

39.4 The department of Social Welfare, J&K is mandated with the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The department administers central and state government’s 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 and field agencies.

**SCs/STs/OBC Sector**

39.5 The objective of this sector is to address the problem of SCs, STs and other Backward Classes, particularly those who are economically and educationally backward. These sections of the society are being benefited through the following schemes of the Department:-

**Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students**

39.6 The scheme is 100% State sponsored. Under this scheme scholarship are being provided to the students belonging to the SC category studying from 4th to 10th classes. The scheme has now been extended from class 1st to 12<sup>th</sup> class.

39.7 The approved outlay for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 510.60 lakhs with a target of 75,500 students, against which 75,440 students belonging to SC Category have been benefited by incurring an expenditure Rs. 510.44 lakhs. During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 530.77 lacs have been incurred with coverage of 68730 students. During the current financial year 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 325.15 lacs has been incurred with coverage of 30152 students. up to ending October, 2013.

**Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students**

39.8 Under this scheme the scholarship are 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.

39.9 The approved outlay for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 483.54 lakhs (excluding central share) to cover 60000 beneficiaries. An expenditure of Rs. 466.74 lakhs were incurred with coverage of 49,066 beneficiaries ending march, 2011. During the year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 420.90 lakhs (excluding central share) was approved to cover 89058 beneficiaries, against which Rs. 240.15 lakhs were incurred covering 48128 students. During the year 2012-13, 17214 students have been covered by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 154.07 lacs. During the current financial year i.e 2013-14, 11125 students have been covered by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 92.13 lacs up to ending October 2013.

**Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students**

39.10 Post-Matric Scholarship is provided to those OBC students whose parents/guardians income from all sources do not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme but, the committed liability is borne by the state government.

39.11 The approved outlay for the financial year 2010-11 was Rs. 460.175 lakhs to cover 6630 beneficiaries, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 460.175 lakhs was incurred covering 4432 beneficiaries upto March, 2011. During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs.321.36 lacs were incurred with coverage of 4730 students. An amount of Rs. 840.47 lacs were incurred with coverage of 9952 students during the year 2012-13. During the current year 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 110.54 lacs were incurred up to

ending October, 2013 with coverage of 2115 students.

### **Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Students**

39.12 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 guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh annually.

39.13 The approved outlay for the financial year 2010-11 was Rs. 919.23 lakhs with a physical target of 19,000 beneficiaries, against which Rs. 370.248 lakhs were incurred for covering 4078 beneficiaries upto March, 2011 under SC Category. While as Rs. 665.00 lakhs were spent under ST Category during 2010-11 with the coverage of 8338 ST students. During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 1398.00 lacs were incurred with coverage of 10332 students. During the year 2012-13, Rs. 750.95 lacs were incurred with coverage of 9133 SC students and an amount of Rs. 1141.85 lacs were incurred with coverage of 14930 ST students. During the current financial year 2013-14, Rs. 173.19 lacs were incurred with coverage of 2850 SC students and an amount of Rs. 522.39 lacs were incurred with coverage of 7309 ST students upto ending October, 2013.

### **Schedule Caste Boys/Girls Hostels**

39.14 In order to provide safeguard against the exploitation and to promote and protect socially, educationally, economically weaker sections, special care has been taken for protecting their educational interests. Hostels for SC Boys/Girls students have been constructed. The construction of SC Boys/Girls Hostels comes under two Centrally Sponsored Schemes shared between the centre and state on 50:50 basis.

39.15 The approved outlay for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 72.13 lakhs (excluding central share), which was fully utilized during 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, Rs. 55.20 lakhs (excluding Central Share) was the approved outlay and an expenditure of Rs. 64.18 lacs were reported during the year. During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 43.20 lacs has been incurred under the scheme.

### **Construction of Hostels for ST Boys/Girls Students**

39.16 This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared by the state and centre govt. on 50:50 basis. The Hostels for ST boys at Mohore, Basangarh, Kargil & Kupwara are under construction /being constructed.

39.17 The other major schemes being implemented through the Social Welfare Department are mentioned below:-

### **Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS - State Sector)**

39.18 The "ISSS" scheme was introduced in the year 1994-95. The scheme is financed under Plan and Non-plan budget on 50:50 basis. Under this scheme financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 200/- to 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 monthly paid through bank accounts. The year wise targets/achievements are as under:-

<b>Table No 1: Targets/achievements under Integrated Social Security Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Exp. Plan</b>	<b>Target Nos.</b>	<b>Achievements (No. of Beneficiaries)</b>
2007-08	7957.02	7903.81	291612	275612
2008-09	8879.12	8799.66	350612	343180
2009-10	11381.64	11937.74	353580	353580
2010-11	11354.17	11354.17	353580	353580
2011-12	11451.96	8327.00	353580	350217
2012-13	11633.30	11322.09	353580	353580
2013-14(Upto Oct. 2013)	13731.84	5011.31	422500	42250

*Source: Social Welfare Deptt; J&K*

### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

39.19 A centrally sponsored scheme provides monthly pension to the old-aged persons, widows and physically disabled belonging to below poverty line (BPL) @ Rs. 400/- per beneficiary per month. In addition, one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10000/- is provided to the BPL family whose soul bread earner has died. The year-wise achievements under this scheme are as under:

<b>Table No 2: Targets/achievements under National Social Assistance Programme (Rs. in lakhs)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Target Nos.</b>	<b>Achievements (No. of beneficiaries)</b>
2006-07	2437.24	2177.56	78732	78732
2007-08	3961.94	2699.32	92029	77649
2008-09	4126.74	3100.50	132000	126246
2009-10	5145.12	5391.13	129000	129000
2010-11	5784.846	5784.846	137778	134107
2011-12	5118.219	6587.91	137778	135803
2012-13	7395.24	6148.56	137778	137778
2013-14 (October, 2013)	7454.00	2000.40	150883	137778

*Source: Social Welfare Department, J&K*

### **Expansion of Bal-Ashram & Nari Niketan**

39.20 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 with intake capacity of 1504 inmates. The approved outlay for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 104.75 lakhs, against which an amount of Rs. 69.25 lacs stands utilized. During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 73.65 lakhs were incurred under the scheme. The approved outlay for the Current financial year i.e. 2013-14 is Rs. 79.90 lakhs, which is expected to be fully utilized up to ending March, 2014.

### **Pre-Matric Scholarship to Physically Handicapped**

39.21 Under this scheme, state government is providing monthly Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped Students with an objective to enhance their level of literacy. The enhanced rate of scholarship has come into force from January, 2009 under which students of this category from 1st to 5th class are paid scholarship @ Rs. 450/- (Boys) and Rs. 675/- (girls). From Class 6th to class 8th, boys are paid Rs. 900/- while as girls are paid Rs. 1350/-. For the classes of 9th and 10th, boys are provided scholarship of Rs. 1350/- and girls, Rs. 1800/- while as students of classes 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> of this category get scholarship of Rs. 1350/- for boys and Rs. 2700/- for girls.

39.22 During the year 2012-13, Rs. 28.27 lakhs was spent by covering 7079 Physically Handicapped Students upto ending March, 2013. During the current financial year Rs. 33.00 lakhs is the approved outlay for coverage of 4000 students.

### **Post-Matric Scholarship to Physically Handicapped**

39.23 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. 1,00,000/- per annum. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 39.93 lakhs was earmarked for coverage of 370 students, against which Rs. 35.36 lakhs were spent by covering 305 Physically Handicapped Students upto ending March, 2012. During the year 2012-13, 320 students have been given scholarship for which Rs. 36.50 lakhs have been spent. During the current financial year 43.50 lakhs is the approved outlay for coverage of 440 students.

### **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**

39.24 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 29599 AWCs have been sanctioned by Government of India out of which 28,591 are currently functional.

### **Non-Nutrition**

39.25 The sharing pattern of the scheme has been changed by the GoI w.e.f. 01-04-2009 from 100% to 90:10%.

### **Supplementary Nutrition**

39.26 About 900000 beneficiaries which comprise children of 6 months to 6 years of age, Pregnant and lactating mothers are being given supplementary nutrition.

39.27 For the past seven years, the position of funds both from State Government as well as Central Government and expenditure incurred is as under:-

<b>Table No 3: ICDS (Nutrition &amp; Non- Nutrition)</b>			<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Exp.</b>
1	2007-08	14207.99	5184.25
2	2008-09	14692.61	12856.579
3	2009-10	20165.45	18304.15
4	2010-11	25814.48	19243.058
5	2011-12	31545.335	24666.78
6	2012-13	41867.456	38630.654
7	2013-14 (ending Oct 13)	24578.27	8648.68

Source: Social Welfare Deptt. J&amp;K

39.28 Under the 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 materials for the children, medicine kits, weighing machines are also provided. The entitlement per beneficiary is as under:-

<b>Table No 4: Entitlement per beneficiary</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Revised w.e.f. 01-04-09 (per beneficiary per day)</b>
Children(6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

39.29 Total number of beneficiaries covered category wise from 2007-08 to 2013-14 (ending Oct 2013) under the Supplementary Nutrition scheme (SNP) in the State is as under:-

<b>Table No 5: No. of beneficiaries</b>							
<b>Category</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 Ending Oct. 2013</b>
0-3 years	267543	284282	328838	330637	303354	400396	381355
3-6 years	212354	214127	276715	251572	237882	280320	275325
Pregnant and Lactating mothers	120250	120951	138183	298700	140061	310449	150411
Total	600147	619360	743736	880909	681297	991165	807091

Source: Social Welfare Deptt., J&amp;K

### 39.30 Focus areas for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

#### Ø *Social empowerment*

Efforts shall be made to remove existing inequalities besides providing access to basic minimum services by focusing on education, health etc.

#### 37.27 *Economic Empowerment*

Promotion of employment opportunities as well as income generation activities.

#### 16.33 *Social justice or social inclusion*

Elimination of all types of discrimination, awareness creation and change in mind set of the people.

### 1. The Jammu and Kashmir SC, ST and BC Development Corporation Ltd

39.31 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 i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Safai Karamcharis, Handicapped (male members) and Notified National Minorities Viz; Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Parsis ( male members). 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

39.32 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:

- F. Bank Tie-up scheme.
- G. Direct Financing Scheme (in collaboration with National Level Corporations of Government of India)
- H. Educational Loan Scheme
- I. Skill Development Training Programme
- J. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) (Time Bound Scheme).

#### A. Bank Tie-up Scheme:-

39.33 This scheme is meant for SC, ST & BC Categories beneficiaries who are living below the poverty line(BPL) and interested in the establishment of small income generating units up to Rs.1.00 lakh in collaboration with banks. 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 beneficiaries and 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs.3,000/- in case of Backward Classes(BC) 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 categories beneficiaries.

#### 39.34 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 No 6: Year-wise Target and Achievement under Bank tie-up scheme (upto ending Dec., 2013)**

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	1680	1984	876	635	50.31	218.90
2010-11	1810	1850	905	405	30.31	166.76
2011-12	1200	1476	556	556	42.73	194.15
2012-13	1500	1886	686	686	52.91	220.90
2013-14	1500	1571	622	320	23.59	149.69

*Source: J&K SCs, STs & B.C.'s Dev. Corpn. Ltd*

39.35 Under Bank Tie-up Scheme, 1810 units, 1200 units and 1500 units were targeted for years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. 1850 cases were sponsored to banks during 2010-11, out of which 405 units were established with subsidy component and bank loan inputs of Rs.30.31 Lakhs and Rs.166.76 Lakhs respectively. During 2011-12, 1476 cases were sponsored to banks, out of which 556 units were established with subsidy component and bank loan input of Rs.42.73 lakhs and Rs 194.15 lakhs respectively. Likewise in the year 2012,-13 against the target of 1500 cases, 1886 cases were sponsored to Banks, out of which 686 cases were sanctioned by the Bank and 686 units were established with financial supplementation of Rs. 52.91 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.220.90 lakh loan was disbursed. During 2013-14 against the target of 1500 units '1571' cases are sponsored to Banks, out of which Banks have sanctioned '622' cases and 320 units are established, with financial supplementation of Rs. 23.59 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.149.69 lakh loan upto ending Dec, 2013.

Table No 7: Category-wise Achievements under Bank Tie Up Scheme from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (upto ending Dec.2013) (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	356	194	85	635	30.56	17.25	2.50	50.31
2010-11	284	41	80	405	23.80	4.15	2.36	30.31
2011-12	230	216	110	556	19.10	20.35	3.28	42.73
2012-13	237	298	151	686	20.00	28.55	4.36	52.91
2013-14	83	122	115	320	7.85	12.20	3.54	23.59

*Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd*

### B. Direct Financing Schemes:

39.36 The Corporation provides loans to the Target Group People in collaboration with the National Level Finance & Development Corporations viz. NSFDC, NSTFDC, NMDFC, NBCFDC, NSKFDC, and 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.

**39.37 The eligibilities Criteria of beneficiary for availing loan under Direct Financing Schemes is as under:**

- One should be permanent resident of the J&K State.
- One should belong to SC,ST, BC, Notified National Minorities ( Male member), Safai Karamcharis/ Scavengers and Handicapped( Male member).
- One should have the family income below Double the Poverty Line ( DPL), i.e. Rs 81,000/= p.a.(revised) for Rural and Rs. 1,03,000/= p.a.(revised) for Urban areas in case of SC,ST,BC, Notified National Minorities (which is notified by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India) and in case of Handicapped ( Under NHFDC Schemes) and Safai Karamcharis/ Scavengers (under NSKFDC schemes)there is no income criteria fixed by the respective Apex Corporations (i.e. NHFDC & NSKFDC).
- One should having necessary skill/ experience in the activity/ trade applied for.
- The applicant who intends to avail loan for purchase of vehicle should have valid driving license for the type of vehicle applied for.
- One should not be a defaulter of any bank/ financial institution.
- Besides above mentioned eligibility criteria the Disability of Handicapped beneficiary should be 40% and above and he should be in the age group of 18-60 years.

39.38 The Apex Corporation-wise details of maximum loan component & interest rates are as under:-

<b>Table No 8: Apex Corporation-wise Quantum of Loan and Rate of Interest</b>			
<i>(Rs. In Lakhs)</i>			
<b>Scheme/s</b>	<b>National Level Corporation</b>	<b>Maximum Quantum of Loan (for Individual Beneficiary and in Group)</b>	<b>Rate of Interest ( depends upon quantum of loan)</b>
Direct Financing in Collaboration with National Corporations of the Govt. of India	NSFDC for SCs	From Rs. 0.30 to Rs. 30.00	4% to 8%
	NSTFDC for STs	From Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 10.00	4% to 8%
	NBCFDC for BCs	From Rs. 0.30 to Rs. 5.00	6%
	NMDFC for Minorities	From Rs. 0.25 to Rs. 5.00	6%
	NSKFDC for Safai Karamcharis	From Rs. 0.30 to Rs. 10.00	4% to 8%
	NHFDC for Handicapped	From Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 25.00	5% to 6%

*Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn. Ltd*

<b>Table No 9: Year-wise Target and Achievement under Direct Financing scheme</b>				
<b>(Rs. in lakhs)</b>				
<i>Year</i>	<b>Targets</b>		<b>Achievements</b>	
	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Finance</b>
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	670	950.00	315	412.65
2010-11	670	950.00	229	453.17
2011-12	700	950.00	330	418.83
2012-13	525	650.00	319	311.99
2013-14 (upto 31.12.2013)	650	800.00	418	707.33

*Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd*

<b>Table No 10: Category-wise Achievements under Direct Financing Scheme from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (upto ending Dec.2013)</b>														
<b>(Rs. In Lacs)</b>														
<i>Year</i>	<b>SC</b>		<b>ST</b>		<b>BC</b>		<b>Minorities</b>		<b>Safai Karamchari</b>		<b>Handicapped</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>Fin</b>
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	135	198.36	43	37.06	06	9.20	01	0.95	74	106.23	56	60.85	315	412.65
2010-11	63	171.92	103	204.70	18	26.07	-	-	15	13.50	30	36.78	229	453.17
2011-12	69	137.47	92	172.72	65	36.97			89	62.06	15	48.76	330	418.83
2012-13	104	135.85	36	34.19	97	55.78	-	-	23	16.63	59	68.16	319	311.99
2013-14	111	276.50	123	231.01	42	39.20	-	-	106	118.15	36	42.45	418	707.33

*Source J&K SCs, STs & BCs Dev. Corpn:Ltd*

39.39 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:**

39.40 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 assistance to the extent of

85-90% of the project cost, 5-10% is to be contributed by the J&K SC / ST & BC Corporation and 5% by the beneficiaries.

**(ii) Micro Credit Finance Scheme (MCF):**

39.41 Under the Scheme, the Corporation provides loans assistance 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 (AMSY):**

39.42 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 Double the Poverty Line (DPL) and repayment period under the scheme is 36 to 54 months.

**(iv) Mahila Kissan Yojana (MKY):**

39.43 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.

**(v) Mahila Adikrikta Yojana Scheme (MAY):**

39.44 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.

**(vi) Educational Loan:**

39.45 The Scheme is meant to facilitate job oriented education amongst the weaker sections of the Target Group viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Notified National Minorities, Safai Karamcharies / Scavengers and Handicapped (Persons with Disabilities). The scheme is for pursuing professional and technical courses.

**The Funding Pattern under Educational Loan Scheme is under:**

<b>Table No 11:</b>		
<b>Apex Corporation</b>	<b>Max. Quantum of Loan</b>	<b>Rate of Interest P.a.</b>
NSFDC ( for SC's) NHFDC(for Disabled Persons) NSKFDC (for Safai Karm.) NBCFDC ( for BC's)	Upto Rs. 10.00 Lacs for studies in India and Rs. 20.00 Lacs for studies in abroad	4% in case of male & 3.50% in case women, benef.
NSTFDC ( for ST's)	Upto Rs.5.00 Lacs for studies only in India	6%
NMDFC (for Notified National Minorities)	Upto Rs. 10.00 Lacs for studies in India and Rs. 20.00 Lacs for studies in abroad	3%
<i>Source J&amp;K SCs, STs &amp; BCs Dev. Corpn: Ltd</i>		

**C. Skill Development Programme:**



39.46 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.

39.47 The Corporation has so far provided training to 3048 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 Textile designation & Art & Craft, Mobile Repairing, e Plumbing & Sanitation, Composite Electrician etc.

<b>Table No 12: Achievement under Skill Development and Training Programme for the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto ending March, 2013)</b>				
<b>2009-10</b>				
<b>Training Course / Trade</b>	<b>No. of Candidates</b>	<b>Name of Training Institution</b>	<b>Training Programme sponsored by</b>	<b>Training Expenditure ( amt. in Lakhs</b>
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. 0.68
<b>2010-11</b>				
Sisal Fibre	50- BC candidates	Gramudyog Hastakala Kendra Kathua	National Backward Classes Corporation	2.89
Hand Embroidery	25- BC Candidates	-do-	-do-	
Mobile Repairing	7 – SC Candidates 3 - ST candidates	J&K ITCO	J&K ITCO	Incurred by ITCO
<b>2011-12</b>				
Plumbing & Sanitation	20-SC Candidates	Govt. Boys Polytechnic College, Jammu	National Scheduled Castes Fin. & Dev. Corp. New Delhi	1.80
Composite Electrician	20- SC candidates	-do-	-do-	1.80
Desk Top Printing	20- SC candidates	-do-	-do-	1.80
Transformer & Motor winding	10- SC candidates	-do-	-do-	0.90
AC/Refrigeration	10-SC candidates	-do-	-do-	0.90
Beautician	15- SC candidates	Govt. Women Polytechnic College, Jammu	-do-	1.27
Textile designation & Art & Craft	10- SC candidates	-do-	-do-	0.85
<b>2012-13</b>				
Dress Making and Embroidery	40 – SC Women	Govt. Women Polytechnic College, Jammu	National Scheduled Castes Fin. & Dev. Corp. New Delhi	5.4 0

Beautician	20 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Computer Operator	20 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Textile Designing and Art & Craft	20 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Computer Hardware Repair & maintenance	10 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	1.00
Computer Programming	20 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Electrician ( for Male & Female)	40 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Plumbing ( for Male & Female)	40 – SC Women	-do-	-do-	2.80
Total under NSFDC	210			23.20
Woolen Shawl Emb Caps & Socks	25 - Safai Karm.	By HIMCON- at Srinagar	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Dev. Corporation, New Delhi	1.50
Fruit Processing	25- Safai Karm	At D.H.Pora Kulgam	-do-	1.50
Mobile Phone Repair	25- Safai Karm	Baramulla	-do-	1.50
Fashion Designing	25- Safai Karm	Anantnag	-do-	2.25
Computer Software	25- Safai Karm	Reasi	-do-	2.25
Motor Driving	25- Safai Karm	Jammu	-do-	5.25
Beautician	25- Safai Karm	Udhampur	-do-	1.50
Soft Toys	25- Safai Karm	Samba	-do-	1.50
Total under NSKFDC	200			17.25
Grand Total	410			40.45

Source: J&K SC's, ST's & BC's Dev. Corpn; Ltd;

#### **D. Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) (Time Bound Scheme).**

39.48 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 Scavenger's scheme.

39.49 The union Cabinet accorded the approval for the central sector “Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)” in December, 2006 with the objective to liberate and rehabilitate all the remaining 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 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.

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# Power

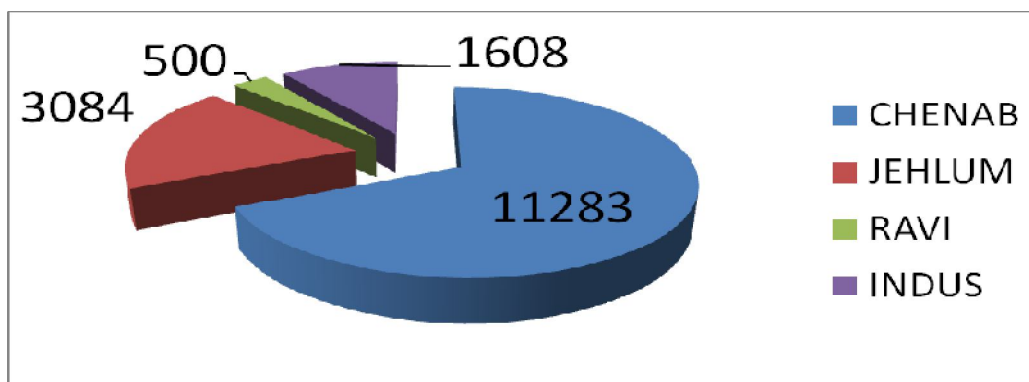
# 40

40.1 Electricity is an essential source of commercial energy which is vital for sustained Economic Growth. The increase in demand for power means the economy is growing and is leading to modernization, industrialization and improvement in basic amenities culminating into a better quality of life of the people.

40.2 State of Jammu and Kashmir is bestowed with significant hydel potential which when exploited fully will provide a strong impetus for the growth of the State's economy. The development of this potential would need huge resources, technical expertise, administrative reforms, congenial environment, proper regulation and management, besides competitive marketing, Policy formation and private participation. The optimal exploitation of the available hydel resources in the State would not only meet the State's demand but will also supply power to the Northern grid to boost the overall development of the State.

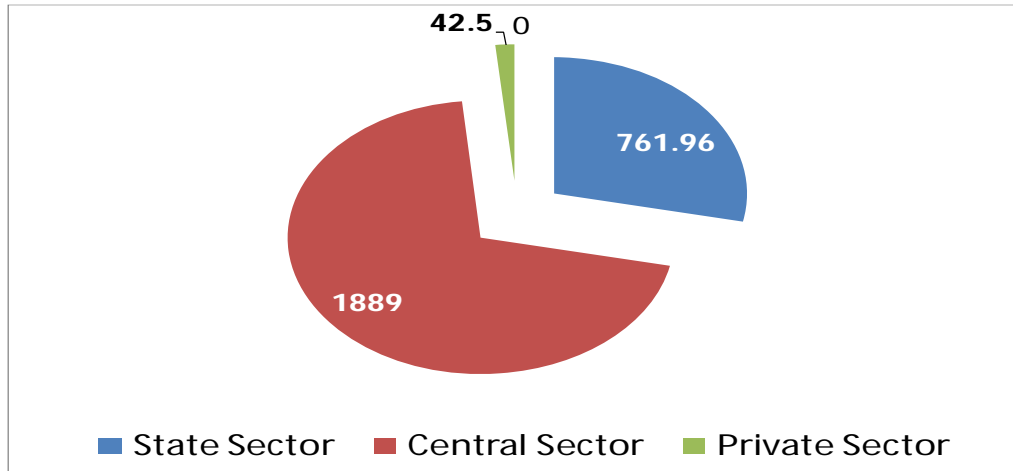
40.3 The estimated hydro power potential of the State is 20,000 Megawatts (MW), of which about 16480 MW have been identified. Out of the identified potential, only 2693.45 MW. 16% (of identified potential) has been exploited so far, consisting of 761.96 MW in State Sector from 21 power projects, 1889 MW from seven power projects under Central Sector i.e. 690 MW Salal Hydel Electric Project, 480 MW Uri-I Hydel Electric Project, 390 MW Dulhasti, 120 MW Sewa-II, 45 MW Nimo Bazgo, 44 MW Chutak & 240 MW Uri II (2 units of 120 MW commissioned) and 42.5 MW from two private sector projects. The installed capacity of 761.96 MW from state sector projects includes the 450 MW of Baghlihar Phase-I constructed at a cost of Rs.5827 crores by the J&K State Power Development Corporation which was commissioned on 9-10-2008. This State of the Art project is located on Chenab basin at Chanderkote in district Ramban.

### BASIN WISE IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL



**Potential Harnessed**

**STATE SECTOR: 761.95 MW**  
**CENTRAL SECTOR: 1889 MW**  
**PRIVATE SECTOR : 42.5 MW**  
**TOTAL: 2693.45 MW**



40.4 Recognizing the need of development of this sector, the State has started giving due importance to this sector. In this backdrop, during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, many initiatives were taken which included setting up of Power Development Corporation & State Electricity Regulatory Commission, identification of power potential, involvement of private participation, Joint Ventures, sanctioning of projects, signing of tripartite MoU between Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission and Government of Jammu and Kashmir in 2006, special support from Central Government under PM's Reconstruction Plan, State plan as well as other Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Power Sector for generation, modernization, up gradation and efficient transmission of the power.

40.5 The sixteenth All India Power Survey has projected an increase in power demand of Jammu and Kashmir from 1706 MW i.e. 9640 MUs during 2004-05 to 2120 MW i.e. 14750 MUs during 2008-09. The demand for power has been estimated to the tune of 15511 MUs during the year 2008-09. The demand is expected to touch 4000 MW i.e. 19500 MUs by 2020-21.

### **1. Power Sector- Strategy, Proposal, Reforms and Concerns**

40.6 Establishment of new generation capacity and reducing cost of power will require action on many fronts:

- Long term financial arrangement.
- Increase in generation so as to take maximum benefit of the available hydel power potential.
- Building up of inter State and Intra State transmission system of adequate capacity that is capable of transferring power efficiently from one region to another.

- Efficient Distribution system which alone can ensure financially viable expansion
- Rehabilitation of present power station to yield additional peaking capacity
- E-metering and HVDS
- Increased consumer awareness
- Private participation in terms of Joint Ventures, BOT, BOOT etc.

40.7 Steps are being taken to boost generation, strengthen transmission and distribution network and regulate consumption through introduction of power sector reforms in order to resolve the power problems in near future.

## **2. 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 process of restructuring and corporatisation 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 state implements reforms in transmission and distribution sector.
- d) De-subsidization of tariff, a time bound loss reduction programme and setting up of standards in PDD machinery would be the key challenge for Jammu and Kashmir state.
- 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) Re-structured APDRP (R-APDRP) which the G.O.I has approved for the 11<sup>th</sup> 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 execute 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 buy power from the utility at feeder level at bulk supply tariff which is the bid price of the energy offered by the franchisee and sell 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.

## POWER GENERATION

### 1. State Sector (Projects)

40.8 During past five decades considerable work has been done in Power Sector within the limitations imposed by the resources and other constraints. The installed capacity in the State, thermal as well as Hydel, is 969.96 MW (208 MW Thermal + 761.96 MW Hydel). The prestigious Baglihar Hydro Electric project, with a capacity of 450 MW was commissioned during 2008-09. During 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 2011-12 & 2012-13 1630.115 MUs, 3379.489 MUs, 3647.41 MUs, 3786.434 MUs & 3864.434 MUs of energy was generated respectively from the power projects under operation with JSPDC. The energy generation for the year 2013-14 is estimated to be 3767.54 MUs.

40.9 During 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan, no additions have been made to power generation but in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan, Baglihar- I with capacity of 450.00 MW, was added to the State Power Generation. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan 1.26 MW of Sanjak MHP has been added besides augmentation of Bhaderwah MHP by 0.5 MW. During 12<sup>th</sup> FY, 1.5 MW has been added by augmentation of Pahalgam MHP in 2013. Thus the aggregate capacity of 761.96 MW hydel power in the State Sector is available to the State, which is helping the State to overcome the power scarcity to some extent.

40.10 The machines of the old 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 105MW (35x3 MW) was being operated for a capacity of 70 MW only due to reduced availability of water as a result of damages to Wangath Link Canal. The construction of an alternate tunnel water conductor has been taken up during 2012-2013 as per the advice of CWC for restoration of the Project to its design capacity of 105 MW.

40.11 The Installed Capacity & Energy generated by the Power Houses in the State Sector is as under:-

<b>Table No1: Installed Capacity &amp; Energy generated by the Power Houses</b>						
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of Power House (Mus)</b>	<b>Energy Generated (2009-10) (Mus)</b>	<b>Energy Generated (2010-11) (Mus)</b>	<b>Energy Generated (2011-12) (Mus)</b>	<b>Energy Generated (2012-13) (Mus)</b>	<b>Estimated Energy Generated (2013-14) (Mus)</b>
	<b>THERMAL</b>					
1.	Gas Turbine pampore-I	12.59750	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	GasTurbine-II	0.00	13.20	5.41	0.00	0.00
3	Diesel	12.59750	13.47	5.41	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.59750</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Hydel</b>					
<b>A)</b>	<b>Jhelum River Basin</b>					
1	LJHP	391.253	377.9510	483.367	419.35	547.7600
2	USHP-I	89.240	33.8989	82.204	72.889	94.2602
3	USHP-II	143.569	291.8270	310.469	352.67	222.6130
4	Ganderbal	18.182	11.9257	19.705	20.56	23.4677
5	Karnah	3.277	1.5982	3.170	3.06	5.2902
6	Phalgam	7.977	7.9284	7.868	7.44	4.522
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>653.498</b>	<b>725.1292</b>	<b>906.783</b>	<b>875.969</b>	<b>879.9131</b>
<b>B)</b>	<b>Chenab River Basin</b>					
7	Baglihar	2701.586	2878.5040	2800.756	2915.731	2815.3987
8	Chenani-I	58.015	72.4667	87.434	91.070	84.5017
9	Chenani-II	3.713	5.8846	7.395	5.645	7.4715
10	Chenani-III	6.737	7.8324	18.123	13.909	17.1062
11	Bhaderwah	--	---	0.3725	1.02	2.6257
	Sub-Total	2770.051	2964.6877	2914.081	3027.375	2927.10
<b>C)</b>	<b>Ravi River Basin</b>					
12	Sewa -III	4.424	8.8768	13.937	11.487	8.6160
<b>D)</b>	<b>Indus River Basin</b>					
13	Stakna		0.505034	4.507	2.44	0.2626
14	Sumoor	0.028	0.0633	0.139	0.09	0.0791
15	Bazgoo	0.420	0.3350	0.704	0.54	0.3097
16	Hunder	0.479	0.5902	0.746	0.534	0.7215
17	Iqbal	7.131	9.2785	9.465	5.75	4.5229
18	Haftal	0.124	1.2500	1.858	1.65	1.2996
19	Marpachoo	0.550	0.9952	0.814	0.65	0.8986
20	Igo Marceullong	10.910	10.1334	10.438	10.33	2.3597
21	Sanjak	-	-	0.052	0.23	0.6067
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19.642</b>	<b>23.15063</b>	<b>28.723</b>	<b>22.214</b>	<b>11.060</b>
	<b>Gross total (Hydel Power Generated)</b>	<b>3447.615</b>	<b>3721.8443</b>	<b>3863.524</b>	<b>3937.045</b>	<b>3826.6895</b>
	Auxiliary consumption	68.126	74.43	77.09	72.34	76.89
	<b>Net (Hydro Power Generated)</b>	<b>3379.489</b>	<b>3647.41</b>	<b>3786.434</b>	<b>3864.705</b>	<b>3749.7995</b>

## 2. Central Sector Projects

40.12 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 MW and 120 MW Sewa-II were commissioned which increased the power generation in central sector from 1170 MW to 1680 MW. Further during 2013-14, 45 MW Nimo Bazgo, 44 MW Chutak & 2



units of 120 MW (240 MW) Uri II were commissioned increasing the installed capacity of Central Sector Projects to 1889 MW. This capacity stabilizes the State power situation as State has entitlement of 12 percent free power from these projects.

<b>Table No 2: Installed Capacity of Power Houses under Central sector</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Power House</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>
<b>HYDEL</b>		
1	NHPC –Salal	690.000
2	NHPC- Uri-I	480.000
3	NHPC- Dulhasti	390.000
4	Sewa-II	120.000
5	Nimo Bazgo	45.00
6	Chutak	44.00
7	Uri- II	120.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1889.00</b>

### 3. Entitlement from CPSUs

40.13 Besides, the generation of power from the State owned power houses, the State is also entitled to receive the power from Centre Power Sector. This is regulated by the Ministry of Power, Government of India. The State has a firm allocation of around 1249 MW including 12% free power from NHPC's power houses of Salal, Uri and Dulhasti, besides, a share of 1354.30 MW (1249 MW Firm share + 105.3 MW Non-Firm share) from unallocated quota which varies from time to time. State as such, has total share of around 1350-1500 MW from these stations but the effective availability depends upon the de-rating of machines, river discharge and the fuel availability.

<b>Table No 3: J&amp;K Share in CSPUs and Joint Ventures (JVs) as on 31-03-2009</b>						
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name Of Power House</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>	<b>%share for J&amp;K</b>	<b>Share in MW</b>	<b>% share in MW</b>	<b>Share in MW</b>
			<b>FIRM</b>		<b>NON FIRM</b>	
<b>A-</b>	<b>NTPC</b>					
1	Anta	419	6.92	29	0.68	3
2	Auraya	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
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11402</b>	<b>64.78</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NHPC</b>					

1	Salal	690	34.39	237.3	0.00	0
2	Tanakpur	94	7.68	7.2	0.00	0
3	Chamera I	540	3.90	21.1	0.00	0
4	Chamera II	300	6.33	19.0	0.81	2
5	Uri	480	33.96	163.0	0.00	0
6	Dul hasti	390	21.15	82.5	0.68	3
7	Dhaulinganga	280	6.07	17.0	0.68	2
	<b>Sub-Total NHPC</b>	<b>2774.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>547.1</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>SJVNL(JV)</b>	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>B</b>	<b>RAPP</b>	440	7.95	35	0.00	0
	Mejia-G	250	7.08	18	0.00	0
	Total Others	4650	34.33	239	3.32	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18826</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>1249.1</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>108</b>

#### 4. Key Achievements

- 1.5 MW Pahalgam (Unit-III) in state sector commissioned in 2013-14.
- 45 MW Nimo Bazgo , 44 MW Chutak & 2 Units of 120 MW of Uri II (240 MW commissioned).
- 10 MW Tangmarg , 115 MW Dunadi commissioned in Private sector during 2013-14
- Four power projects viz BHEP-II, Pahalgam 3<sup>rd</sup> unit, Dah, Hanu with installed capacity of 469.50 MW under execution in the State Sector at present.
- A record number of 13 Projects with a capacity of 712 MW awarded during 2012-13/2013-14 so far. This include six projects in the State Sector with a capacity of 555 MW, 06 Projects with a capacity of 152 MW under IPP-2011 and one 5 MW Geothermal Project at Puga Leh.
- Financial closure for BHEP-II achieved with PFC & J&K bank to fund Rs.2179.23 crore of debt and the balance of Rs.933.36 crore coming in the form of equity from JKSPDC/State. The Project is targeted for commissioning in August 2015
- PFC & REC have sanctioned term loans for Parnai, Lower Kalnai, Hanu & Dah projects.
- Baglihar Power Project, Chanderkote with a capacity of 450 MW was commissioned during 2008-09.
- Three Projects namely Pakaldul, Kiru and Kawar with an aggregate capacity of 2220 MW under implementation in Joint Venture of JKSPDC, NHPC and PTC.
- Revised Hydel Policy notified in July 2011.
- Under New Hydel Policy 2011, 06 projects with aggregate capacity of 152 MW have been awarded through competitive bidding. In addition, bidding process for 24 projects with a capacity of 153.50 MW has been complete

which are reserved for the permanent residents of J&K. The bids received are under evaluation.

- 690 MW Ratle HEP (Revised Capacity 850 MW) under implementation through IPP.
- Bidding Process for 93 MW New Ganderbal HEPs at final stage. The project is targeted to be awarded by this financial year.
- Dulhasti Power Project, Kishtwar with a capacity of 390 MW was commissioned during 2007-08.
- Sewa II, Basohli with a capacity of 120 MW was commissioned in September 2010.
- Two power projects with installed capacity of 1350 MW under execution by NHPC.
- Under IPP-2003 Phase-I, four projects with aggregate capacity of 425 MW stand commissioned and five projects with aggregate capacity of 70.50 MW are under implementation.
- RFQ for 390 MW Kirthai-I floated.
- Coal block allocated to J&K jointly with NTPC in Odisha with geological reserve of 130 MTs (for J&K) sufficient to set up a 660 MW supercritical Thermal plant.

#### 5. Road Map for Capacity addition in 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Plan

Table No 4:			
S. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity(MW)
i.	State Sector	14	6256 (includes 3 projects of JVC of 2220 MW)
ii.	Central sector	5	1679 (including Burser 1020 MW)
iii.	IPP (Big) Ratle	1	850
iv.	IPP (Small)	37	376.00
v.	R&D Projects:	1	5 (R&D Geo-Thermal project at Puga).
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9066 MW</b>

#### 5(a) Projects allotted /being allotted/under execution:

Table No 5:				
S. No	Sector	No of Projects	Aggregate Capacity in MW	Remarks
A.	Projects allotted /being allotted/under execution			

1.	State Sector	6+1(Puga) = 7	555.00 + 5 = 560.00	i.BHEP-I = 450 MW ii.Pahalgam = 1.50MW (Commissioned) iii.Dah = 9.00 MW iv.Hanu = 9.00 MW v.Parnai = 37.5 MW vi. Lower Kalnai= 48.00 MW vii.Puga Geo Thermal =5 MW Total = 560 MW
2	IPP (Big)	1	850	Ratle HEP allotted-Pre-construction works in progress.
3	IPP (Small) Phase –I (2003 Hydel Policy)	7	70.50	10 MW Tangmarg, 12 MW Hirpora, 4 MW Kahmil, 12 MW Boniyar, 12.50 MW Mandi, 15 MW Ranjala Dunadi & 5 MW Drung. The projects are in various stages of execution. <b>(Tangmarg &amp; Ranjala Dunadi commissioned)</b>
4	IPP (Small) Phase –II (2011 Policy)	6	152	40 MW Ans-I, 45 MW Bichlari, 27 MW Kanzil Wangath, 12 MW Girjan ki Gali, 7 MW Chandanwari & 21 MW Patnazi Bunjwah awarded to successful bidders. IPPs to initially prepare DPRs.
5	CPSU	4	659	240 MW Uri-II, 45 MW Nimo Bazgo, 44 MW Chutak, 330 MW Kishanganga. <b>Nimo Bazgo, Chutak &amp; 02 units of Uri-II Commissioned.</b>
	<b>Total Projects allotted / under execution</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2291.50</b>	

**5(b) Projects tendered out (28 projects - 2296.50 MW):-**

Table No 6:				
S.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
<b>State Sector</b>				
	1.JKSPDC	2	483	93 MW NGHEP & 390 MW Kirthai-I.
	2.JVC	2	1660	1000 MW Pakuldull & 660 MW Kiru tendered out.
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2083 MW</b>	
	3.IPP (Phase-III)	24	153.50	Projects tendered out on 15-01-13, Bids received for 10 Projects. Remaining projects to be retendered alongwith some more projects)
	<b>G.Total-B:</b>	<b>28 No</b>	<b>2296.50 MW</b>	

**5(c) Projects at DPR Stage / clearances.**

Table No 7:				
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S.No	Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity in MW	Remarks
1.	State Sector	3	2998	930 MW Kirthai-II (under appraisal of CEA). 1856 MW Sawalkote (Part DPR submitted to CEA) 212 MW Ujh multipurpose Project(DPR submitted to CWC)
2.	CPSU (NHPC)	1	1020	1020 MW Burser (DPR under preparation)
3.	JVC	1	560	560 MW Kawar being tendered out after TEC.
<b>Total: 5</b>			<b>4578 MW</b>	

**5(d) Summary of the projects under execution / tendered out and prioritized for implementation.**

<b>Table No 8</b>			
S.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)
1.	Project under implementation / allotted / being allotted.	25	2291.50
2.	Project tendered out for allotment.	28	2296.50
3.	Projects prioritized for which DPR under preparation, investigation taken up.	5	4578
<b>Total:</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>9166</b>

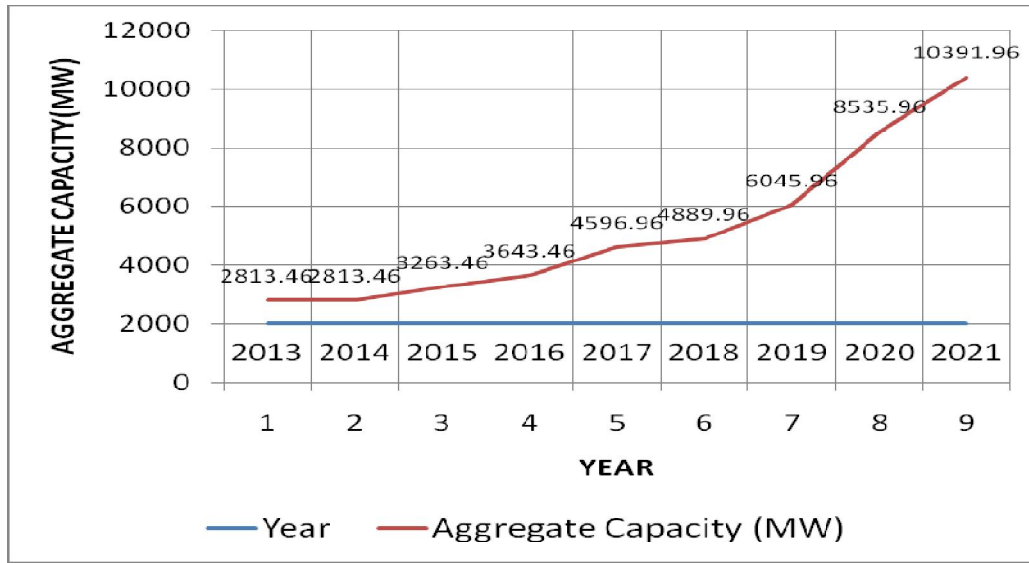
*The above capacity does not include the proposed thermal project for which coal block has been allocated.*

**5(e) Year-wise Capacity Addition in 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan :-**

<b>Table No 9</b>											
S. No	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	3rd Unit of Pahalgam	1.5	1.5								
2	BHEP-II	450			450						
3	Hanu HEP	9					9				
4	Dah HEP	9					9				
5	Parnai HEP	37.5					37.5				
6	Lower Kalnai	48					48				
7	New Ganderbal	93						93			
8	Sawalkote HEP	1856									1856
9	Kirthai- I	390							390		
10	Kirthai-II	930								930	
11	Large IPP (850 MW Ratle HEP)	850					850				
12	Small IPP	376	25			45		200	106		
13	TDP Pugah Geothermal	5				5					

14	Joint Venture Projects	2220							660	1560		
15	Central Sector	1679	329			330						
	Total	<b>8954</b>	<b>356</b>			<b>450</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>2490</b>	<b>1856</b>

*1020 MW in Central Sector, 212 MW Ujh and Thermal Project not included in the projections.*



**5(f) Projects under implementation :**

S. No	Project	Capacity (MW)	Likely date of commencement	Expected Completion date	Remarks
1.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Unit of Pahalgam	1.5	Work in Progress	2013	Commissioned
2.	BHEP-II	450	Work in Progress	2015	Physical progress in Civil Works: 70-75 %, Hydromechanical works 45-50 % & Hydromechanical works 10-15 % achieved.
3.	Hanu HEP	9	Work in Progress	2017	Design finalised. Excavation in HRT in progress.
4.	Dah HEP	9	Work in Progress	2017	Design finalised. Excavation in HRT in progress.
5.	Parnai HEP	37.5	2013	2017	Notification of Award issued in favour of EPC Contractor M/s Patel Engineering Limited. Foundation stone laid on 18/12/2013. Contractor

					has furnished CPG for contract execution and has started mobilizing.
6.	Lower Kalnai	48	2013	2017	Notification of Award issued to EPC Contractor M/s Coastal Projects limited.
7.	New Ganderbal	93	2013-14	2018	TEC from CEA at final stage. Bidding process underway. Price bids to be received on 27/12/2013. Land acquisition underway. Forest clearance accorded.
8.	Sawalkote	1856	2014-15	2021	Part DPR submitted to CEA
9.	Kirthai-I	390	2014-15	2019	DPR with CEA for TEC. Additional Geotechnical investigation suggested by GSI in progress.
10	Kirthai-II	930	2015-16	2020	Updation/Review of DPR for revised capacity of 930 MW in progress by CWC.
11	Large IPP (Ratle)	850	Work in Progress	2017	Project being developed in IPP mode through M/s GVK Developmental Projects Private Ltd. Entire Land acquired and being leased to the Developer. Government of Jammu & Kashmir has approved the EMP/ R&R plan of the project.
12	Small IPPs	376.00			
A.	Projects awarded under Hydel Policy 2003.	70.50			
	a. Tangmarg	10	Work in Progress	2013	Commissioned
	b. Ranjala	15		2013	Commissioned
	Dunadi				Work in Progress.
	c. Boniyar	12		2015-16	Work in Progress.
	d. Mandi	12.5		2015-16	Work in Progress.
	e. Hirpora	12		2015-16	Work in Progress
	f. Kehmil	4		2015-16	Land Acquisition in Progress.
	g. Drung	5	2016-17		
12 B.	Projects awarded under Hydel Policy 2011.	152			

	a. Ans-I	45			
	b. Bichlari	40	2014-15	2017-18	
	c. Kanzil	27			
	Wangat				
	d. Chandarwar Uri	7			
	e. Girgan Ki Gali	12			
	f. Patnazi				
	Bunjwa	21			
12 C	24 Projects advertised under Hydel Policy 2011.	153.50	2014-15	2017-18	Bidding Process Underway.
13	TDP Pugh Geothermal	5	2013	2016	Project awarded to consortium of M/s Thermax & M/s Reyjavik Iceland. Project in limbo because of financing issues.
14	Joint Venture Projects	2120	2014	2020-21	Bidding Process Underway
	a. Pakaldul HEP	1000			
	b. Kiru	660	2013-14	2019-20	Bidding Process Underway.
	c. Kawar	560	2013-14	2020-21	Project at TEC stage.
15	Central Sector	1590			
	a. Uri-II	240	Two units of 60 MW each commissioned		
	b. Kishenganga	330	Work in Progress	2017-18	
	c. Bursar	1020	At DPR Stage		

#### 6. Allocation of Coal Block.

- JKSPDC has been allocated coal block (Kudnali Laburi in Odisha ) jointly with NTPC with an allocated geological reserve of 130 & 266 Million Tonnes respectively.
- Pursuant to the decision of the Board of Directors, JKSPDC has engaged M/s SBICAPS as consultants to carry out the viability & sensitivity analysis of various options and accordingly advise on the way forward essentially with regard to location of the end use plant.
- SBICAPS has furnished draft report, according to which the coal availability of 3.40 million tonnes per annum (assuming that extractable coal reserves would be 60-70 % of geological reserve of 130 MT for 25 years), the installed capacity works out to be 660 MW (supercritical unit).



- Net financial impact by locating the project in J&K vis-a-vis Odisha is estimated to be Rs.700 crore per annum which translates to over Rs.18000 crore over the lifetime of the project.
- JKSPDCL to explore the option of 26:74 JV with NTPC for both coal mining and power generation projects.
- Meeting held with NTPC on 12/12/2013 based on which Ministry of Coal has been informed that NTPC & JKSPDCL have agreed to form the JV Company and allocation letter may accordingly be issued.
- Letter sent to Ministry of Coal, GoI about the agreement between JKSPDC & NTPC to form a JV Company.

## **7. Projects under Survey & Investigation (S&I)**

- Pursuant to cabinet approval, JKSPDC has awarded 84 MW Shutkari Kulan & 100 MW Parkhachik Panikhar HEPs to M/s SP infra & M/s HCC respectively for development under Swiss Challenge method. While SP Infra has already commenced work, M/s HCC has requested for time to visit the site again in April-May 2014 in view of diversion of water for irrigation purposes.
- M/s WAPCOS is preparing the feasibility report of Wadwan Bursar storage Scheme with a probable capacity of 330 MW and first inception report has been received. This project would compensate for the loss of storage in view of finalisation of dam site at Pokhal instead of Hanzal. Dam site at hanzal would have completely submerged Marwa block.
- BoD, JKSPDC has approve implementation of 05 Projects of Indus basin namely 87 MW Ulitopo, 104 MW Khaltsi, 68 MW Dumkhar, 210 MW Achinathang & 250 MW Sunit in IPP mode through a single IPP. Cabinet approval is required to take the process forward in light of BoD decision.
- DPR of Drass Suru Link alongwith Shous, Barinium & Shamnot proposed to be framed by engaging a consultant as CWC has not shown any inclination to take up these assignments inspite of repeated requests.

## **8. Status of Main Projects**

### **8.1. 37.5 MW Parnai HEP**

- Pursuant to Govt. approval, Notification of award of contract has been issued in favour of successful bidder namely M/s Patel Engineering Limited on 25-10-2013.
- All clearances are in place. PFC has issued term loan sanction letter for the power component for Rs.334.60 crore.
- Parnai Hydroelectric project has been envisaged as Multipurpose Project. The tail water from the power house after power generation will be utilized for irrigation benefits in Mendhar Valley. A total cultivable command area

(C.C.A.) of 7950 Acres in Mendhar valley, will benefit from the tail water of Parnai HEP.

- In terms of “IS: 7560-1974, GUIDELINES FOR ALLOCATION OF COST AMONG DIFFERENT PURPOSES OF RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS” which deals with cost allocation the joint cost of a multipurpose project is to be allocated in the ratio of the benefits derived from the different purposes. The completion cost has accordingly been allocated as under:-

<b>Table No 11</b>		<b>Rs. in crore</b>
<b>Component</b>	<b>Basic Cost</b>	<b>Completion Cost</b>
Power component	390.89	478.00
Irrigation component	129.19	162.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>520.08</b>	<b>640.41</b>

- Foundation stone has been laid on 18-12-2013.
- EPC contractor has started mobilising.

### 8.2. 48 MW Lower Kalnai

- Pursuant to approval of the Government notification of award of contract has been issued in favour of successful bidder namely M/s Coastal Project Limited on 12-09-2013.
- Signing of Contract Agreement will follow after receipt of performance bank guarantee.
- PFC has issued term loan sanction letter for Rs 403.80 crore.
- Land acquisition is in progress. Out of 1469 Kanal 01 marla (State Land 1197 Kanal 05 marla, Private Land 239 Kanal 16 marla and Forest land 32 Kanal), 60 Kanal 18 marla of land has been acquired. Diversion of forest land of 1.60 Ha (32 Kanal) has also been approved by the competent authority. Balance land is at various stages of acquisition.
- As regards environmental clearance, public hearing has been conducted by the State Pollution Control Board on 26.8.2013 at Dunadi. The final EIA/EMP report is now being submitted to the Authority for accord of the environmental clearance.
- Foundation stone has been laid on 13-11-2013

### 8.3. 1856 MW SAWALKOTE HEP

- The DPR (excepting Cost estimates & construction schedule) has been submitted to CEA.
- Geological Survey of India has advised construction of exploratory drift of 320 meters over the power house cavern. Since this may take about a year thus delaying the appraisal process and consequently TEC by CEA, GSI has been requested to not to insist on the same at this stage. The agency has been

assured that JKSPDC shall undertake this investigation during detailed design & engineering of the project.

- CEA has already cleared the Hydrology, Design Flood and Power Potential of the project. Site investigation like material testing, drill holes in dam axis, u/s coffer dam and plunge-pool area and exploratory drifts of 180m in power house area have been completed.
- As regards environment clearance ,MoEF has granted fresh scoping clearance to the enhanced capacity of 1856 MW Sawalkote HEP and has issued a revised Terms of Reference for some additional studies to be carried out.. Three seasonal study reports have already been completed and report has been submitted by the EIA consultant. Preparation of R&R plan for the project affected people is under progress. The same shall be completed on preparation of the revenue maps by the Revenue Department. Complete draft EIA/EMP plan shall be submitted to the concerned authorities for conducting public hearing and accord of environmental clearance.
- While R&B, I&FC, Tourism, Wild life & fisheries have granted NOCs, the PHE & Geology and mining departments' NOCs are awaited. Regarding the issue of clearance from the state forest department, the diversion case is under progress. Joint surveys in Ramban, Batote divisions have been completed. Joint survey in Reasi & Mahore divisions are under progress.

#### 8.4. **390 MW KIRTHAI HEP**

- DPR for 390 MW has been submitted to CEA for TEC which has been accepted for appraisal on 02-05-2013.
- The various directorates of CEA have raised some observations which have been replied to.
- Based on the advice of GSI additional geological investigations comprising of drill holes and drifts are underway.
- CEA/CWC has also suggested to conduct mathematical model studies for silt management compliant with Indus Water Treaty provisions. Limited bids to select the agency were accordingly invited. DHI has emerged as successful bidder.
- The MoEF has approved the revised ToR to the enhanced capacity of 390 MW based on which additional studies are underway through M/s EQMS, the accredited MoEF consultant.
- The project was reviewed in a meeting with CEA on 26th November, 2013 during which it was resolved that mathematical modeling for silt management & geological investigation shall be completed by March, 2014 after which the TEC shall be considered by CEA.
- Land acquisition and other clearances are in progress.

#### 8.5. **93 MW NEW GANDERBAL HEP**

- DPR has been submitted to CEA.
- Appraisal of the project is at advanced stage. In a review meeting in CEA on 26-11-2013 it was resolved that the replies to observations of CEA/CWC shall be finalized upto 7th December, 2013 and the formal presentation for accord of TEC shall be made to CEA in January, 2014.
- Most of the clearances are in place.
- Lenders viz REC, PFC & Canara Bank have expressed their willingness to fund the loan component of the Project.
- Land acquisition & pre-construction infrastructure works are in progress.
- Submission of RfP including Price bid on 27<sup>th</sup> 2013.

#### 8.6. **450 MW BAGLIHAR-II HEP**

- Techno Economic Appraisal to BHEP-II, by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), was accorded on 29-12-2010.
- MOEF issued the EIA clearance vide letter No:-J-12011/39/2009-IA.I dated 23rd July 2013.
- Following is the agreed schedule of commissioning of the project as per the addenda signed with the Civil/ HM and the Electro Mechanical contractors in March 2012:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Unit – 2<sup>nd</sup> Fortnight of May, 2015
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Unit – End of June, 2015
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Unit – 1<sup>st</sup> Fortnight of August, 2015
- Against the approved estimated completion cost of Rs. 3113.19 crore ,PFC and J & K Bank have respectively sanctioned term loans of Rs. 1679.23 crore and Rs. 500 crore with balance amount of Rs.933.96 crore as equity from the State Government.
- **Physical Status ending November, 2013:**
  - Civil Works: 70-75 %,
  - Hydromechanical works 45-50 % &
  - Hydromechanical works 10-15 %

#### 8.7. **930 MW KIRTHAI-II HEP**

- The DPR of 990 MW Kirthai-II HEP was prepared by CWC at an estimated cost of Rs 6087.48 Crore at December, 2009 Price Level.
- The DPR was submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by JKSPDC vide No.PDC/Tech/P-265/662-65 dated 19.04.2011 for accord of Techno Economic Clearance (TEC) and presentation of the DPR was made before CEA on 18th May,2011 .

- CWC had not provided for any eco-flow in the DPR due to an inadvertent error. The same was accordingly provided necessitating calculation of revised potential which has marginally got reduced to 930 MW now. This potential has been finally approved by CEA. The CWC is in the process of updating the DPR as per the revised capacity.
- Since the DPR has been prepared by CWC, the observations of CEA & CWC are to be replied by the CWC itself. On its part, JKSPDC has furnished the requisite details and clarifications to CWC for further submission to CEA.
- With regard to environment clearance, ToR has been approved by MoEF for EIA/EMP studies based on which the studies are underway through MoEF accredited consultant namely, M/s EQMS.

#### 8.8. 850 MW RATLE HEP

- The development of 850 MW Ratle HEP on build, own, operate and transfer (BOOT) basis has been awarded to M/s GVK Projects Pvt. Ltd. in 2010 through international competitive tariff bidding process on the following terms & conditions:-
- Upfront Premium @ Rs 5.00 Lacs per MW
- Free Power of 16 % (15 % plus 1% for Local Area Development Fund-LADF)
- 55 % Power available to State after netting off Free Power at a 35 Year levelised tariff of Rs 1.44 per unit.
- Thus 62.2 % of total Power including free power of 16 % would be available to State.
- The Project will revert to the State after 35 Years on payment of a terminal price of Rs 380 crore.
- Developer has engaged M/s L&T as sub contractors for Civil/HM works & M/s Alstom as E/M contractors for execution of EPC works.
- Major Mile Stones Achieved:
  - 567.22 Ha of State/Private/Forest land including Riverbed area has been acquired for the Project .
  - MOEF and GOJ&K has accorded approval for implementation of Environment Management Plan (EMP)/Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Plan for Rs.262.3546 crores which includes Rs.20 crores for R&R Plan.
  - Indus Wing, MOWR, GOI has cleared the proposal from Indus Water Treaty (IWT) angle on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012.
  - Environmental Clearance(EC) has been accorded by MOEF,GOI on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012.
  - CEA - GOI has accorded TEC of 850MW RHEP on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

- EPC contracts for Civil & HM works and E&M works have been awarded to M/s L&T and M/s Alstom respectively.
- Financial closure has been achieved with Power Finance Corporation (PFC) in Feb 2013.
- Erection of 85m bridge on up-stream of the Dam on Chenab river has been completed in Dec 2012
- Erection of 110m bridge on down-stream of the Dam on Chenab river under progress.
- Pre-construction activities are under progress.
- As part of EMP/CSR the IPP to construct the following :-
  - Airport in Kishtwar
  - Sports stadium in Kishtwar
  - Modern Hospital in Project area/Kishtwar

## 9. Status of IPP - Projects

### 9.1. State Hydel Policy 2003:

Under State Hydel Policy, 2003 notified vide G.O. No: 211-PDD of 2003 dated: 09.10.2003, ten projects were awarded to various Independent Power Producers (IPPs) through competitive bidding under phase-I in 2005. Tabular summary of IPP Phase- I is as under:-

<b>Table No 12</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of SHP</b>	<b>Capacity MW</b>	<b>Name of IPP</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	Athwathoo, Bandipora Distt (old Baramulla District)	10	M/S Magpie Hydel Construction Sgr.	Commissioned
2	Tangmarg SHP, Distt Baramulla	10	M/S Magpie Hydel Construction Sgr.	Commissioned
3	Aharbal SHP District Pulwama	22.5	M/S Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Site surrendered by the IPP in view of Tourism issues.
4	Hirpora SHP District Pulwama	12.00	M/S Construction Industries Sgr.	Land Acquisition & clearances in progress.
5	Brenwar SHP District Budgam	7.5	M/S P&R Engineering Chandigarh	Commissioned
6.	Kahmil SHP District Kupwara	4	M/S Rehbar Engineering Ltd.	Work in progress.

7.	Boniyar SHP District Baramulla	12	M/S V.R.B. Industrial Estate Barzulla	Work in Progress
8.	Mandi SHP District Poonch	12.5	M/S Magpie Hydel Construction Sgr.	Work in Progress.
9.	Ranjala Dunadi SHP District Doda	15	M/S Chowdhary Power Projects Jammu.	Commissioned
10.	Drung SHP District Kathua	5	M/S Chenab Valley leasing Company Jammu.	Land Acquisition & clearances in progress.

**10. Implementation of projects (Pakaldul and two other HEPs) through Joint Venture mode:-**

40.14 With a view to further accelerate the development of hydro potential, GoJK in a significant move decided to execute three Projects namely 600 MW Kiru, 520 Kavar & 1000 MW Pakadul in joint venture of JKSPDC, NHPC & PTC. An MoU for this purpose was signed between GoJK, JKSPDC, NHPC and PTC on 10th Oct., 2008 followed by signing of Promoters Agreement on 21st December, 2010 having the following features:-

- a) The Company shall be managed by its Board of Directors, which shall be responsible for formulating the overall policies of the Company in all matters and shall supervise the conduct of the affairs and operations of the Company.
- b) Board of Directors of the company will have equal representation from NHPC and JKSPDC. The PTC will not be represented and any change in the structure of the management of the company which is mutually agreed by the parties shall not have an impact on ongoing activities of the projects.
- c) The Chairman of the Board shall be a non-executive professional, who shall be appointed by JKSPDC in consultation with NHPC. The posts of Managing Director (MD) and Joint Managing Director (JtMD) shall be held by the nominees of NHPC and JKSPDC respectively.
- d) The benefits of Joint Venture shall be shared by respective parties in proportion to their actual contribution in share holding of Company.
- e) GoJK shall get 12% free power generated from the Projects. An additional 1% free power for local area development fund shall also be provided by the Company. The fund shall be operated as per the guidelines issued in the Hydro Power Policy 2008. Further, out of balance 87% power, the GoJK would have the right to purchase power from the Company in proportion to the share of JKSPDC in the equity of the Company at the price determined as per regulatory norms. After this, the balance power will be sold by NHPC and PTC at the market price to the purchaser with the first right of refusal being given to Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Department.
- f) The staff for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) activities shall be

deputed by GoJK to Company and the remaining staff to the Company shall be provided in following manner:-

- 80% of Group C & D staff in Company shall be Permanent Residents of J&K State subject to their suitability, availability and eligibility.
- A minimum of 49% of Group A & B staff in the Company shall be Permanent Residents of J&K State subject to their suitability, availability and eligibility. The requirement under these categories shall be met either by way of deputation from NHPC, JKSPDC / Department of GoJK or through recruitment by the Company.

- g) With the signing of Promoters' Agreement, the Company has been incorporated under the companies Act 1956 on 13.06.2011; the implementation of the three projects is being expedited.

### **10.1. 600 MW Kiru ( Revised Capacity 660 MW)**

40.15 Part of the cascade of projects on chenab basin, this 600 MW project estimated to cost Rs. 2381.90 crores has a 140 meter high dam and a designed energy of 2113.59 MUs per annum. The cost of generation is Rs.1.44 per unit. The project is part of PM's 50000 MW H.E. initiative and its DPR has been prepared by NHPC. The implementation of this project has been approved by BoD, JKSPD and GoJK through a joint venture with NHPC and PTC. Promoters Agreement has already been signed on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2010 between GoJK, NHPC and PTC. The project has been tendered out.

### **10.2. 520 MW Kawar (Revised Capacity 560 MW)**

40.16 Part of the cascade of projects on chenab basin, this 520 MW project estimated to cost Rs.3386.12 crores has a 109 meter high dam and a designed energy of 1847.12 MUs per annum. The cost of generation is Rs.2.41 per unit. The project is part of PM's 50000 MW H.E. initiative and its DPR has been prepared by NHPC. The implementation of this project has been approved by BoD JKSPD and GoJK through a joint venture with NHPC and PTC. Promoters Agreement has already been signed on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2010 between GoJK, NHPC and PTC. The project is at TEC stage.

### **10.3. 1000 MW Pakaldul HEP**

40.17 1000 MW Pakaldul HEP has been transferred from Central Sector to Joint Venture. This project on Marsudar River an important tributary of Chenab has been tendered out by J.V. Company. The project has been tendered out. The tenders received are under evaluation.

## **11. Hydro Power Projects in operation**

### **I. Potential harnessed:-**

<b>Table No 13</b>
<b>A. STATE SECTOR</b>



S.No.	Name of Power House	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Baglihar Stage I	450.00
2	Lower Jhelum	105.00
3	Upper Sindh-II	105.00
4	Chenani-I	23.30
5	Upper Sindh-I	22.60
6	Ganderbal	15.00
7	Sewa –III	9.00
8	Chenani-III	7.50
9	Stakna	4.00
10	Iqbal	3.75
11	Pahalgam	4.50
12	Igo-Mercellong	3.00
13	Chenani-II	2.00
14	Karnah	2.00
15	Sanjak	1.26
16	Baderwah	1.50
17	Haftal	1.00
18	Marpachoo	0.75
19	Hunder	0.40
20	Bazgoo	0.30
21	Sumoor	0.10
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>761.96</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>		
1.	Salal	690.00
2.	Uri-I	480.00
3.	Dul Hasti	390.00
4.	Sewa -II	120.00
5.	Nimo Bazgo	45.00
6.	Chutak	44.00
7.	Uri-II	120.00 (two units of 60 MW each commissioned against 240 MW Capacity)
	<b>Sub-TOTAL(B)</b>	<b>1889.00</b>

<b>Table No 14: INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCERS (IPP)</b>		
1	Athwatho	10
2	Brenwar	7.5
3	Tangmarg	10
4	Ranjala Dunadi	15
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>	<b>42.5</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>2693.00</b>

## Power Transmission

### Present Scenario

40.18 The Transmission and Distribution of power is looked after by Power Development Department in the State of J&K. Effective and efficient Transmission and Distribution is as vital as the generation of power. 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 capacities 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.

**Table No 15: Availability and Requirement of “Transmission & Distribution System” (MVA)**

S.No	Voltage level	Availability of Grid capacity at the end of FY 2012-13	infrastructure required by 2016-17 Peak demand by end 2016-17	Gap to be met during 12 <sup>th</sup> FYP
1	220/132 KV level	3570.0	5160.00	1590.00
2	132/66-33 KV Level	3973.0	6192.00	2346.36
3	66-33/11 KV level	4703.85	7431.00	2868.19
4	11-6.6/0.4 KV level	5388	8917.00	3741.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17634.85</b>	<b>27700.00</b>	<b>10546.25</b>

40.19 3570 MVA transformation capacity was available at 220kV level and 3973MVA at 132kV level by the financial year 2012-13. The infrastructure available to meet the transmission of estimated 3550 MW at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> plan is not adequate enough 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 the fresh projects, the need for such T&D network needs immediate attention. The infrastructure capacity required at 220/132kV level to meet the anticipated peak demand is 5160MVA ending 2016-17, there will be a gap of 1590MVA at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan which is to be met out in phased manner. Likewise, the estimated requirement of transformation capacity at 132/66-33kV level at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> plan will be 6192.00 MVA leaving a gap of 2346.36 MVA and at 66-33/11kV level will be 7431 MVA leaving a gap of 2727.15 MVA and at 11-6.6/0.4kV will be 8917 MVA leaving a gap of 3529 MVA which is to be provided in phased manner during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan.

40.20 Around 9000 MW capacity generation is under execution under state sector, central sector, IPP mode and Joint Venture out of which around 2100 MW is scheduled to come up by the end of 12th five year plan. The state has to prepare evacuation system for this generation during 12<sup>th</sup> plan period, especially for 2100 MW generation which is scheduled to come by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> plan.

#### **Prime Minister's Re-construction Plan (PMRP)**

40.21 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 Crores. Cumulative expenditure under the scheme ending 2012-13 is of the order of Rs.1111.98 crores which includes 18.26 crores for laying of fibre optic communication system which have been advanced to PGCIL. PGCIL has awarded the project to TCIL. Brief summary of Physical Targets of the Scheme are as under:-

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Targets (MVA)</b>	<b>Achievements Ending 3/2013</b>
1.	Construction 220/132 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	7/1880	5/1400
2.	Augmentation 220/132 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	1/150	1/150
3.	Construction 132/33KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	22/1190	14/780
4.	Augmentation of 132/66-33 KV Grid Sub Stations	Qty/MVA	4/160	4/160
5.	Construction of 220KV D/C Transmission Lines	KM	367.00	195.56
6.	Construction of 132 KV D/C Transmission lines	KM	371.40	155.162
7.	Construction of 132 KV/S/C Transmission lines	KM	92.240	47.00

**Following are the achievements under PMRP as on 31-03-2013:****Jammu**40.22 Grid sub-stations commissioned are as under:-

- 220/132 kV, 320MVA Barn Grid Sub alongwith allied 132/33kV, 40 MVA transformer.
- 220/132 kV, 320 MVA Bishnah.
- 220/132 kV,120 MVA Ramban.
- 132/33kV, 100 MVA Bari Brahamana-II
- 132/33kV, 50 MVA Gangyal
- 132/33kV, 50 MVA Katra .
- 132/33kV, 100 MVA Bishnah
- 132/33kV, 50 MVA Pounichak
- Augmentation of 132/66 KV Grid Sub Station Kathua from 70 MVA to 120 MVA completed
- Augmentation of 132/66 KV Grid Sub Station Samba from 50 MVA to 100 MVA
- Augmentation of 132/33 KV Grid Sub Station Hira Nagar from 42.5 MVA to 72.5 50MVA

40.23 Transmission lines completed & Commissioned:-

- 220 kV D/C Burn-Kishenpur
- 220 kV D/C Miran Sahab-Bishnah. .
- LILO of 220 kV KPTL for Ramban Grid
- 220 kV D/C Hiranagar-Barn section
- 132kV D/C Rajouri-Draba
- LILO of 132 kV, Gladni-Miran Sahib Transmission Line for Grid Station Gangyal
- LILO of 132 KV D/C , Gladni-Hiranagar Transmission Line for Grid Station Bari Brahmaana-II
- 132 KV D/C Barn-Katra
- 132 kV S/C Draba- Chandak
- LILO of 132 kV S/C of Ring Main to Pounichak
- LILO of CSTL-I for Ramban Grid Sub Station
- Stringing of conductor on II circuit of 132KV Burn-Reasi Transmission line completed.
- Reconductoring and stabilization of 132KV S/C Gladni-Janipur transmission line completed
- Reconductoring of 132KV D/C Ring main around Jammu city completed
- 132kV Bur-Siot-Kalakot alongwith LILO at Akhnoor Grid (Barn-Akhnoor section).

- 132kV Bur-Siot-Kalakot (Akhnoor-Kalakote section).

**Kashmir**

40.24 Grid sub-stations commissioned are as under:-

- 220/132 kV,320 MVA Mirbazar
- 220/132/33 kV,320 MVA+100MVA Budgam
- 132/33kV, 50 MVA Lissar
- 132/33kV, 50 MVA Vilgam
- 50MVA,132/33KV Grid station Tethar
- 50MVA,132/33KV Grid station Khonmoh
- 50 MVA 132/33kV, Magam
- Augmentation of 220/132KV Grid Sub Station Zainakote from 300 MVA to 450 MVA
- Augmentation of 132/33KV Grid Sub Station Pampore from 150 MVA to 200 MVA
- LILO of Pampore-Cheshmashahi line for Khonmoh Grid station.
- LILO of CSTL at Tethar for Grid station Tethar.
- 132 kV D/C Mirbazar–Lissar line completed.
- 132 kV S/C Arampora- Vilgam line completed.
- 132 kV Pattan-Magam line completed
- 132 kV Lassipora-Shopian transmission line completed.
- 132 kV Pampore Chrari-sharief Khunmoh transmission line completed.

40.25 The infrastructure in respect of transmission also received a boost during the current financial year (2013-14 ending December, 2013) with the completion of 160 MVA Grid Station Amargarh at Delina, 50 MVA Grid Station at Shopian, 220 KV double circuit Zainakote-Amargarh transmission line, 6.3 MVA Receiving Station at Kanir Badgam, 6.3 KVA Receiving Station at Kreeri Baramulla, 3.15 MVA Receiving Station at Hadipora Baramula, 6.3 MVA Receiving Station Dewsar. 10 MVA Receiving Station at Shastarinagar, 20 MVA Grid Station at Jourian, augmentation of Receiving Station at Sainik Colony from 1x6.3 MVA to 2x6.3 MVA, augmentation of R/S at Nandpora Samba from 6.3 MVA to 10 MVA, augmentation of R/S at Tethar Banihal from 4 MVA to 6.3 MVA, augmentation of R/S at Thatri Doda from 6.3 MVA to 10 MVA and augmentation of R/S at Dedpeth from 3.15 MVA to 6.3 MVA.

**Transmission Capacity available (ending Nov’ 2013).**

**Capacity at 400 / 220 KV Level (MVA): Owned & operated by PGCIL**

40.26 Capacity at 400kV level:

1. AT 400kV level, availability at present is as under:
  - a. Wagoora =1230MVA
  - b. New Wanpoh =630MVA
  - c. Kishenpur =1260MVA
  - d. Samba         =630MVA

**TOTAL****=3750MVA**

40.27 The transmission at 400kV level is looked after by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). Power Grid has commissioned two new 400/220kV Sub Stations at New Wanpoh and Samba. However outgoing lines which will interconnect these sub stations with the state transmission system are not constructed as yet. Powergrid has been approached through various forums at national level to take up the construction work so as to ensure that benefits of these sub stations reach the people.

40.28 After Commissioning of New Wanpoh and Samba Grid Substations the available capacity at 400kV level has increased to 3750MVA while as the available transformation capacity at 220/132kV level and 132/33kV level is 3730MVA and 4123MVA respectively. Besides, the reliability of power supply to Kashmir valley is also a major concern since the power supply is through 220kV & 400kV transmission lines which are passing through same corridor which is highly prone to snow and wind storms.

40.29 The whole issue was brought to the notice of TCC and NRPC members by J&K PDD and was requested for construction of 400/220kV Substation in valley essentially in North which would also enable evacuation of power from under construction Kishenganga hydel project and Ladakh region. It was also requested by J&K PDD that another 400/220kV Substation may be constructed in Akhnoor-Rajouri-Poonch belt and the two proposed Substations may be fed from an independent 400kV transmission line from Samba which would eventually pass through Mughal Road and provide alternate route for lines to Kashmir geographically different than present route which is through Ramban- Banihal route. The proposed transmission line would complete the 400kV ring in the State and would improve the reliability of system for whole state.

40.30 The proposal for construction of transmission line via Mughal Road has been approved by the Standing Committee of Central Electricity Authority on Transmission Planning in Northern Region in the first week of January, 2013.

### Distribution

#### **Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)**

40.31 Under R-APDRP scheme, 30 Towns have been identified as project areas in J&K State. Out of which 11 towns are in Jammu region including Jammu City and 19 towns in Kashmir region including Srinagar City. These towns are as under:

Akhnoor, Anantnag, Budgam, Bandipore, Baramulla, Bhaderwah, Bijbehara, Doda, Duru-Verinag, Ganderbal, Handwara, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Leh, Pattan, Pulwama, Punch, Rajouri, Ranbir-Singhpora, Samba, Shopian, Sopore, Srinagar, Sumbal, Tral and Udampur.

40.32 The status of the implementation of R-APDRP scheme is as under:

#### **Progress in R-APDRP Part-A**

##### **Part A (IT implementation)**

Eligible Towns: 30, sanctioned cost (GoI Loan): 151.99 Crores

**Part A (SCADA) Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition)**

Eligible Towns: 2, sanctioned cost (GoI Loan): 52.89 Crores

**40.33 Implementation Agencies**

Information Technology Consultant (ITC) : M/S CMC Ltd, New Delhi.  
 Information Technology Implementation Agency (ITIA) : M/S Wipro Infotech.  
 SCADA Consultant (SDC) : M/S Tata Power- Delhi Distribution Ltd.  
 SCADA Implementation Agency (SIA) : M/S Schneider Electric India Ltd.  
 Civil Infrastructure : JKPCC

**a) Data Center and Customer Care Center Building****CIVIL WORKS:**

Civil infrastructure, Mechanical Works,  
 Electrical works and Furniture & ancillary items

(Revised estimated cost) : Rs. 1311.35 lacs

**Agency:**

J&K Projects Construction Corporation.

**Physical:**

Build up area : Srinagar: 9304 S. Ft. (Total plinth area of 3080 S. Ft.)  
 Jammu: 5005. S. Ft. (Total plinth area of 3003 S. Ft.)  
 No. of Floors : Srinagar: 3 (Three)  
 Jammu: 2 (Two)  
 Ground Floor : 3080 S. Ft. (Plinth area) Centralised Customer Care and State  
 Wide 24 x 7 Help Desk, in Srinagar.  
 3003 S. Ft. (Plinth area) Server Farm housing 46 Servers for data  
 Applications, in Jammu.  
 First Floor : 3112 S. Ft. (Floor area) Server Farm housing 54 Servers  
 (45 Servers for data applications and 9 servers for customer care), in  
 Srinagar;  
 2002 S. Ft. (Floor area) housing Training Hall and proposed  
 Customer Care, in Jammu  
 Second Floor: 3112 S. Ft. (Floor area) IT training Center with 77 seats capacity in  
 Srinagar.

**Status**

**Kashmir**

1. Civil infrastructure is completed in all respects.
2. Landscaping, compound walling, gates completed.
3. PACU for server room is commissioned.
4. HVAC is commissioned for whole building.
5. CCTV, Fire alarm, gas suppression system, rodent control systems are commissioned.
6. Service lift is commissioned.
7. Pantry, toilets and plumbing works etc. completed.
8. The server farm is operational in first floor.
9. Customer Care Center is partially operational in ground floor.
10. The building is complete except for furniture and ancillary items.
11. Training center is completed but furniture and ancillary items are yet to be installed.

**40.34 Jammu**

1. Super Structure Completed.
2. Gas suppression for Fire safety in Server room installed.
3. Fire alarm system, Water leakage detection system and Rodent Control Panel installed but testing not done.
4. ACP cladding Completed.
5. Doors and windows installed (no door handle inside battery & UPS room, chances for a person to get trapped inside).
6. PACU for server room is commissioned.
7. HVAC Completed and tested, Internal electrification done.
8. LT wiring to server room and NEEMA connectors installed.
9. DG Set and AVR installed and commissioned.
10. Security cameras installed but not tested.
11. Final sanitizing to be done.
12. Boundary walling and landscaping under progress.
13. Fixtures and Furniture yet to be put in place for whole building.

**Dedicated Power Sub-station**

**40.35 Kashmir**

Estimated cost: Rs.200 lacs

Agency: J&K PDD, Kashmir EM&RE Wing Srinagar.

**40.36 Physical**

1. 2 x 1000KVA 33kV/433V substation
2. 625KVA DG Set
3. 625KVA LT AVR
4. 2 dedicated 33kV underground Cable Circuits.



5. 2 dedicated 33kV VCBs’.
6. Dedicated operator room for shift staff.

**40.37 Status:**

1. Civil infrastructure is completed in all respects.
2. 2 No.’s 1000KVA 33kV/433V transformers commissioned.
3. 625KVA LT AVR commissioned.
4. DG set commissioned however diesel storage tank yet to be installed.
5. 33kV switchgear commissioned.
6. LT switchgear commissioned.
7. HT, LT cables and control cabling commissioned.
8. Yard lighting commissioned.
9. Funds yet to be provided for procurement of HSD; (Minimum amount required is Rs.1.00 lac)

**Jammu**

**Dedicated Power Supply**

40.38 Dedicated sub station proposed for DR & upcoming SCADA building. The cost estimates under preparation

Agency: J&K PDD, EM&RE wing, Jammu.

**Present Status:**

- 1) 2 x 630KVA 11kV/433V platform mounted substation commissioned.
- 2) 625KVA DG Set commissioned however diesel storage tank yet to be installed.
- 3) 625KVA LT AVR commissioned.
- 4) LT switchgear commissioned.

**b) Hardware & Software details:**

**Kashmir:**

Computer Hardware and Software licensing worth Rs. 48.5 Crores

Agency: Wipro Infotech Ltd.

**40.39 Data Center (1<sup>st</sup> floor)**

- 45 Nos. High End Servers for Data Acquisition, GIS, Database, Anti Virus etc.  
(*Installed and commissioned*)
- State of the art Network Operations Center (NOC) (*Installed and commissioned*)
- 12TB SAN storage. (*Installed*)
- 20 Nos. Work Stations. (*Yet to be installed*)
- Routers, Switches and load balancer. (*Installed and commissioned*)
- IP phones. (*Installed and commissioned*)

- 2x200KVA +2x40KVA UPS and battery banks. (*Installed and commissioned*)
- MPLS link commissioned on Bharti-Airtel network at DC and Pattan

**40.40 Customer Care Center (Ground floor)**

- 9 Nos. Servers for Customer Care related activities. (Installed and commissioned)
- 12 seats for 24 x 7 Call Center Help Desk. (4 seats operational)
- 14 Nos. Work Stations. (Yet to be installed)
- IPBX for telephony. (Installed and commissioned)
- Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) Server. (Installed and commissioned)
- 12 Nos. IP phones. (Yet to be installed)
- 12 Nos. Soft telephones/Dialers (3 operational)
- 3 Nos. Printers. (Yet to be installed)

**40.41 GIS survey : (J&K)**

- Asset Mapping- 100% submitted by ITIA. 91% validated in Kashmir and 100% in Jammu by JKPDD.
- Consumer Indexing- 100% submitted by ITIA. 25% validated in Kashmir and 100% in Jammu by JKPDD

**40.42 Ring Fencing: (J&K)**

- Boundary metering : 16 towns completed
- Feeder metering : 16 towns completed.
- DT metering : Pattan town completed with installation of 40 units.
- 135 additional units installed in SDO's Baghat and Watal Kadal and
- Modem Installation : 40No.s' at pilot town
- Base Line reports submitted for 9 towns, 5 towns approved by PFC
- The tender for DT metering in Jammu issued, bids received are under evaluation.

**Jammu**

**40.43 Computer Hardware and Software licensing worth Rs. 38.23 Crores**

Agency: Wipro Infotech Ltd.

**a) Data Recovery Center (Ground floor)**

- 46 Nos. High End Servers for Data Acquisition, GIS, Database, Anti Virus etc. (*Installed and commissioned*)
- *Systems yet to be placed and commissioned* State of the art Network Operations Center (NOC) and BMS Room. 12TB SAN storage. (*Installed*)
- 15 Nos. Work Stations. (*Yet to be installed*)
- Routers, Switches and load balancer. (*Installed and commissioned*)
- 2x200KVA +2x40KVA UPS and battery banks. (*Installed and commissioned*)

**b) GIS survey : (J&K)**

- Asset Mapping- 100% submitted by ITIA. 100% validated in Jammu by JKPDD
- Consumer Indexing- 87.56% submitted by ITIA. 80% approved in Jammu by JKPDD

**Pilot Go-Live**

40.44 In Kashmir, Go-Live of Pilot Project area Pattan achieved. SDO Pattan is integrated with DC.

40.45 In Jammu, Go-Live of Pilot Project area R.S. Pura to be achieved very shortly.

**c) (SCADA)****Kashmir**

40.46 LoA issued for both Jammu and Srinagar Project Areas. Survey of 33kV/11kV Substations started in Srinagar City on 23/12/2013

**Progress in Part-B Works ending August 2013:**

40.47 DPRs for all 30 towns for Rs. 1665.27 Crores approved by MoP/PFC in R-APDRP Steering Committee meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2011.

40.48 M/S Louis Berger Group appointed as Project Management Agency (PMA) for Jammu province and tenders for all the clusters of Jammu Province issued.

40.49 Tender for Cluster-I of Kashmir also issued.

**RGVY Phase-I**

- RGGVY is basically a scheme for 100% Rural Electrification.
  - 14 Schemes covering whole of J&K State were submitted to REC at a total estimated DPR (Detailed Project Report) cost of Rs. 1051.73 crores. All these schemes have been sanctioned by REC at a cost of Rs. 940.06 crores and Rs 797.71 crores have been released ending 06/2013, against which an amount of Rs 713.64 has been spent ending 06/2013.
  - Above RGGVY Schemes envisages electrification of 283 no. virgin villages, un-electrified villages and de-electrified villages, which are financially viable for electrification within the Grid System.
  - 295221 no. Rural Household connections are proposed to be provided under these RGGVY schemes.
  - 136747 no. BPL households are earmarked to be electrified free of cost and 5889 no. already electrified villages to be covered for intensive electrification under the scheme.
  - As per guidelines of RGGVY, the execution of work for 7 districts each has been ensured to NHPC and J&KSPDC as under:
    - NHPC: Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu, Srinagar, Budgam, Leh and Kargil.
    - J&KSPDC: Kupwara, Anantnag, Doda, Baramullah, Pulwama, Rajouri and Poonch.
- 40.50 The latest of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGVY) of approved projects, physical and financial progress is as under:

Table No 17: Financial Status (Rs. in crore)										
S. No	Name of the District	Code No.	Implementing agency	Name of contractor	Original approved cost	Revised cost	Cum. Funds released by REC of India ending 3/2013	Cum. Exp. ending 7/2013	Date of award	Schedule date of completion
<b>A</b>	<b>NHPC</b>									
1	Srinagar	9000 40	NHPC	M/s A2Z	11.70	16.98	14.86	9.68	02.03. 2009	01.09.201 0
2	Budgam	9000 39	NHPC	M/s GET	8.11	16.03	9.42	5.27	13.10. 2009	15.04.201 0
3	Leh	9000 43	NHPC	M/s A2Z	288.07	308.91	256.37	233.7 0	17.10. 2008	16.10.201 0
4	Kargil	9000 42	NHPC	M/s A2Z	154.13	166.97	143.30	122.7 7	17.10. 2008	16.10.201 0
5	Jammu	9000 35	NHPC	M/s KEC	35.46	35.46	31.05	32.73	04.04. 2008	31.03.200 9
6	Kathua (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	9000 05	NHPC	M/s L&T	32.30	37.76	33.99	30.91	03.04. 2007	02.06.200 8
7	Udhampur (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	9000 06	NHPC	M/s L&T	41.16	50.35	45.31	33.28	16.04. 2007	15.06.201 0
	<b>Total :-</b>				<b>570.93</b>	<b>632.46</b>	<b>528.25</b>	<b>501.9 0</b>		
<b>B</b>	<b>SPDC</b>									
1	Baramulla	9000 34	SPDC	M/s Jagour Oversees	15.08	22.85	20.08	16.59	07.01. 1010	06.01.201 1
2	Pulwama	9000 36	SPDC	-do-	20.04	27.37	24.27	20.48	07.01. 2010	06.01.201 1
3	Kupwara (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	9000 01	SPDC	M/s GET	28.15	33.66	29.87	21.37	14.07. 2008	13.07.200 9

4	Anantnag	9000 02	SPDC	M/s Jagour Oversees	63.88	73.73	66.21	66.20	11.12. 2008	10.12.200 9
5	Rajouri	9000 37	SPDC	M/s Pir Panchal	30.27	79.96	48.06	49.98	26.12. 2009	25.12.201 0
6	Poonch	9000 49	SPDC	M/s Pir Panchal	16.96	26.59	23.81	23.81	26.12. 2009	25.12.201 0
7	Doda	9000 33	SPDC	M/s Pir Panchal	37.64	57.39	51.15	41.22	26.12. 2009	25.12.201 0
	<b>Total :-</b>				<b>212.02</b>	<b>321.55</b>	<b>263.45</b>	<b>239.6 5</b>		
	<b>G. Total:-</b>				<b>782.95</b>	<b>954.01</b>	<b>791.70</b>	<b>741.5 5</b>		

<b>Table No 18: Physical Status</b>											
S. No	Name of the District	Code No.	Imple mentin g agency	Target				Achievements ending 15.7.2013			
				UE / DE Villag es	PE Villag es	UE / DE / PE Hamlets	BPL House holds	UE / DE Vill age s	PE Villages	UE / DE / PE Hamlets	BPL House holds
<b>A</b>	<b>NHPC</b>										
1	Srinagar	9000 40	NHPC	7	111	211	2242	5	67	104	2054
2	Budgam	9000 39	NHPC	8	60	155	2811	7	12	48	1211
3	Leh	9000 43	NHPC	35	77	164	3755	18	5	57	2424
4	Kargil	9000 42	NHPC	25	101	548	1665	23	0	79	1041
5	Jammu	9000 35	NHPC	0	947	1055	6314	0	847	847	6314
6	Kathua (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	9000 05	NHPC	44	504	1123	6461	44	504	1123	6461
7	Udhamp	9000	NHPC	18	350	581	10971	18	346	507	11751

	ur (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	06									
	<b>Total :-</b>			<b>137</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>3837</b>	<b>34219</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>31256</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>SPDC</b>										
1	Baramulla	9000 34	SPDC	14	167	244	5642	11	159	201	2751
2	Pulwama	9000 36	SPDC	15	198	364	6599	10	142	300	3556
3	Kupwara (10 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	9000 01	SPDC	41	94	245	6000	28	76	196	4200
4	Anantnag	9000 02	SPDC	5	436	670	13062	5	426	660	11230
5	Rajouri	9000 37	SPDC	6	242	687	5127	3	154	516	1662
6	Poonch	9000 49	SPDC	1	104	250	1328	1	103	249	1298
7	Doda	9000 33	SPDC	20	134	275	8404	14	121	253	4544
	<b>Total :-</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>2735</b>	<b>46162</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>29241</b>
	<b>G. Total:-</b>			<b>239</b>	<b>3525</b>	<b>6572</b>	<b>80381</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2962</b>	<b>5140</b>	<b>60497</b>

**2.1. RGGVY Phase-II**

40.51 Objective of RGGVY Phase-II scheme.

- Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition
- Providing access to electricity to all rural households
- Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge

Definition of Village Electrification:

40.52 Issued by MOP, vide their letter No. 42/1/2001-D(RE) dated 5th February 2004 and its corrigendum vide letter no. 42/1/2001-D(RE) dated 17th February 2004.

40.53 As per the new definition, a village would be declared as electrified, if :

- Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti hamlet where it exists.
- Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centers, Dispensaries, Community centers etc.
- The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

**40.54 Status of Electrification of Rural Households in the state:**

- Total number of rural households as per Census 2011: 1497920
- Number of rural households electrified: 1208527
- Number of un-electrified/de-electrified rural households: 289393
- Number of un-electrified rural households to be covered under RGGVY-II: 253404

**40.55 Habitation Electrification:**

- Total number of habitations: 24655
- Total number of electrified habitations: 13649
- Total number of un-electrified/de-electrified / partially electrified habitations: 11006
- Habitations which qualify for electrification under RGGVY phase-II: 9524
- Left out habitations to be covered under State Plan and other schemes: 1482

**2.2. Scope of RGGVY Phase-II**

- Electrification of left out villages which have not been covered under RGGVY
- Electrification of UE/DE/PE (Un Electrified, De Electrified, Partially Electrified) habitations with population of 100 and above associated with the villages which have not been covered under RGGVY
- Access to electricity to all households (including BPL households) in the above villages/habitations.
- Completion of Spill over works of projects sanctioned in 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plan
- Decentralized Distribution cum Generation (DDG) from conventional or renewable or non conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective

**40.56 Role of State Level Standing Committee**

- State Level Standing Committee shall be headed by the Chief Secretary and consist of Secretaries of Energy Rural Development, Finance, Panchayati Raj, Forest, Revenue and a representative of REC etc.
- The DPRs shall be examined by the Committee and the Committee shall recommend the DPRs for sanction to REC.
- The Committee shall monitor progress, quality control and resolve issues relating to implementation of the sanctioned projects viz. allocation of land for sub-stations, right of way (ROW), forest clearance, railway clearance, safety clearance etc.

**40.57 District-wise details for RGGVY-II (Jammu)**

<b>Table No 19: District-wise details for RGGVY-II (Jammu)</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. Of Habitations Covered</b>	<b>No. Of Rural Households Covered</b>	<b>No.Of BPL Households Covered</b>
1	Doda	595	14749	10054
2	Jammu	556	23560	8355
3	Kathua	1477	13905	5017
4	Poonch	929	16810	7325
5	Rajouri	966	29145	7772
6	Ramban	379	12680	8288
7	Reasi	525	20469	7587

**40.58 District-wise details for RGGVY - II (Kashmir)**

<b>Table No 20: District-wise details for RGGVY-II (Kashmir)</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. Of Habitations Covered</b>	<b>No. Of Rural Households Covered</b>	<b>No.Of BPL Households Covered</b>
1	Kupwara	602	29208	14193
2	Pulwama	276	4897	1898
3	Shopian	311	10538	4889
4	Srinagar	46	765	277
5	Kulgam	157	6760	1855
6	Leh	107	2807	1367
7	Kargil	48	1073	336

Reforms in Power Sector :

40.59 The energy demand has gradually increased during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period at annual rate varying from 5 to 6%. However the rate of demand has increased by around 2% only for the year 2012-13 over 2011-12. To bridge the widened gap between demand and supply, the department has enforced the power cuts. These cuts are of the order of 8 hours in summer and 10 hours in winter. Even after the cuts, the restricted demand was around 12120.025 MUs in 2012-13, which necessitated banking of power during summer with other state utilities and using of the same during winter.



**Status of Power Demand, Availability, Generated, Purchased and Sold (MU)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual Demand</b>	<b>Restricted Demand</b>	<b>Net Power Generated (PDD+PDC)</b>	<b>Purchased (CPSU &amp; Others)</b>	<b>Free Power</b>	<b>Total (G+P)</b>	<b>Sold Billed Energy</b>	<b>Billed energy as Percentage of Total (G+P)</b>	<b>Units Realised</b>
1	2006-07	11343.00	8236.53	971.34	6518.89	746.30	8236.53	4030.84	48.94	2676.26
2	2007-08	14037.00	8743.96	870.56	6712.00	958.03	8520.556	3331.64	38.10	2416.20
3	2008-09	14750.00	9147.217	1658.59	7488.62	982.63	9147.217	3538.73	38.68	2560.37
4	2009-10	15656.00	10370.65	2101.226	7315.629	953.795	10370.65	3833.00	36.96	2907.60
5	2010-11	16544.00	10667.20	2310.82	7338.96	1061.52	10667.20	4041.10	37.88	2749.38
6	2011-12	17323.00	11091.26	2562.49	7483.681	1045.089	11091.26	4267.00	38.47	3634.98
7	2012-13	17669.46	12120.025	2519.940	9600.085	1056.104	12120.025	5162.94	42.64	4355.41
8	2013-14 (RE)	18022.38	12046.99	2414.20	8600.21	1032.572	12046.99	5664.00	47.02	5593.00

40.60 To meet the gap, the department enters into banking arrangements with NVVN, Punjab, Haryana, Chatisgarh, 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. So overdrawals are being avoided to the extent possible. During current financial year ending Nov. 2013 the department supplied 4% more energy as compared to last year, however power purchase cost was reduced by about 7%. This was achieved by merit order scheduling i.e surrendering of costly power and purchase of cheap power from India Energy Exchange (IEX)

40.61 Gross self generation from the state owned power houses during 2012-13 was 2519.940 MU all from hydro source. In the year 2013-14, the self generation is expected to be around 2397.862 MU. Gas Turbines installed at Pampore in Kashmir Valley are being pressed only in extreme crisis because of prohibitive cost of generation.

**Banking arrangements and trading**

40.62 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, Haryana and Chandigarh 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.

<b>Restricted Peak Demand</b>	<b><u>2011-12</u></b>	<b><u>2012-13</u></b>	<b><u>2013-14(E)</u></b>
a. Summer with curtailment of 8 Hrs	1560 MW	1712.00MW	1798MW
b. Winter with curtailment of 10 Hrs	1789 MW	1817.00MW	1908MW
c. Unrestricted energy requirement	17323 MU	17669.46MU	18022.38MU
d. Restricted Energy Requirement	11091.26MU	12120.025MU	12432.022MU

**Availability (MW):**

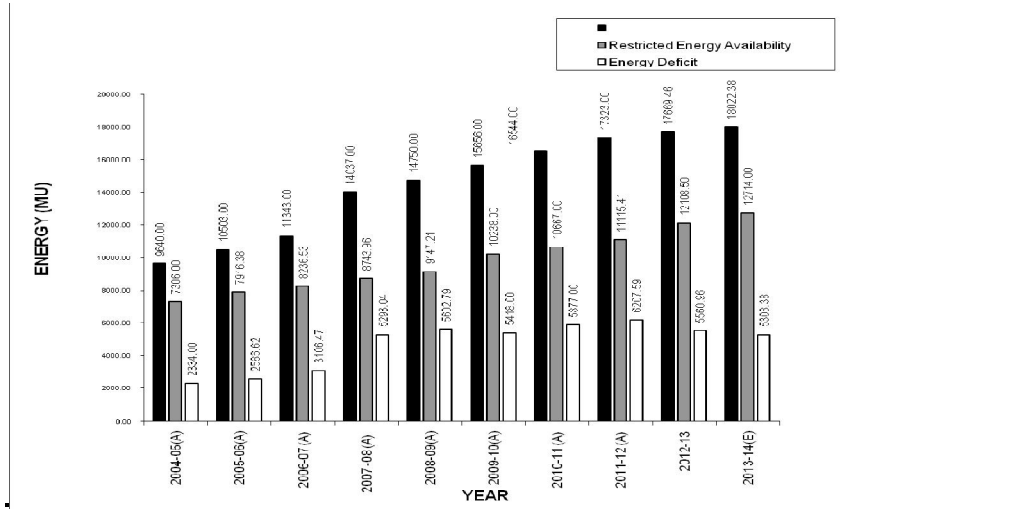
<b>Source</b>	<b><u>2012-13</u></b>		<b><u>2013-14 (E)</u></b>	
	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Winter</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Winter</b>
a. CPSUs	850-1350MW	750-1250MW	850-1350MW	750-1250MW
b. Self Generation	250-425MW	100-350MW	250-425MW	100-350MW
Total	1100-1775MW	850-1600MW	1100-1775MW	850-1600MW

40.63 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 2550 MW the winter availability was maximum of the order of 1817 MW during 2012-13, of which major component about 70% is purchased from Northern Grid. Due to this gap state is forced to avail unallocated quota, banking and purchase from Power Exchange.

**Power scenario in J&K State.**

40.64 The power scenario for last ten years is as under:

<b>Table No 22: Seasonal Peak Power Demand/Availability for the last ten years (MW)</b>										
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2004-05(A)</b>	<b>2005-06 (A)</b>	<b>2006-07 (A)</b>	<b>2007 -08 (A)</b>	<b>2008-09 (A)</b>	<b>2009-10 (A)</b>	<b>2010-11 (A)</b>	<b>2011-12 (A)</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14 (E)</b>
Energy Requirement	9640.00	10503.00	11343.00	14037.00	14750.00	15656.00	16544.00	17323.00	17669.46	18022.38
Restricted Energy Availability	7306.00	7916.38	8236.53	8743.96	9147.21	10238.00	10667.00	11115.41	12108.50	12714.00
Energy Deficit	2334.00	2586.62	3106.47	5293.04	5602.79	5418.00	5877.00	6207.59	5560.96	5308.38
Energy Deficit (%)	24.21%	24.63%	27.39%	37.71%	37.99%	34.61%	35.52%	35.83%	31.47%	29.45%



**Energy Management Efficiency**

40.65 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 35.94 percent of the energy output was realised in the year 2012-13 which is one of the lowest in the country. The transmission and distribution losses are about 57.40 percent while as rest loss is due to collection losses making it an aggregate of 64.06 percent. Collection efficiency is only between 84.36 percent.

40.66 However scenario is far better as compared to 2011-12. It is a matter of satisfaction that during 2012-13 T&D losses have come down by more than 4 % and AT&C losses by around 9% during the previous year, with the implementation of various initiatives taken in the sector, the scenario is likely to improve further.

**Efficiency of Energy Management (MU)**

S.No.	Particulars	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14(RE)	
		Unit	%age	Unit	%age	Unit	%age
A-	Energy Requirement	17323.00		17669.46		18022.38	
B-	Energy Through Put	11091.26		12120.025		12046.99	
	i. Energy Purchased	8528.77	76.89	9600.085	76.90	9632.79	
	ii. Generated	2562.49	23.10	2519.940	23.10	2414.20	
	iii. Total (i+ii)	11091.26		12120.025		12046.99	
C	iv. Energy Billed	4267.00		5162.94		5664.00	
	v. T&D Loss	6824.25		6957.085		6383.00	
	vi. Percentage		61.61		57.40		52.98
D	Energy Realised	3029.14		4355.41		5593.00	
	Ratio of Energy sold to energy		38.39		42.60	47.01	

	throughput						
E	AT&C Loss	8062.12		7764.615		6454.00	
	AT&C Loss (%)		72.68		64.06		53.57
	Collection Efficiency		70.99		84.36		98.76*
* Taking Collection efficiency of 95% as given MYT Tariff Order 2013-16							

## Financial Management

### Revenue realization

40.67 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 shown growing trend over 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 1693.51 crores was realised against the total target of Rs.2011.47 crores, thereby amounting to 70.39 percent revenue realisation of power supplied.

Table No 24: Revenue realization (Pure) – Target & Achievement <span style="float: right;">(Rs. in crores)</span>								
S. No.	Year	Target	Pure Revenue	Percentage Achievement	Misc. Rev.	Elect. Duty	Total Rev.	%age
1	2002-03	485.70	283.37	58.34	1.60	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	735.95	374.59	65.13	1.72	60.90	437.21	76.01
5	2006-07	711.64	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	2008-09	1105.00	627.70	56.80	1.81	108.00	737.51	66.77
8	2009-10	1197.91	702.30	77.16	1.34	120.32	823.96	68.78
9	2010-11	1259.61	800.91	63.58	1.91	147.58	950.40	75.45
9	2011-12	1549.82	1014.16	65.44	2.29	183.71	1200.16	77.44
10	2012-13	2011.47	1415.63	70.40	3.66	277.88	1693.51	84.20
11	2013-14 (RE)	1873.20	1850.00	98.76	4.88	420.00	2274.88	98.76

40.68 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 collection efficiency. However, collection efficiency has shown impressive growth during 2012-13 from existing 77.44% during 2011-12 to 84.20 during 2012-13.

### Expenditure

40.69 It is an evident fact that the State is deficit in production of Power. This situation continued in 2012-13 also. During 2012-13 only about 21 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. However, the deficit has been brought down from Rs.3451.927 crores in 2011-12 to Rs.3365.304 crores in the year 2012-13.

<b>Table No 25: Financial and Physical Performance</b> <i>(Unit in MU &amp; Rs. in crores)</i>							
S. No.	Financial Position	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14(RE)	
		Unit	Amount Cr.	Unit	Amount Cr.	Unit	Amount Cr.
<b>A-</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>						
<b>a.</b>	<b>Purchase of Power</b>						
1	From CPSU's & other Central Agencies	8528.77	3051.022	9600.085	3510.851	9632.78	2900.928
2	Purchase from PDC	2562.49	710.33	2519.940	592.233	2414.20	512.478
	Total Purchases (1+2)	11091.26	3761.352	12120.025	4103.084	12046.99	4270.932
b.	Operating maintenance & other Misc. Exp. Including Est. Exp and Fuel		579.52		537.70		646.87
c.	Total Expenses-A		4340.872		4640.22		4917.802
d.	Available for sale after T&D losses	4267.00		5162.94		6815.08	
<b>B-</b>	<b>Income</b>						
a.	Revenue receipts from Power Sales (without E.D)		1014.16		1415.63		2188.42
b.	Other Misc. Revenue		2.29		3.66		4.88
	Total Income B		1016.45		1419.33		2192.02
<b>C-</b>	<b>Operating Deficit (B-A)</b>		-3324.422		-3220.89		-2725.782
<b>D-</b>	<b>Depreciation &amp; interest</b>		126.47		149.72		138.390
	Net Operating Surplus/deficit after Int.		-3451.972		-3370.61		-2864.172
<b>E-</b>	<b>Fixed Capital employed</b>		3105.40		3680.00		3956.0

### Details of Expenditure

40.70 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.

<b>Table No 26: Year-wise Expenditure on purchase of Power and other expenses</b> <i>(Rs. in crores)</i>						
S. No	Year	Expdt. on purchase of power from CPSUs	From PDC	Total Expdt. on purchase of power (3+4)	Other Expdt (Est., O&M, Dep., Int.)	Total (5+6)
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
6	2008-09	1459.496	339.307	1783.696	409.44	2193.13
7	2009-10	1996.712	546.697	2543.409	492.09	3035.499
8	2010-11	2157.63	654.79	2812.42	536.87	3349.29
9	2011-12	3051.022	710.33	3761.52	690.49	4452.01
10	2012-13	3510.851	592.233	4103.084	687.42	4790.504
11	2013-14 (E)	2900.928	432.617	3333.545	808.29	3379.613

### Power Losses

40.71 Power 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 60 percent. The main reasons for such high losses are technical as well as commercial. The high technical losses due to existing outdated system. To minimize such losses, the system needs up-gradation and improvements. Commercial losses include theft, unaccounted and uncontrolled consumption of power beyond agreement load, unregistered consumers, lesser contract demand etc. Due to various measures taken by PDD, the losses are now showing a downward trend and these reduced by about 4% during 2012-13 as compared to previous year.

S. No.	Year	Demand	Total Energy Available (G+A)	T&D losses	%age of T&D Loss	Balance available for sale
1	2006-07	11343	8236.53	4205.69	51.06	4030.84
2	2007-08	14037	8520.556	5421.11	61.94	3331.64
3	2008-09	14750	9147.217	5608.48	61.31	3538.73
4	2009-10	15656	10370.65	6537.65	63.04	3833.00
5	2010-11	16544	10667.2	6626.10	62.11	4041.10
6	2011-12	17323	11091.26	6824.25	61.61	4267.00
7	2012-13	17669.46	12120.025	6957.147	57.40	5162.94
8	2013-14 (RE)	18022.38	12046.99	6383.00	52.98	5664.00

40.72 Table below gives the gap between revenue billed, amount realised viz-a-viz collection efficiency and AT&C losses.

S. No		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (RE)
1	Energy Input (MU)	8236.5	8744	9148.1	10370.7	10667	11091.3	12120.03	12047
2	Energy Billed (MU)	4030.8	3331.6	3538.7	3833	4041.1	4267	5162.94	5664

3	T&D Losses (MU)	4205.7	5412.3	5609.4	6537.65	6626.1	6824.26	6957.147	6383
4	%age T&D Losses	51.06	61.9	61.31	63.04	62.12	61.61	57.4	52.98
5	Amount Billed (Rs. in crores)	593.54	848.84	886.88	928.13	1180.8	1428.68	1682.5	1873.2
6	Amount Realised (Rs. in crores)	395.26	591.97	628	702.3	802.82	1014.16	1419.29	1850
7	Collection Efficiency (%age)	66.594	69.739	75.7	75.67	68	70.99	84.36	98.76
8	Energy realized (Mus)	2676.3	2416.2	2633.1	2902.07	2749.4	3029.14	4355.41	5593
9	AT&C Losses (Mus)	5560.3	6327.8	6586.9	6537.65	7917.8	8062.12	7764.615	6454
10	%age AT&C Losses	67.507	72.37	70.69	72.03	74.23	72.68	64.06	53.57

### Metered / Registered Connections

40.73 The number of households in the State during the year 2010-11 was 2015088 based on Census 2011 projections and 1753201 households avail electricity. 1490696 consumers are registered with the PDD ending 2012-13

S. No.	Year	Cumulative Households connected	Cumulative Number of connections
1.	2006-07	1012135	1192698
2.	2007-08	1021770	1202649
3.	2008-09	1035284	1218036
4.	2009-10	1051760	1239180
5.	2010-11	1085415	1277369
6.	2011-12	1130951	1332036
7.	2012.13	1274885	1490696
8.	2013-14 (E)	1485916	

40.74 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.

S. No.	Year	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1.	2006-07	66403	82803	149206
2.	2007-08	115382	155568	370950

3.	2008-09	204072	207241	411313
4.	2009-10	247272	207241	454513
5.	2010-11	282739	226946	509685
6.	2011-12	303157	285537	588694
7.	2012-13	374834	324542	699376

40.75 With a view to continue metering process the department has tendered out procurement of 3 lac meters, 1.5 lac for each of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. The job includes installation and annual maintenance for 5 years. In addition another tender for procurement of 1 lac meters is being issued very shortly.

**Electricity consumption by various categories**

40.76 The category-wise billed energy figures for various categories is given in table below.

Table No 31: Category wise Energy Consumption (Billed)													
(Unit: Energy-MUs, Amount- Rs. in crores)													
S. No	Consumer Category	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14(RE)		
		Energy consmp	Amount due	Amount realised	Energy consmp	Amount due	Amount realised	Energy consmp	Amount due	Amount realised	Energy consumed	Amount due	Energy realised
1	Domestic	1255.93	178.34		1431.98		245.21	2469.39	391.67	325.55	2458	481.76	
2	Commercial	349.10	93.91		333.26		104.75	321.97	115.86	144.39	546	209.66	
3	Industrial	816.54	231.63		849.53		242.24	955.02	344.22	299.93	1142	456.80	
4	Govt.												
	i. Irrigation/ Agr.	198.10	28.13		140.67		35.24	296.74	43.13	56.08	294	99.96	
	ii. Public lighting	29.07	11.77		35.66		0.06	37.67	18.84	0.19	37	18.648	
	iii. PHE	586.04	228.65		636.14		112.29	481.46	297.94	135.73	511	197.75	
	iv. State Central Depot	711.20	348.49		695.65		237.90	443.52	390.37	409.25	522	327.29	
	v. General Purpose Bulk	95.10	35.95		144.10		36.53	157.17	80.47	44.51	154	81.312	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4041.08</b>	<b>1156.85</b>	<b>950.40</b>	<b>4267.00</b>	<b>1428.68</b>	<b>1014.22</b>	<b>5163.02</b>	<b>1682.50</b>	<b>1415.63</b>	<b>5664</b>	<b>1873.20</b>	
7	Average cost per Unit	2.92			3.34			3.86			3.48		
8	No. of hhs. Electrified	1085415			1130951			1274885					
9	No. of consumers at the end of the year	1277369			1332036			1490596					
10	No of employees at the end of the year	31010*			27053			27065					
10	No. of employees Per1 000 consumers	24.27			20.30			18.15					



11	Population of State (million)	12.55			12.78			13.05				
12	Per capita consumption	849.98			868.00			928.74				

### Per Capita consumption:

40.77 Per capita consumption in J&K State has shown steady growth and presently it is around 928 units against national average of around 900 units for the year 2012-13. Due to extreme climatic conditions in most parts of the state the per capita consumption is low. The issue needs to be addressed by increased generation for which the state has framed ambitious plans to add 9000MW during 12<sup>th</sup> & 13 Plan period.

Table No 32:		
S.No	Year	Per Capita Consumption (kWhr)
1.	2001-02	552.66
2.	2002-03	603.22
3.	2003-04	669.37
4.	2004-05	667.44
5.	2005-06	703.80
6.	2006-07	715.24
7.	2007-08	742.80
8.	2008-09	759.03
9.	2009-10	841.85
10.	2010-11	849.98
11.	2011-12	868.39
12.	2012-13	927.86

### Number of Villages/Hamlets electrified:

40.78 The number of Villages/Hamlets electrified has grown considerably in the State. Electrification of villages and hamlets is being generally carried out under RGGVY scheme. However, such electrification is also being carried out under the state plan as well whenever there is urgency.

Table No 33: Villages/Hamlets Electrified under "T&D" during 2012-13		
S. No.	Division	No. of villages/ hamlets Electrified
1	Jammu	49
2	Kashmir	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>

### Rural Electrification Programme

40.79 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/hamlets electrified till date rose to 20203 (6554 villages+13649 hamlets). Under RGGVY schemes 283 un-

electrified/de-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified out of which 192 villages stand electrified as on Oct-2013.

### Pumps and Tube wells energized

Table No 34: Pump sets and Tube wells envisage during 2012-13				
S. No	District	2011-12	2012-13	
			Pumps	Tube wells
1	Jammu	971	689	88
2	Kathua	510	614	13
3	Samba	190	48	27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>128</b>

### Focal Points

40.80 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.

40.81 There is a wide revenue gap between the aggregate cost of supply and the aggregate tariff charged to 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, corporatisation of Power Development Department and public private partnership through franchisee in distribution.
9. Enforcement of ban on use of incandescent lamps in government departments, public sector establishments, industrial and commercial installations and procurement of 4 star rated appliances for the government offices.

### Improvement of HT / LT network

40.82 For improvement of distribution system at 11KV and below in rural areas, HT/LT improvements scheme has been launched in the current financial year. Under the scheme, one crore has been allotted to each district for replacing of damaged /sub-standard electric poles with ST/PCC poles and damaged /un-authorized conductor with ACSR/AAAC conductor. The villages with the worst distribution system are being taken on priority.

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# Transport & Connectivity

# 41

41.1 Road development in Jammu & Kashmir is important, given the terrain of the state and limited development of alternate means of transportation. A well-developed network of roads is necessary not only for the economic development of the state but for its social, political and cultural development. It is required to exploit the rich natural wealth of the state, to develop indigenous industries, to explore new markets for its products and to promote tourism. To this effect the state government has been focusing on building new roads, maintain and upgrade already existing roads, construct bridges and culverts and connect villages with a network of roads. There is an urgency to increase road capacity and efficiency. The roads must be able to absorb the ongoing and increasing flow of vehicles besides ensuring an adequate level of safety.

## Road Length

41.2 Road length maintained by PW(R&B) Department has enhanced from 18368 kms in 2007-08 to 26700 kms during 2013-14 (ending Nov 2013). The surfaced road length has increased from 15560 kms to 23600 kms during the corresponding period.

S.No	Year	Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
1	2007-08	15560	2808	18368
2	2008-09	15868	3093	18961
3	2009-10	16838	3178	20016
4	2010-11	18788	3031	21819
5	2011-12	20700	2605	23305
6	2012-13 (P)	21882	2961	24843
7	2013-14 (P)	23600	3100	26700

*P: provisional*

## Plan Allocations

41.3 The allocation of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) under R&B sector is given as under:-

S.No	Year	Allocation	Additionality	Total	Expdt
1	2007-08	53925	33076.18	87001.18	87001.18
2	2008-09	52950	37736.33	90686.33	90686.33
3	2009-10	110508.5	6672.68	117181.18	117181.18
4	2010-11	115106.97	17524.01	132360.91	132360.91
5	2011-12	116761.22	5282.84	122044.06	121248.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>449251.69</b>	<b>100292.04</b>	<b>549273.66</b>	<b>548477.76</b>

41.4 The allocation of the first two years of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan under R&B sector alongwith expenditure is given as under:-

S.No	Year	**Allocation	*Additionality	Total	Expdt
1	2012-13	65787.14	5326.77	74443.91	67960.99

2	2013-14	60361.89	2081.42	62443.31	24041.75 ending 11/2013
*additionality received during 2013-14 ending Nov 2013					
**Allocation includes Rs 10.00 cr of STF, Rs 15 Cr of ISC and Rs 54.27 cr under PMRP					

41.5 A brief resume of main programmes/schemes sanctioned by the State and Central Governments are given as under:-

### Central Road Fund

41.6 Central Road Fund is a flagship programme which is primarily focussed for development of State Roads including Roads of Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance. Although Central Road Fund is a National Flagship Scheme is part of the State Plan and funding is made by the Govt. of India as ACA to the State Plan.

41.7 100 schemes stand sanctioned since the inception of the Programme in 2000-01, out of which 64 schemes have been completed ending Nov 2013. The district- wise projects sanctioned, funds released by Government of India and schemes completed are given below:-

Table No 4:					(Rs in Lakhs)
S. No	District	No. of schemes sanctioned	Estimated Cost	Cumm. releases upto Nov 2013	No. of schemes completed ending 11/2013
1	Jammu	19	12921.74	11569.83	17
2	Samba	2	1028.00	1028.00	2
3	Kathua	5	2559.51	2441.61	5
4	Udhampur	3	897.40	897.40	2
5	Reasi	5	4923.25	3329.75	3
6	Rajouri	3	3209.44	3209.44	3
7	Poonch	1	4281.52	2155.00	0
8	Kishtwar	5	6048.74	2700.53	1
9	Doda	16	21598.69	16230.68	3
10	Ramban	2	398.57	398.57	2
11	Anantnag	4	2011.96	1911.93	3
12	Baramulla	4	4036.34	2704.01	1
13	Budgam	1	1997.00	1997.00	1
14	Ganderbal	2	3554.20	1610.50	0
15	Srinagar	26	16028.48	15320.72	20
16	Kulgam	1	746.45	746.45	1
17	Pulwama	1	750.00	0.00	0
		<b>100</b>	<b>86991.29</b>	<b>68251.42</b>	<b>64</b>

41.8 During 2012-13, 5 major projects costing Rs.39.20 Crore were completed. It is imperative to mention that during the said year, 5 new projects were also sanctioned by Govt of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.41Crores.

41.9 Four laning of Satwari Kunjwani road (Ph I) having a cost of Rs.19.49 Crore have been completed during current financial year. Eight new road/ bridge projects estimated to cost Rs. 98.10 Crore have submitted to GoI for approval.

### Flagship Programme - PMGSY

41.10 The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a flagship programme which was launched in Dec. 2000 in the country and also extended to J&K State in the same year. The objective of the PMGSY programme is to provide connectivity by way of all weather roads to the unconnected habitations in rural areas. Under Bharat Nirman Programme, it is envisaged to provide road connectivity to all the unconnected habitations in the country having population more than 1000 souls as per census 2001 whereas in hilly states and desert areas the target is to provide connectivity with population size of 500 souls and above.

41.11 Presently, 2038 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5486.14 crore have been sanctioned under this programme in nine phases, against which an amount of Rs.2462.94 crore stands released by GOI ending Nov, 2013 against which Rs.2382.86 crore stands utilized. So far 891 schemes have been completed. A total road length of 4968 Kms have also been completed till date.

41.12 However, during 2012-13 & 2013-14, 364 schemes covering 329 habitations, 2105.95 Kms of road length have been completed at an expenditure of Rs.824.11 crores as per the following details:-

Year	No of schemes completed	Habitations covered	Road length achieved (in Kms)	Expenditure (Rs in crores)
2012-13	230	207	1411	461.02
2013-14 ending 11/2013	134	122	694.95	363.09
Total	364	329	2105.95	824.11

41.13 The present status of habitations coverage which has been taken up in a phased manner under PMGSY in J&K State is given as under:-

Population Size	1000+	500+	250+	Total
Total number of un-connected habitations as on 01-04-2001	618	1034	1086	<b>2738</b>
Habitations sanctioned from Phase I to IX	561	845	377	<b>1783</b>
Habitation connected through PMGSY ending 11/ 2013	401	606	246	<b>1253</b>

41.14 There were 1425 un-connected habitations in the population range of <250 souls as on 01-04-2001 against which 249 habitation have been connected ending November 2013. Thus the total coverage of habitations is 1502 (1253+249). It is imperative to mention that Ministry of Rural Development Department, GoI has agreed to provide Rs.710.00 Crore as special dispensation to the State for Land acquisition for PMGSY roads. First installment of Rs.223.00 Crore stands already released by GoI during the current financial year for the purpose.

#### **NABARD**

41.15 NABARD is providing loan assistance to the State Government under Rural

Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) which was introduced in our State in 1999-2000. So far 2003 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 3847.79 crore, out of which 1056 schemes have been completed ending Nov 2013 which includes 14 schemes of 2013-14. An amount of Rs 301.64 crores and Rs.64.78 crores have been incurred during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (ending Nov 2013) respectively. The RIDF wise details are given as under:

<b>Table No 7: RIDF WISE NABARD LOAN SANCTIONED</b> <span style="float: right;">(Rs in crore)</span>						
S. No	RIDF	No . Of schemes	Cost	Schemes completed		
				Cumm Schemes ending 3/2013	2013-14	Cumm Schemes completed ending Nov 2013
1	IV	56	89.73	49	0	49
2	V	126	120.16	122	0	122
3	VI	156	154.07	128	0	128
4	VII	161	190.65	153	0	153
5	VIII	63	70.9	49	0	49
6	IX	124	153.6	119	3	122
7	XI	84	91.08	74	7	81
8	XII	198	504.9	129	1	130
9	XIII	228	456.16	113	2	115
10	XIV	208	339.81	64	2	66
11	XV	219	534.44	36	2	38
12	XVI	290	876.55	3	0	3
13	XVIII	90	265.74	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>3847.79</b>		<b>1039</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1056</b>

*Note: Schemes sanctioned upto RIDF XVIII include de-sanctioned schemes as well*

### Prime Minister's Re-Construction Plan (PMRP)

#### Construction of Mughal Road Project

41.16 Construction of Mughal Road Project (MRP) was taken up for execution in March 2006 under PMRP and was approved by the Central Govt. at a cost of Rs. 159.00 Crores on the basis of M/S RITES. Subsequently the cost was raised to Rs. 255.00 Crores due to escalation that had occurred during 1999-2006. This led to the fixing of contract with M/S HCC Ltd at Rs.214.40 Crores plus escalation out of projected cost of Rs 255.00 Crores. The task of preparation of actual DPR of the road was subsequently taken up by Mughal Road Organization in fag end of year 2007 and finalized. Accordingly, the AAA for Rs. 639.85 Crores stands accorded vide Govt. order 509-PW(R&B) of 2008 Dated: 17-10-2008. The financial / physical progress of the Mughal Road is given as under:-

#### FINANCIAL

<b>Table No 8:</b>	
AA Cost	Rs. 639.85 cr
Expenditure upto 3/2013	Rs 585.58 cr
Allocation 2013-14	Rs. 54.27 Cr

Expdt during 2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	Rs 16.55 cr.
Cumm expdt ending Oct 2013	Rs 602.13 cr.

**PHYSICAL**

<b>Table No 9</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
F.W (Single lane)	84.1 km	84.10 km
F.W (Double lane)	84.1 km	84.10 km
GSB (Double lane)	84.1 km	84.10 km
WBM (DL) 2 layers	84.1 km	84.10 km
BM (50 mm thick)	84.1 km	84.10 km
OGPC (20 mm thick)	84.1 km	84.10 km
Culverts	374 nos.	371
Bridges	13 nos.	13
Service Bridges	6 nos	6
R/Wall	6000 mtr	5173 mtr
B/Wall	7660 mtr	6635 mtr

41.17 Narbal Tangmarg 4 lane road (38 kms) at the cost of Rs. 116.00 Crore and Khanabal Pahalgam road (43 kms) at the cost of Rs. 110.00 Crore stand already completed under PMRP

41.18 The main State Sector schemes/programmes under implementation of the Department are as under:-

**Projectization Schemes**

41.19 Road surface requires renewal coat after a cycle of 4-5 years to prevent deterioration of pavements. Besides due to fast growing road traffic, widening of existing road network also becomes inevitable. An amount of Rs. 862.39 Crore were spent under R&B Sector under various State Sector programmes during 2012-13. A road length of 2290.38 kms was blacktopped besides Water Bound Macadam (WBM) was laid on 3624.90 kms. During the current financial year, 1183.90 kms have been blacktopped and WBM laid on 1592.89 kms so far.

**Special Bridges Programme**

41.20 As a part of Reconstruction and restoration programme, the re-construction of bridges is an important component of road connectivity. During 2012-13 and 2013-14 (ending Nov 2013), 55 bridges were completed. At present 452 bridges are under construction with the following details

<b>Table No 10</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Jammu</b>	<b>Kashmir</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total bridges under construction	229	223	452
Estimated Cost	39263.13	75949.24	115212.37
Cumm Expenditure ending 03/ 2013	8386.64	23087.51	31474.15
Balance cost	30876.49	52861.73	83738.22



Allocation 2013-14	2500.00	2500.00	5000.00
Cumm Expdt ending Nov 2013	10351.76	24664.29	35016.05
No. of Bridges completed during 2012-13	21	21	42
No. of Bridges completed during 2013-14 ending Nov 2013	6	7	13

### Mechanical Engineering Department

41.21 Mechanical Engineering Department Kashmir is mandated to provide road construction and heavy earth-moving machinery and material handling equipments, consultancy services in project designing and execution of varied nature of mechanical works/projects including O&M of HVAC Systems/other mechanical support systems to various Government institutions, providing services in mechanized snow clearance of all black topped roads, besides providing services for relief and rescue operations under disaster management.

41.22 The details of the road length covered under Snow clearance and Revenue realized from 2009-10 to 2013-14 are given as under:-

<b>Table No 11: Road length covered under Snow clearance and Revenue realized from 2009-10 to 2013-14</b>							
S. No	Year	Road length covered under Snow clearance (Kms)			Revenue realized by MED (Rs in lacs)		
		Jammu	Kashmir	Total	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	2009-10	60	4602	4662	391.48	364.80	756.28
2	2010-11	70	4787	4857	548.36	327.69	876.05
3	2011-12	105	5400	5505	518.28	460.37	978.65
4	2012-13	108	5680	5788	600.39	436.36	1036.75
5	2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	106	6774 *	6880	253.73	248.08	501.81

\* Target

### 41.23 Inter State Connectivity

- Bhaderwah Chamba road costing Rs.73.33 Crore taken up for execution under Inter State Connectively Programme is likely to be completed during next financial year.
- Proposal for improvement / upgradation of road from Palli More to Narote Jaimal Singh of Punjab State connecting Pathankot – Amritsar Highway to two lane specification estimated to cost Rs. 25.01 Crore submitted to GoI for approval.

### 41.24 Four Lanning of National Highway

- The 4-lanning of National Highway 396 kms from Lakhapur to Srinagar is being executed by National Highway Authority of India at an estimated cost of Rs.592.47 Crore as part of North South Corridor under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase II. 115 kms have been already completed in six packages in Phase I.
- The Phase II of Srinagar Jammu section is in progress. In respect of Panthachowk Qazigund, the progress is 24% and in case of Qazigund – Banihal tunnel, the

progress is 22.15%. In respect of the Chenani Nashri tunnel, progress has improved to 44.50%. In respect of Udhampur Sidhra, it has improved to 71%.

#### **41.25 Declaration of Roads As National Highways**

- The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, GoI has declared Kargil Zanaskar and Baramulla – Rafiabad – Kupwara – Tangdar roads as National Highways during 2012-13. The State Govt is pursuing the matter with GoI for declaration of Mughal Road, “Pul Doda Exit–Kapran- Verinag road” and “Jawahar Tunnel Exit Verinag – Achabal-Mattan-Pahalgam road”.
- The State Govt is also pursuing the matter for construction of road and tunnel between Gaie Dessa to Kapran Verinag.

### **Transport**

41.26 Transport Department consists of three constituents viz Motor Vehicle Departments, State Motor Garages and J&K State Road Transport Corporation. Transport problem in J&K State is an acute problem because of its topography and climate conditions. As a result, the remote areas falling across the state are not adequately connected with the respective district headquarters throughout the year. The phenomenon is attributed to both poor road connectivity as well as inadequate transportation system. The Nation Highway 1A often gets disrupted due to inclement weather conditions and poses a challenge to the administration particularly during the winter season. The geo-physical features of the state have acted as an impediment in providing a dependable and safe transport facility to the public. This is evident from the fact that accidents over the years have taken more precious lives. Therefore, a comprehensive and result oriented approach is proposed for transport sector during the 12th Five year Plan. Priorities are being finalized under various components for providing adequate infrastructural facilities to the enforcing agencies and also to provide better transport facilities to the general public.

#### **Motor Vehicle Department**

41.27 The Motor Vehicles Department is entrusted with the job of enforcing the provisions of Motor vehicles Act 1988, CMVR 1989 and rules framed there under by the State Government in 1991, in coordination with Traffic Police Department in the field and is required to deal with the multi-dimensional aspects of the road transport as reflected below:-

- a) To register different types of vehicles in the State.
- b) Issuance of Driving Licenses and renewal thereof.
- c) Grant and renewal of different types of permits.
- d) Grant and renewal of fitness Certificates of Transport Vehicles.
- e) Grant and renewal of authorization to Pollution Checking Centers.
- f) Grant and renewal of Driving Institute licenses.

- g) Grant and renewal of goods booking and Transport Service Licenses.
- h) Grant and renewal of Trade Licenses of vehicle dealers.
- i) Enforcement and Checking.
- j) High security Registration Plates.
- k) Comprehensive e-governance & computerization of MVD

#### **41.28 Main Achievements during 2012-13 and 2013-14**

1. Steps regarding introduction of **IT and e-governance** have been taken for public benefit. A website has been launched where from the public can have all essential information without going to RTO/ARTO Offices. The Department is comprehensively covered under e-governance solution. The Department issues Registration Certificates & Driving Licenses with the help of VAHAN & SARATHI softwares, following computerization. Any one can access the information on [www.parivahan.nic.in](http://www.parivahan.nic.in)
2. The Department has introduced High Security Registration Plates and intended to introduce Smart Card based Driving Licenses and registration Certificates to bring uniformity and interpretability throughout the country for which steps have been initiated.
3. Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 is being implemented in the Department in letter & spirit. Five services were brought under the ambit of Public Service Guarantee Act.
  - i. Learner's Licenses.
  - ii. Driving Licenses.
  - iii. Registration of Vehicles.
  - iv. Fitness of Vehicles.
  - v. Renewal of D/Licenses

#### **41.29 Infrastructure Development**

- The department has acquired 10 kanals of land at Bemina, Srinagar from Srinagar Development Authority (SDA) at an estimated cost of Rs.155.00lacs for construction of office complexes of Transport Bhawan, at Bemina, Srinagar. Detailed Project Report amounting to Rs.693.31 Lacs prepared and the accord of Administrative Approval is under process.
- State land has been identified for construction of Assistant Regional Transport Office complexes at Kulgam, Udhampur and Kargil. The Administrative Approval for construction of ARTO's Office Kulgam worth Rs.115.73 Lacs stands accorded.

- The department intends to purchase 03 no's of Portable Weigh Bridges from Chief Engineer, Mechanical Wing, Kashmir.
- The department commissioned weigh-bridge at new truck terminal, Sonamarg with an estimated cost of Rs.84.00 lacs. The weigh bridge stands inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for CAPD and Transport on 18<sup>th</sup>, June 2013.
- The department has proposed to install CCTV Cameras, in RTO's offices and Trial Grounds.
- 100 kanals of land has been identified at Ghaink, Jammu for construction of Institute of Driving Training and Research School (IDTRs), Detailed Project Report amounting to Rs.2109.60 lacs prepared by Chief Engineer, R & B (PWD) stands submitted to Administrative Department for accord of Administrative Approval. The IDTR is an institute, for imparting high quality training to the drivers and for updating their skills. The department intends to construct boundary wall with chain link fencing in order to protect the said land with an estimated cost of Rs.38.24 lacs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lacs has been released in favour of S.E (PWD) Jammu during current financial year to start the work.
- The department has constructed Record Room at RTO's office Jammu, with an estimated cost of Rs.53.00 lacs during the current financial year.
- Construction of ARTO Office, Leh has been completed and possession taken by ARTO, Leh during 2012-13.
- The department intends to purchase four numbers of vehicles for ARTO's with a proposed additionality reflected in revised plan 2013-14. Providing of vehicles to ARTO's would help in generating more revenue & would help in conducting of effective & meaningful checking of violations caused by load and passenger carriers

41.30 The updated information in respect of Driving Licenses, Revenue Realization, outlay & expenditure under plan schemes, Public & private Transport fleet in J&K, Route permit & fitness certificates is as under:-

<b>Table No 12: Year Wise Details of Driving Licenses issued</b>				
S No	Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1	2009-10	55825	44020	99845
2	2010-11	73849	49937	123786
3	2011-12	74510	52405	126915
4	2012-13	77388	56960	134348
5	2013-14 ending 11/2013	47005	39037	86042

<b>Table No 13: Year-wise Revenue Realization</b>				(Rs. In Crores)
S No	Year	Target	Achievement	
1	2009-10	92.80	96.33	
2	2010-11	113.30	111.99	
3	2011-12	128.50	120.13	

4	2012-13	139.00	129.44
5	2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	151.60	90.09

S No	Year	Approved outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	110.00	95.93
2.	2010-11	175.00	152.27
3.	2011-12	255.91	253.87
4.	2012-13	214.16	211.10
5.	2013-14(ending 11/2013)	225.00	142.56

S No	Kind of vehicles	Ending 3/2012	Ending 3/2013 (in No.s)
1.	Buses/Mini-Buses	26594	27717
2.	Trucks	50253	52293
3.	Taxies	30049	35757
4.	Pvt cars/Wagons	230328	265024
5.	2-Wheelers	480815	530594
6.	Jeeps	11994	12075
7.	3-Wheelers	43931	47670
8.	Tractors	21960	24438
9.	Trailors	714	743
10.	Others	20260	24475
<b>Total</b>		<b>916898</b>	<b>1020786</b>

S No	Year	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
1.	2009-10	10608	58524	69132
2.	2010-11	13186	67330	80516
3.	2011-12	14892	83913	98805
4.	2012-13	16595	87293	103888
5.	2013-14 (ending 11/2013)	10000	68193	78193

S No	Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1.	2009-10	6342	29462	35804
2.	2010-11	8063	32106	40169
3.	2011-12	8900	34733	43633
4.	2012-13	8991	31557	40548
5.	2013-14 ending 11/2013	4857	28959	33816

S No	Year	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1.	2009-10	9491	53248	62739
2.	2010-11	12115	64045	76160
3.	2011-12	14085	66279	80364
4.	2012-13	15917	76360	92277
5.	2013-14 ending 11/2013	8911	56661	65572

### **State Motor Garages**

41.31 The State Motor Garages Department is one of the essential services department of J&K Government, which is entrusted to provide dependable transport to council of Hon'ble Ministers , Senior State Government functionaries, State Guests etc. The Department is also charged with the job of maintaining light motor vehicles of all State Government Departments including bullet proof cars of Hon'ble Ministers and other protected Government Functionaries. The department, in addition, procures vehicles for other government departments, conducts auction of departmental condemned vehicles / unserviceable stores, survey of departmental vehicles intended to be condemned and subsequently auctioned after sanction accorded by the Government.

41.32 It is the endeavour of the department to provide efficient mobility especially on the eve of visit of the President of India, Hon'ble Prime Minister and other Conferences as well as visiting of State Guests from time to time. During the year 2012-13, 598 number of vehicles were provided by the department on important events and in the current financial year 2013-14, 689 number of vehicles were provided upto ending December, 2013 for the said purpose.

41.33 With a view to modernize the workshops of State Motor Garages department with latest and state of art machinery and equipments have been installed in Regional Workshop Srinagar and Jammu and accordingly the department has made a round 4425 job cards for repairing of vehicles during the year 2012-13 and about 3500 jobs cards of its own fleet as well as other government departments including BP cars attached with various Council of Hon'ble Ministers and other protected serving officers/fleet of SSG during the current financial year upto ending December, 2013.

### **12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

41.34 During 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period (2012-17), the focus will be on: -

- a) Completion of ongoing projects which are in advanced stages.
- b) Construction of infrastructures in those areas which are devoid of such facilities.
- c) Installation of weigh bridges
- d) Strengthening the Motor Vehicles Department e-governance
- e) Purchase of Vehicles

### **State Road Transport Corporation**

41.35 J&K State Road Transport Corporation established in 1950 had a glorious past as it was capable of running more than 1600 vehicles, extending satisfactory services from passenger Cargo to City services. During the period of turmoil, JKSRTC on the one hand lost 135 vehicles in the series of militancy related incidents and on the other hand suffered heavy losses while performing services to the public in general and to the government in particular, for carriage of essential commodities in the State. This has resulted in persistent decline in revenue and now Corporation is reeling under

heavy losses. The other reasons for decline in earning potential and increase in costs are as under:-

- v. Over aged fleet not timely replaced.
- vi. Growth of Private sector Transporters resulting in decline in the market share of the SRTC.
- vii. Transfer of Prime Assets of JKSRTC viz Bus Terminal Jammu and TRC Srinagar to other agencies.

41.36 Clandestine Operation of Private Transport operators on the notified routes without valid licenses.

**41.37 Major Achievements registered during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.**

- i) JKSRTC earned a record revenue of Rs.89.96 Crore during the year 2012-13 as against the revenue of Rs.36.00 Crore during 2009-10, Rs.55.00 Crore during the year 2010-11 and Rs.83.43 Crore during the year 2011-12 because of shifting of Tourist Services Division buses operation of SRTC to Panthachowk from TRC, Srinagar a substantial drop in earning potential has been observed for Tourist Services Division. Besides, rendering convenient bus services to the general public within and outside State, Secretariat, Darbar Move Employees, Schools, etc., JKSRTC performed in safe carriage of food grains to every nook and corner of the State in a transparent manner.
- ii) JKSRTC provided efficient transport services to the pilgrims who visited Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra, Shri Mata Vashno Devi Shrine Katra, Haj Baitullah and to the Zairines on the occasions of various important festivals during the year 2012-13.
- iii) Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has introduced JnNURM-II scheme for the year 2013-14 where under 10,000 vehicles are proposed to be provided for different states of the country. Accordingly, as per the guidelines of MOUD, New Delhi, JKSRTC has allocated preparing of DPR through GOI approved source, M/S Alia Consultancy Solutions, Mumbai during Nov, 2013.
- iv) The Corporation procured 30 buses against plan assistance of Rs.5.00 Crore allocated by the Government for the year 2012-13 and were put in operation for the convenience of general public. Besides, the Corporation also acquired 18 Mini buses (MCV's) especially purchased for operation in accident prone hilly districts of Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Kishtwar and Ramban. This was in addition to 34 buses (MCV's) which are already under operation in erstwhile Doda District.
- v) In order to improve the work culture of the Corporation two equal DA installments of 20% each were sanctioned in favour of the employees w.e.f

January, 2013 and October, 2013 respectively to boost the morale of work force.

- vi) The Corporation has received a Special Award from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, New Delhi in January-2012 and January-2013.
- vii) The Corporation introduced E-ticketing machines in its passenger transport services in Inter-State Division, Jammu as well as District Services Division, Kashmir.

<b>Table No 19: Operational Details Transport Corporation</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
1.	Transport Workshops & Yards	Nos.	21
2.	Sch. Routes Optd	Nos.	171
3.	Sch. Route Kms	Kms	30004
4.	Total Fleet Held(Avg):		
	i) Buses	Nos.	704
	ii) Trucks	Nos.	377
	iii) Jeeps & Wagons	Nos.	0
	iv) Motor Cycle	Nos.	0
	v) Others	Nos.	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>1095</b>
5.	Avg Number of vehicles on road		
	i) Passenger Veh's	Nos.	329
	ii) Goods Vehicles	Nos.	264
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>593</b>
6.	Avg. seating capacity of buses	Nos.	42
7.	Eff. Kms	Lakh Kms.	279.58
8.	i) Total Rev (Comm)	Rs. in Lakh	8138.82
	ii) Non -Comm Rev	Rs. in Lakh	857.61
9.	Passenger Carried	Lakh nos	50.68
10.	Goods Carried	Lakh Qtls	53.36
11.	Persons Employed	Nos.	2887

### City passenger Transport

41.38 J&K SRTC provides local transport facility in Srinagar city and 29 buses are playing on the roads of the city. The number of passengers carried during 2012-13 was 2.11 lakh.

<b>Table No 20: Govt. city bus services</b>		<b>City / School services Srinagar</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of buses</b>	<b>No of Passengers ( In Lakhs)</b>
2010-11	29	1.01
2011-12	28	1.76
2012-13	29	2.11
<i>Note:- No city service is being operated by JK SRTC in Jammu / Udhampur districts.</i>		

### Railways

41.39 With a view to provide an alternative and a reliable transportation system to Jammu & Kashmir, Govt. of India planned a 345 km. long Railway Line joining the Kashmir Valley with the Indian Railways network. The Project has been declared as a **Project of National Importance**.



41.40 The route includes many bridges, viaducts and tunnels. The railway is expected to cross a total of over 750 bridges and pass through over 100 km (62 mi) of tunnels, the longest of which is 11.215 km (7 mile) in length. The greatest engineering challenges involve the crossing of the Chenab river, which involves building a 1,315 m (4,314 ft) long bridge 359 m (1,178 ft) above the river bed, and the crossing of the Anji Khad, which involves building a 657 m (2,156 ft) long bridge 186 m (610 ft) above the river bed. The Chenab Bridge will be the highest railway structure of its kind in the world, 35 m higher than the tip of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Both bridges are to be simple span bridges. Weathering steel is planned to be used to provide an environment friendly appearance and eliminate the need to paint the bridge.

41.41 The Jammu-Udhampur-Katra-Quazigund-Baramulla Railway line is the biggest project in the construction of a mountain railway since independence. From Jammu to Baramulla, length of the new rail line is 345 km. It passes through the young Himalayas, tectonic thrusts and faults. The work on Jammu-Udhampur section ( 53 Km) has been completed and opened to public by Hon'ble Prime Minister in April,2005.

41.42 Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on October 11, 2008 inaugurated the Qazigund-Baramulla Section (Anantnag to Rajwansher (66 km) 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 at a cost of ` 552 crore.

41.43 The section from Rajwansher to Baramulla (35 km) was inaugurated and dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 14th February, 2009

41.44 The section from Quazigund to Anantnag (18 km) was opened to the public by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28th of October, 2009. The section from Banihal-Qazigund connecting Bichleri Valley of Banihal with Qazigund in Kashmir Valley was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Mr. Dr. Manmohan Singh and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi on 26 June, 2013. The rail tunnel will facilitate transportation during winters when inclement weather forces closure of the road tunnel and Srinagar-Jammu highway. Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel is India's longest and Asia's third longest railway tunnel.

41.45 Work on 25 km Udhampur to Katra section has also been completed and shall be opened shortly. This 25 km section too is an example of engineering marvels as pier of the bridge on Jhajar khad, is the tallest in the Indian Railways and is even taller than Qutab Minar. This section involves about 10.9 km of tunneling ,9 important/major bridges,29 minor bridges and 10 ROB/RUBs in addition to about 38.86 lakh cum of earthwork. The tallest bridge in this section is 85 metres high and longest tunnel is 3.15 km long.

41.46 The length from Udhampur to Baramulla is 292 km and has been divided into three sections, details of which are as under:-

<b>Item</b>	<b>Udhampur-Katra</b>	<b>Katra-Quazigund</b>	<b>Quazigund-Baramulla</b>	<b>Total</b>
Length	25 km	148 km	119 km	292 km
Important/Major Bridges	9	92	64	165
Minor Bridges	29	27	640	696

Tunnel length	10.9 km.	109.54 km	-	120.44 km
No. of Stations	3	12	15	30

#### 41.47 Socio-economic impact of the project

- i) The completion of this project will provide an all weather and reliable connectivity to the J&K State through rest of the country by the railway network also provide connectivity by rail to far flung areas of J&K.
- ii) Construction of Access Roads – Total about 262 kms of approach roads to work sites are to be constructed. Out of which, 145 kms already constructed. With completion of approach roads, more than 73 villages will get connected, which will provide road connectivity to about 1,47,000 people, 29 villages already connected.
- iii) Employment generation – Direct employment to the local people (about 7000) and indirect employment to thousands for day to day requirement of the project personnel. This will help to mitigate militancy.
- iv) Permanent job in Railways to one of the family members, whose more than 75% of land has been acquired. Job given to 303 persons so far.

#### Civil Aviation

41.48 Air Travel 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, whereas the facilities at Jammu and Leh Airports are also being upgraded. One more Airport at Kargil is served by Djkota service. In difficult terrains like high mountainous areas of Leh and Kargil when road connectivity is disrupted during winter months due to heavy snowfall, the air services are the only source of access to such places. Some areas have been covered by helipads. Authorities have shown interest in exploring the Airtaxi connectivity between Katra-Bhaderwah for promotion of tourism in the State.

#### Major Projects in Pipeline

41.49 The major Projects in the pipeline are listed below:-

1. Setting up of State Government Aviation complex at Satwari airport in Jammu.
2. Creation of airstrips at Kishtwar, Rajouri and Surankot.
3. Extension of Nehru Helipad and augmentation of technical infrastructure there.

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# Communication

# 42

42.1 Telecommunication revolution has indeed swept the country and the future looks even more prospective. Technological innovations especially during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have progressed at such a rapid pace that they have permeated almost every facet of our lives.

42.2 Communication is a very important component of infrastructure of the modern economy. Communication plays a vital role in generating large employment opportunities. International Telecommunication Union has estimated that one percent investment in telecommunication results in 3 percent increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which confirms the linkage between telecommunication and GDP. Telecommunication is useful to both rural as well as urban areas. In rural areas, telecommunication provides awareness, information as well as education. Rural development is only possible if the updated information is given to the rural persons. Posts, telegraphs, telephones and voice, video & data communication comprise the communication system.

42.3 In the changing media scenario, telecommunication systems, to a large extent, are facilitated by computerized system and wireless mobile telephony. In telephones, long distance data transmissions, mobile telephones and internet form the basis of communication sector. This has led to intense competition amongst various service providers which ensure quality services at affordable prices. The revolution in the field of communication has the potential in supporting the people in improving the quality of life and livelihood. Rapid growth in telecommunication sector is mainly due to private sector contribution.

42.4 The total number of landline connections issued by the public sector undertaking BSNL by the end of march, 2013 was 266365 including 69554 WLL connections in the state. The number of wireline telephones is decreasing continuously. During the year 2012-13 the wire line telephones have recorded decrease of 14021 connections with a number of 7158 land line and 6863 WLL connections registering a fall of -5.00 percent over previous year with -3.51% in landline and -8.98% in WLL connections. In the wireline telephone connections, including WLL, major share of 43.73% is held by Service Switching Authority (SSA) Srinagar followed by 36.54% share of SSA, Jammu. SSA-wise break up of fixed telephones is given in the following table:

Table No 1: Telephone connections (Fixed) in J&K								
Name of the SSA	Telephone connection by type							
	Mar-12			Mar-13			% share	Variation (%)
	Landline	WLL	Total	Landline	WLL	Total		
Srinagar	78973	40618	119591	79325	37146	116471	43.73	-2.61
Jammu	81343	23009	104352	76435	20908	97343	36.54	-6.72
Udhampur	21125	5999	27124	20548	5234	25782	9.68	-4.95
Rajouri	7361	4837	12198	6419	4277	10696	4.02	-12.31
Leh	15167	1954	17121	14084	1989	16073	6.03	-6.12
Total	203969	76417	280386	196811	69554	266365	100	-5

Tele density(%)		2.18		2.03	
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42.5 The table reveals that every SSA has recorded fall in the number of phone connections, however, SSA Rajouri has registered highest fall of -12.31% as on 31-03-2013 over the corresponding period of previous year. The fall in the phone connections decreased wireline teledensity from 2.18% in 2011-12 to 2.03% in 2012-13. The decline in land line phones is mainly due to wide penetration of mobile phones. The wide penetration of mobile phones is there because its use opens new socio-economic opportunities. Through experimentation, users explore innovative ways of adopting the mobile phones. Over the years the wireless phones witnessed a dramatic increase. The change is more visible in India for the geographical penetration and adoptability of the cell phones is very high as compared to other information and communication technology and services. The penetration of mobile services has grown from 40 thousand subscribers in 2004 to 52.96 lakh as on December, 2011 and further to 59.92 lakh as on October, 2012. As on November, 2013 the cell phone subscriber base has reached to 66.79 lakh registering growth of 11.47% over the cell phone subscribers as on October, 2012. Monthly addition of the cell phone users amount to around 3 thousand. In the mobile segment private operators hold 84% of wireless market whereas the public sector undertaking BSNL hold 16% market share. The contribution of Bharati Airtel is 38.37% followed by 30.90% contribution of Dish wireless, the share of other two private operators is 10.61% (Vodafone) and 4.07% (IDEA).

42.6 Analyzing the growth in the mobile segment by the individual service providers IDEA recorded highest growth amounting to 34.63% in the subscriber base as on November, 2013 when compared with October 2012. Dish wireless operator recorded 16.13% growth followed by 12.22% growth regarding Bharati Airtel, Vodafone 5.25% and only 1.57% growth in the subscriber base was noted in case of BSNL as against 11.47% increase in the overall cell phone segment. It is worth noting that while BSNL operator has not made any addition to the subscriber base during the month November 2013, IDEA operator has lost 5405 subscribers in this reference month. Other three private operators recorded addition in the subscribers, however, highest addition of 27951 has been noticed regarding Dishwireless 3G services and mobile number portability are some of the developments in this field. Following table No 2 clears the position of mobile phones numerically.

<b>Table No 2: Cell phones operators viz-a-viz connections</b>					
<b>Operator</b>	<b>No. of phones as on</b>				
	<b>October 2012</b>	<b>October 2013</b>	<b>November 2013</b>		<b>Growth in Nov. 2013 over Oct 2012 (%)</b>
			<b>Number</b>	<b>% age share</b>	
BSNL	1055386	1071907	1071907	16.05	1.57
Bharti Airtel	2283837	2559401	2562850	38.37	12.22
Dish wireless	1777157	2035827	2063778	30.90	16.13

Vodafone	673574	702697	708970	10.61	5.25
IDEA	201913	277245	271840	4.07	34.63
Total	5992185*	6647077	6679345	100.00	11.47
Tele - density%	46.48	50.58	50.83		
* Includes 318 cell phones of Uninor					

### Tele density

42.7 Tele density is an important indicator in the telecom penetration. The flourishing and successful implementation of private sector services registered increased tele density in the state. The wireless tele density as on October 2012 was 46.48% rose by 4.10 percentage points to 50.58% as on October 2013 and as on November 2013 it is 50.83 percent. The wireline tele-density as on march 2013 was 2.03 % percent in J&K.

### Indian Scenario

42.8 India has witnessed a rapid expansion of the telecommunication sector. India has the world's second largest mobile phone users and is also considered the world's most competitive and fast growing telecom markets. As on march 2010, the telephone subscribers were 584 million and increased to 812 million as on march, 2011, went to 919 million ending 2011-12. As per projections in the year ending 2012-13 the number of subscribers is 999 million. The proportion of urban subscribers is ranging between 67% and 64% and that of rural subscribers it is ranging between 33% and 36% during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 . The proportion of rural subscribers is gradually increasing and that of urban subscribers it is declining. The overall wireless teledensity was 50% as on 2009-10 and increased by 16%age points in 2010-11, again increased by 8%age points in 2011-12 and reached to 81% in 2012-13. Urban teledensity improved from 112% in 2009-10 to 168% in 2012-13. Similarly the rural teledensity improved from 23% in 2009-10 to 46% as on 2012-13 thus became double during 4 years period. It is pertinent to mention that against 8.71% growth in the overall mobile phone subscribers the relative growth rate figures in urban cell phones was 7.21% and the corresponding figure in rural wireless phones was 11.46% in 2012-13 over previous year. Following table makes the position more clear.

Particulars	Unit	Position as on			
		2009-10 (A)	2010-11 (A)	2011-12 (A)	2012-13 (P)
I. Subscribers					
a) Rural	Million	191	274	323	360 (11.46)
b) Urban	-do-	393	538	596	639 (7.21)
Total	-do-	584	812	919	999 (8.71)
II. Proportion					
a) Rural	%	33	34	35	36
b) Urban	%	67	66	65	64
Total	%	100	100	100	100
III. Teledensity					

a) Rural	%	23	33	38	46
b) Urban	%	112	150	163	168
Overall	%	50	68	76	81
<i>Note: A=Actuals, P= Projections</i>					
<i>Figures in brackets indicate growth in %</i>					

### Broadband

42.9 As on 2011, 80.8% households own phones wireline and wireless taken together. However, broad brand penetration is less and census 2011 reveals that only 1.6 percent households own a computer/laptop with internet in the state.

42.10 Internet is the growing mode of communication and there are worldwide systems of networks. Broadband is often called high speed internet because it usually has a high rate of data dissemination. Improving broadband penetration is a key focus area for the govt. and this is being addressed actively by the Department of telecommunications and department of IT(DIT). The National Telecom Policy 2012 lists the use of mobiles as an instrument of socio-economic empowerment for citizens as a mission statement. It sets targets of 70% and 100% rural teledensity by 2017 and 2020, respectively. It lays special emphasis on providing reliable and affordable broadband access to rural areas.

42.11 As per the data available as on 31-3-2012, the number of internet connections in J&K, issued by BSNL was 28448 of which the maximum (75.69%) were issued by Service Switching Authority (SSA), Srinagar, followed by 13.34% connections of SSA Jammu. SSAs at Udhampur, Leh and Rajouri have a collective share of 11% in the total internet connectivity of the state. The number of internet connections per thousands population measured 2.27 as on 31.3.2012. SSA wise number of internet connections as on 31.3.2012, is given below:-

S. No	Service Switching Authority	Srinagar	Jammu	Udhampur	Rajouri	Leh	Total
1	Internet connections	21532 (75.69)	3749 (13.34)	1431 (5.03)	147 (0.52)	1544 (5.42)	28448 (100.00)
2	Population 2011(Nos)	6907623	2460728	1793997	1096086	290492	12548926
3	Connections per (000) population	3.12	1.52	0.8	0.13	5.32	2.27

*(Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage share.)*

42.12 In India, the number of broadband subscribers grew from 14.68 million in Sept., 2012 to 14.81 million in Oct., 2012

### Post Offices

42.13 India has the largest postal network in the world with 154866 post offices across the length and breadth as on 31-03-2011. Postal services in the state are provided by 1696 post offices of all categories put together as on 31-03-2013. Looking into the postal network over the years no any remarkable increase has been noticed. Out of these 1696 post offices 9 are head offices, 254 constituting 14.98% are sub-post offices and 1433 amounting to 84.49% are the branch post offices. Apart from 9 head offices,

164 sub offices and 28 branch post offices all constituting 11.85% of total, are located in urban J&K and 88.15% are located in rural areas. Brief profile of these post offices with rural-urban divide is sketched hereunder;

<b>Table No:5</b>			
<b>Category of post office</b>	<b>No. of post offices by sector ending march 2013</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head post offices	-	9	9
Sub post offices	90	164	254*
Branch post offices	1405	28	1433
Total	1495	201	1696*
<i>*Includes 3 seasonal sub offices</i>			

42.14 On an average one post office (all categories put together ) has to serve 7748 people as on 31-03-2013 in the state as compared to 7813 people in India for 2010-11, indicating by and large the same ratio for state and the country. However, across the districts there are huge inequalities in the postal services. In the postal infrastructure, collective share of six major districts viz Jammu (11.50%), Rajouri (7.78%), Kathua (7.73%), Baramulla (7.43%), Anantnag (7.37%) and Udhampur (6.60%) is around 50% (48.41%) leaving the another half number of post offices to be shared by 16 remaining districts of the state. Some districts are historically well placed availing the better postal services. Against state's average figure of 7748 people per post office, 11 districts avail the services below state average and 11 districts above state average. The first three ranks regarding average population per post office are occupied by Leh, Kargil and Kathua districts respectively where on an average one post office is available below 5 thousand people of Leh with 2493 and Kargil with 2751 people are relatively for much advantageous. On the other end of the spectrum, Shopian, Srinagar, Kupwara and Ganderbal have one post office per 18659, 18635, 11911 and 11006 people respectively. On an average one post office has to cover 59.78 sq. Kms in the state and this indicator at all India is 20.45 sq. Kms as on 31-3-2011. As per this indicator 3 top districts are Bandipora, Kulgam and Ganderbal where one post office has to cater to less than 10 sq. Kms viz 6.39 sq. Kms, 8.37 sq. Kms and 8.93 sq. Kms respectively. Contrarily, 3 districts termed as bottom line are Leh, Kargil and Doda where one post office has to cover more than 200 sq. Kms and the relative figures are 820.18 sq. Kms, 264.83 sq. Kms. and 202.55 sq. Kms respectively. However, geographical locations are also critical for the govt to expand the services reaching out equally to all. The following table substantiates the position:-

<b>Table No 6: District/category wise post offices as on 31-3-2013</b>							
<b>District</b>	<b>No of post office</b>					<b>Average per post office</b>	
	<b>Head post office</b>	<b>Sub-post office</b>	<b>EDBOs</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%age share</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Area Sq. Km</b>
Anantnag	1	20	104	125	7.37	9296	2859
Kulgam	-	3	46	49	2.89	8960	8.37
Pulwama	-	9	67	76	4.48	7768	14.29
Shopian	-	1	14	15	0.89	18659	20.80



Srinagar	1	35	33	69	4.07	18635	26.68
Ganderbal	-	5	24	29	1.71	11006	8.93
Budgam	-	8	76	84	4.95	9400	16.20
Baramulla	1	11	114	126	7.43	8304	33.67
Bandipora	-	3	51	54	3.18	7676	6.39
Kupwara	-	6	72	78	4.60	11911	30.50
Leh	1	7	47	55	3.24	2493	820.18
Kargil	-	7	46	53	3.13	2751	264.83
Jammu	2	62	131	195	11.50	8038	12.01
Samba	-	10	38	48	2.83	6864	18.83
Udhampur	1	16	95	112	6.60	5158	23.54
Reasi	-	7	57	64	3.77	5181	26.86
Kathua	1	14	116	131	7.73	4896	19.10
Doda	-	6	38	44	2.59	9835	202.55
Kishtwar	-	3	36	39	2.30	6160	42.15
Ramban	-	5	48	53	3.13	5695	25.08
Rajouri	1	11	120	132	7.78	5187	19.92
Poonch	-	5	60	65	3.83	7745	25.75
J&K	9	254*	1433	1696	100.00	7748	59.78
<i>*Includes 3 seasonal sub-offices- 2 in district Anantnag and 1 in Ganderbal district</i>							

42.15 The total number of Post offices in J&K circle is 1696 out of which there are 3 seasonal post offices which work for only 2 months during Amarnath Yatra period.

42.16 The post offices provide a wide range of services like communication services (letters, post cards etc), transportation services (parcel, logistic post), financial services (savings banks, money order, international money transfer service, Public Private Partnerships for extending financial service outreach through the post office network and postal life insurance) and premium value added services (speed post, business post, retail post etc). Post offices are pursuing the objective of financial inclusion. The post office savings bank is the largest savings bank in terms of network, number of accounts and annual deposits.

#### **Insurance services**

42.17 The post offices also provide insurance services to the Govt, and semi govt. employees and rural population under the banner of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) besides Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI).

#### **Leveraging of the postal network**

42.18 The Department of Posts has been given the responsibility of disbursing wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNEGS) to beneficiaries through post office savings bank accounts. The payment of wages under MGNREGS through post offices, was started first in Andhra Pradesh in 2006. The scheme is in operation in 26 states and 5 union territories of the country. In five states, including J&K, old age pension is being paid through money orders.

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# LoC Trade

# 43

43.1 India believes in maintaining friendly relations with global world especially with neighbouring countries including Pakistan. For maintaining cordial relation with Pakistan a number of initiatives Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) have been taken by Govt. of India which includes Line of Control (LOC) Trade in J&K State. Trade is in the interest of people of two neighboring countries or borders for peace and prosperity. 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 neighbouring countries of the world. Various socio economic conditions-physical, political and environmental aspects of the neighbouring countries or borders, however, govern or decide the intensity, volume and nature of the cross-country or cross-border trade.

43.2 India's trade links with its neighbouring 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 Nathla Pass accounted for 80% of total cross border trade between China and India in early 1900s. Trade with the East Asian nations through the sea route in the east has a glorious history.

43.3 Since partition of India, the events and policy trends have led to distances and created differences between India and Pakistan. Nevertheless in terms of history, culture, language and religions, both countries have number of common features. Number of initiatives have been taken to initiate peace process that could help resolve and address the political conflict between India and Pakistan besides normalizing bilateral relations and economic cooperation between the two nations for their mutual development and growth.

43.4 J&K being at the terminal end of the country, along with poor connectivity, remoteness and other disadvantages, is one of the sensitive states. Opening of borders and bringing about economic integration with various regions of the state was very essential for stability, peace and prosperity.

43.5 For achieving these objectives, India and Pakistan have developed mutually agreed Confidence Building Measures (CBM) - structures and agreements from the days of their independence. The present LOC trade is also the result of a series of CBMs during the past few years. The Srinagar – Muzafarabad (April -2005) and Rowalkote-Poonch (June -2006) bus services and ultimately the cross border trade was realization of the dreams and aspirations of the people of the divided Jammu and Kashmir and created goodwill between the two countries.

43.6 The historic decision to start trade across the LoC was the outcome of a high level 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 that 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.

43.7 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.

43.8 An Oversight and Monitoring Committee (OMC) was set up under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to study the recommendations made by 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.

43.9 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 in consultation with Central Government. The following table depicts the quantity and value of Imports & Exports between the two countries in the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, ending Nov., 2013:-

Year	Export to PaK		Import from PaK	
	Quantity (Qtls)	Value INR Crore	Quantity (Qtls)	Value (in Crores) Pak currency
2011-12	465272.41	320.19	368535.17	531.24
2012-13	768061.86	371.67	790245.70	657.79
2013-14 Ending 11/2013	508024.90	244.80	247160.96	377.35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of trading days increased from 2 to 4 days per week.</li> <li>▪ 21 items listed as permissible for trading.</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE: The trade is barter in nature and the value figures are based on valuation figures provided by the traders</i></p>				

#### **Infrastructure at (Trade Facilitation Centres) TFCs:**

- Infrastructure (Phase-I) created at Salamabad, Uri & Chakkan-da-bagh, Poonch at a cost of Rs. 895.72 lacs & Rs. 995.00 lacs respectively under SRE and ASIDE funding.
- DPRs under (Phase-II) at an estimated cost of Rs. 585.00 lacs for Salamabad, Uri & Rs. 1040.70 lacs for Chakkan-da-Bagh, Poonch submitted to MHA, for approval/release of funds.

43.10 The basket of goods traded consists of agricultural products and few handicraft and handloom products. The significant part of LoC trade 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 provides an alternative of Srinagar Jammu highway, which remains closed off and on during winters, for the supply of essential commodities.

**Banking facilities**

43.11 A presentation was made by the representative of the RBI on the proposed banking mechanism in the Joint Working Group Meeting. The Indian side made a lot of effort to persuade the Pakistani delegation on this issue in view of the enormous increase in the volume of trade.

43.12 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 remain to be sorted out by mutual agreement on 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 neighbouring countries and will definitely pave way for the success of SAFTA.

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# Poverty Analysis

# 44

44.1 Mere growth of economy can not bring social justice and balanced development unless it is coupled with poverty alleviation and employment generating opportunities for deprived and marginalized sections of the society. The menace of backwardness, unemployment and poverty is interwoven and constitutes a vicious circle.

44.2 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, access to income, employment and basic necessities of life. Besides, 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.

44.3 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.

## International Poverty Scenario

44.4 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 number of people living below poverty line all over the world.

44.5 Poverty is one of the core problems of every economy all over the world. 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.

44.6 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

44.7 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.

44.8 The question now is: what has been happening to the international distribution of income over time in increasing or decreasing poverty.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total population (in billions)</b>	<b>Absolute poor population (in billions)</b>	<b>Poverty Ratio (%)</b>
1970	3.7	1.4	38
1990	5.3	1.4	26
2000	6.1	1.2	19.67
2015	7.2	0.7	10

- As is revealed by the table that in the year 2000 more than 1 billion people, around 20% 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.

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.
- 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.

44.9 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 accounted for 185 million, 212 million, and 312 million respectively. Of the 104 million primary school - age children not in school, these regions 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 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.

### **UNDP's Estimates for India, 1992**

44.10 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 million 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**

44.11 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.

### **National Poverty Scenario**

44.12 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.

44.13 The Planning Commission of India is the Nodal Agency for estimation of poverty at National level which is being used for various purposes. The Planning Commission of India 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. Lakdawala, it was decided that the poverty ratios of Expert Group should form the poverty estimates hereafter.

44.14 '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'.

44.15 The Union Government has accorded great importance to poverty reduction which remains one of the 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.

44.16 The ratio and number of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at National Level, as estimated by the Planning Commission of India based on Consumer Expenditure Surveys from time to time, are summarized in the Table below:

<b>Table No 3: Estimates of Poverty at All India level</b>								
<b>Year</b>	<b>Poverty Line (Rs.)\$</b>		<b>Poverty Ratio (Per cent)\$</b>			<b>Population BPL (In millions)\$</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Combined</b>
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*

44.17 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.

44.18 The Head Count Poverty Ratio at All India Level (Poverty figures thrown up by the 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.

44.19 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.

44.20 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.

44.21 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

44.22 Poverty, however, is not equitably distributed through out the country.

State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	%	No lakhs	%	No lakhs	%	No lakhs
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
Kerla	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
Chatisgarh	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

*Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India*

44.23 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%), Goa(13.8%) Haryana (14%) Delhi (14.7%) Kerela (15%) and Andhra Pradesh (15.8%). At the other end of the spectrum are the states with poverty ratio above 30%: 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.

44.24 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 Chhattisgarh) 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 Gujarat to a much smaller extent. These are the relative success stories in reducing the number of the poor in India.

### **Poverty Scenario of J&K State**

44.25 As per the estimates of the Planning Commission of India, 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 in 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.

44.26 The estimates thrown up by the Planning Commission of India 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.

44.27 The Poverty figures thrown up by the Planning Commission on the basis of data collected by the NSSO through its socio-economic surveys in respect of Jammu

and Kashmir State was 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.

Year	Poverty Line(Rs.)\$		Poverty Ratio (Percent)\$			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. Source: Planning Commission of India  
 \$\$ Ratio of people Below Poverty Line to population (in percent)  
 \$\$\$ Absolute number of people Below Poverty Line in millions

#### **Important recommendations and estimates of the Planning Commission of India Expert Group (Tendulkar Committee) regarding poverty lines**

- Poverty estimates to continue to be based on private household consumer expenditure of Indian households collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
- Need to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to a calorie intake norm.
- Since for canvassing household expenditure on a recall basis, the NSSO has decided to shift to an MRP- based estimates for all its consumption surveys in future, there is need to adopt the MRP- based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for future poverty lines as against the previous practice of using URP estimates. This change captures the household consumption expenditure of poor households on low-frequency items of purchase more satisfactorily.
- MPR equivalent of the urban poverty line basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7 percent urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB to be provided to rural as well as urban population in all the States after suitable adjustments.
- The proposed reference PLB takes into account all items of consumption (except transport and conveyance) for construction of price indices. Separate allowance for private expenditure on transport and conveyance has been made in the recommendation of poverty lines.

- The proposed price indices are based on the household-level unit values (approximated price data) obtained from the 61<sup>st</sup> round (July 2004 to June 2005) of the NSS on household consumer expenditure for food, fuel and light, clothing and footwear at the most detailed level of disaggregation and hence much closer to the actual prices paid by consumers in rural and urban areas. Price indices for health and education were also obtained from unit-level data from related National Sample Surveys. The proposed price indices (Fisher Ideal indices in technical terms incorporate both the observed All-India and State-level consumption patterns in the weighting structure of the price indices. For rent and conveyance, the actual expenditure share for these items was used to adjust the poverty line for each State.
- The new poverty lines seek to enable the rural as well as urban population in all the States to afford the recommended All-India urban PLB after taking due account of within-State rural urban and inter-State differentials (rural and urban) incorporating observed consumer behaviour both at the All-India and State level.
- The All-India rural headcount ratio and All-India combined headcount ratio using the recommended procedure is 41.8 percent and 37.2 percent in comparison with official estimates of 28.3 percent and 27.5 percent respectively. Poverty at All- India level in 1993-94 was 50.1 percent in rural areas, 31.8 percent in urban areas and 45.3 percent in the country as a whole as compared to the 1993-94 official estimates of 37.2 percent rural, 32.6 percent urban and 36.0 percent combined. Thus, even though the suggested new methodology gives a higher estimates of rural and combined rural-urban headcount ratio at the All India level for 2004-05, the extent of poverty reduction in comparable percentage point decline between 1993-94 and 2004-05 is not very different from that inferred using the old methodology.

44.28 As per the report of expert group constituted under the chairman of then steering committee Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, the position of J&K in rural and urban poverty viz-a-viz all India and neighbouring states based on NSSO 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2004-05) is given in the tables below. Overall poverty headcount ratio of J&K was 13.2% which indicates that poverty in J&K is amongst lowest three states. Only Delhi (13.1%) and Nagaland (9%) are lower than J&K in poverty figures. All India figures of poverty ratio based on NSSO Survey of 2004-05 stood at 37.2%. Prevalence of poverty is more in rural areas than in urban areas in all the states except Meghalaya. J&K with rural poverty figures of 14.1% as against 10.4% for urban areas have low incidence of poverty when compared to corresponding figures of most of Indian states and also that of All India level figures.

State	Poverty Line(Rs.)		Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.6	12.9	13.1
Haryana	529.42	626.18	24.8	22.4	24.1

Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.0	4.6	22.9
J&K	522.30	602.89	14.1	10.4	13.2
Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.1	18.7	20.9
All India	446.68	578.8	41.8	25.7	37.2

<b>Table No 7:Poverty estimates and poverty lines for 1993-94</b>					
State	Poverty Line (Rs.)		Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Delhi	315.4	320.3	16.2	15.7	15.7
Haryana	294.1	312.1	40.0	24.2	35.9
Himachal Pradesh	272.7	316.0	36.7	13.6	34.6
J&K	289.1	281.1	32.5	6.9	26.3
Punjab	286.9	342.3	20.3	27.2	22.4
All India			50.1	31.8	45.3

### State Specific Poverty Line

44.29 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.

44.30 A multiple criteria for classification of BPL families was used which included both 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

44.31 As per the survey results, the total BPL Estimated Population Ratio of J&K State has been arrived at 21.63 percent (24.21 lakhs persons) of which 26.14 percent (22.00 lakhs persons) are from Rural areas and 7.96 percent (2.21 lakhs 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

44.32 The Poverty figures thrown up 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-a-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 lakhs persons for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively during 1993-94 to 22.00, 2.21 and 24.21 lakhs persons for the year 2007-08.

44.33 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.

44.34 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.

S. No.	Year	Poverty Ratio of J&K State (BPL Head Count Ratio)			BPL Population of J&K State (Absolute Poverty in lakhs No.)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
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 lakhs persons) with a dispersion of 26.14 Percent (22.00 lakhs persons) from Rural areas and 7.96 Percent (2.21 lakhs 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 lakhs persons) with a dispersion of 26.34 percent (11.63 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 7.87 percent (1.28 lakhs persons) in Urban areas.
- In Ladakh Region ( Leh and Kargil Districts), estimated BPL population percentage was worked out as 27.03 percent (0.71 lakhs persons) with 31.29 percent (0.68 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 5.63 percent (0.03 lakhs 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 lakhs persons) with a dispersion of 26.58 percent (12.31 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 7.81 percent (1.31 lakhs 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 lakhs persons) with a dispersion of 25.61 percent (9.69 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 8.19 percent (0.90 lakhs 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 further 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 lakhs estimated BPL population ranging in between 2.37 to 1.27 lakhs 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 lakhs persons) with the corresponding dispersion of 40.15 percent (1.01 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 13.08 percent (0.03 lakhs persons) in Urban areas. District Ramban stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with 37.73 percent estimated BPL Population (0.89 lakhs persons) with dispersion of 39.30 percent (0.88 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 8.47 percent (0.01 lakhs persons) in Urban Areas. District Kishtwar stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with 37.72 percent estimated BPL Population (0.80 lakhs persons) with dispersion of 40.10 percent (0.78 lakhs persons) in rural areas and 9.61 percent (0.02 lakhs 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 lakhs persons) with the corresponding dispersion of 8.16 percent estimated BPL population (0.07 lakhs persons) in Rural areas and 6.38 percent (0.67 lakhs 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.

#### **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 86 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.

#### **V. 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 the 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.

#### **VI. Absolute Poverty (Population) at State Level**

- The total BPL Estimated Population (Absolute Poverty) of J&K State has arrived at 24.21 lakhs persons of the total population with a dispersion of 22.00 lakhs persons from Rural areas and 2.21 lakhs 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 lakhs persons. District Kupwara stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with estimated BPL Population 2.34 lakhs persons while as District Budgam stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with estimated BPL Population 1.78 lakhs persons. The lowest estimated BPL Population was recorded in district Leh with the indicator standing at 0.29 lakhs persons followed by district Shopian with 0.38 lakhs BPL Population.

#### **VII 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) whileas 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) whereas Shopian District (5.33 percent) recorded lowest BPL population percentage followed by District Leh (5.37 percent).

#### **VIII Absolute Poverty with Rural/Urban breakup at Regional Level**

- In Rural Kashmir Region, District Kupwara (2.30 lakhs persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Baramulla (2.23 lakhs persons), Budgam (1.70 lakhs persons), Pulwama (1.19 lakhs persons) and Bandipora (1.14 lakhs persons). In Rural Jammu Division, District Poonch (1.35 lakhs persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Rajouri (1.30 lakhs persons), Jammu (1.20 lakhs persons), Udhampur (1.18 lakhs persons) and Doda (1.01 lakhs persons).
- In Urban Kashmir Region, District Srinagar (0.67 lakhs persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Anantnag (0.15 lakhs persons), Baramulla (0.14 lakhs persons), Pulwama (0.09 lakhs persons) and Budgam (0.08 lakhs persons). In Urban Jammu Division, District Jammu (0.58 lakhs persons) had the highest number of estimated BPL population followed by district Udhampur (0.07 lakhs persons), Kathua (0.05 lakhs persons), Samba (0.05 lakhs persons) and Rajouri (0.04 lakhs persons).

### **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 lakhs Households) with a dispersion of 28.07 percent (0.10 lakhs Households) in Rural areas and 8.36 percent (0.01 lakhs 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 (1.92 lakhs Households) with a dispersion of 26.73 percent (1.72 lakhs) Households in Rural areas and 9.45 percent (0.20 lakhs) Households in Urban areas.

### **Absolute Household Poverty at State Level**

- The total BPL Estimated Households of J&K State has arrived at 4.17 lakhs Households with a dispersion of 3.72 lakhs Households from Rural areas and 0.45 lakhs 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 lakhs estimated BPL Households. District Jammu stood at rank 2<sup>nd</sup> with estimated BPL Households 0.375 lakhs Households. District Baramulla stood at rank 3<sup>rd</sup> with 0.362 lakhs estimated BPL Households while as District Samba recorded lowest number (0.078 lakhs) estimated BPL Households.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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 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.
- 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.

44.35 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 No 9: Absolute BPL Population and BPL Population Percentage of J&K State										
(District-Wise Scenario)	District	Estimated Mid Year Population (2007-08)			Estimated BPL Population			BPL Population Percentage (2007-08)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Ru-ral	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	27.9 6	14.00	26.18
9	Shopian	219661	13512	233173	37557	720	38277	17.1 0	5.33	16.42
10	Srinagar	82239	104293 6	1125175	6713	66549	73262	8.16	6.38	6.51
Sub Total (A)		4415072	162792 6	6042998	116309 7	128125	1291222	26.3 4	7.87	21.37
<b>(B) Ladakh Region</b>										
11	Leh	97748	31599	129347	26850	1698	28548	27.4 7	5.37	22.07
12	Kargil	119877	11758	131635	41249	744	41993	34.4 1	6.33	31.90
Sub Total (B)		217625	43357	260982	68099	2442	70541	31.2 9	5.63	27.03
Total Kmr Div.(A+B)		4632697	167128 3	6303980	123119 6	130567	1361763	26.5 8	7.81	21.60
<b>Jammu Division</b>										
13	Doda	329261	24093	353354	100988	1724	102712	30.6 7	7.16	29.07
14	Jammu	781060	701567	1482627	119635	57764	177399	15.3 2	8.23	11.97
15	Kathua	503407	86864	590271	63735	5424	69159	12.6 6	6.24	11.72
16	Kisthwar	194087	16480	210567	77833	1584	79417	40.1 0	9.61	37.72
17	Poonch	384664	26456	411120	135035	3369	138404	35.1 0	12.73	33.67
18	Rajouri	496095	37133	533228	129671	4172	133843	26.1 4	11.24	25.10
19	Ramban	225106	12052	237158	88461	1021	89482	39.3 0	8.47	37.73
20	Reasi	250944	22348	273292	100746	2924	103670	40.1 5	13.08	37.93
21	Samba	214881	72118	286999	34583	5264	39847	16.0 9	7.30	13.88
22	Udhampur	403085	106332	509417	117889	7241	125130	29.2 5	6.81	24.56
Jammu Division		3782590	110544 3	4888033	968576	90487	1059063	25.6 1	8.19	21.67
J & K State		8415287	277672 6	11192013	219977 2	221054	2420826	26.1 4	7.96	21.63

\* Population figures for the State : As per estimates of Central Statistical Organization

**Key findings of the report of NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10) on Consumer Expenditure**

<b>Table No 10: Average MPCE (MMRP)* during 66<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (2009-10) In Rural and Urban area of J&amp;K viz-a-viz neighbouring States.</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Average MPCE(MMRP) (Rs.)</b>	
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
J&K	1343.88	1759.45
Delhi	2068.49	2654.46
Haryana	1509.91	2321.49
Himachal Pradesh	1535.75	2653.88



Punjab	1648.92	2108.79
All India	1053.64	1984.46
<i>*MPCE: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, MMRP: Modified Mixed Reference Period</i>		
<i>Source: NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round, Planning Commission, GoI.</i>		

44.36 As per the consumer expenditure report of 66<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (2009-10), average monthly per capita expenditure based on Mixed Modified Reference Period (MMRP) in rural areas for J&K stood at Rs. 1344 which is lower than similar figures of all its neighbouring states viz H.P(Rs. 1536), Punjab (Rs. 1649), Haryana (Rs. 1510) , Delhi (Rs. 2068) but the MPCE(MMRP) in rural areas of J&K is higher than similar figures of Rs. 1054 at all india level.

44.37 Average MPCE (MMRP) in urban area of J&K is Rs. 1759 which is 31% higher than the similar figures of rural areas. But average MPCE (MMRP) in urban areas of J&K was lower than the corresponding figures of all india (Rs. 1984) and its neighbouring states viz H.P(Rs. 2654), Haryana (Rs. 2321), Delhi (Rs. 2654) and Punjab (Rs. 2109).

<b>Table No 11: Per Capita food, non-food &amp; total expenditure for each decile class of MPCE (MMRP)* for J&amp;K State.</b>						
Decile class of MPCE (MMRP) (%)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) on					
	Rural			Urban		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
0-10%	432.07	233	665.07	478.2	249.97	728.17
10-20%	533.64	325.79	859.44	605.87	347.9	953.77
20-30%	579.07	378.46	957.53	644.51	459.61	1104.12
30-40%	627.46	423.55	1051.01	739.41	495.17	1234.58
40-50%	685.24	466.44	1151.67	808.9	569.57	1378.46
50-60%	717.34	542.51	1259.85	850.83	693.21	1544.05
60-70%	806.11	607.35	1413.46	938.86	796.44	1735.3
70-80%	978.14	643.75	1621.89	1042.31	986.25	2028.56
80-90%	1067.56	753.51	1821.07	1218.28	1282.5	2500.78
90-100%	1341.92	1293.84	2635.76	1686.79	2694.39	4381.18
All classes	776.82	567.06	1343.88	901.8	857.65	1759.45
<i>*MPCE: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, MMRP: Modified Mixed Reference Period</i>						
<i>Source : NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round, Planning Commission, GoI.</i>						

44.38 The Survey results indicate that in rural areas food expenditure (Rs. 777) was higher than the non-food expenditure (Rs. 567), by (37%) based on MPCE(MMRP). Further this trend follows amongst all decile classes in rural areas of J&K.

44.39 When we take a note of the trend in urban areas of J&K regarding food/non-food expenditure, the position is similar but the gap is narrowed as food expenditure of Rs. 902 was only 5% higher than non-food expenditure of Rs. 858. Further non-food expenditure amongst top two deciles i.e. top 20% population of urban areas was higher than the food expenditure, rest 80% population in urban areas spends more on food items than non-food items.



<b>Table No 12: All India Per Capita food, non-food &amp; total expenditure for each decile class of MPCE (MMRP)*</b>						
<b>Decile class of MPCE (MMRP) (%)</b>	<b>Per capita expenditure (Rs.) on</b>					
	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
	<b>Food</b>	<b>Non-food</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Non-food</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-10%	294.03	158.95	452.98	370.11	229.16	599.27
10-20%	375.90	208.50	584.40	490.83	340.13	830.96
20-30%	428.37	246.95	675.35	583.25	428.59	1011.84
30-40%	480.19	280.61	760.79	659.27	536.81	1196.08
40-50%	527.07	321.00	848.07	741.06	656.93	1397.99
50-60%	573.60	370.76	944.35	835.11	798.31	1633.42
60-70%	636.03	426.89	1062.93	939.01	991.94	1930.96
70-80%	704.38	516.21	1220.59	1059.33	1270.54	2329.87
80-90%	827.34	642.98	1470.33	1285.18	1765.52	3050.69
90-100%	1156.68	1360.01	2516.69	1845.08	4018.17	5863.25
All classes	600.36	453.29	1053.64	880.83	1103.63	1984.146

*\*MPCE: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, MMRP: Modified Mixed Reference Period  
Source : NSS 66<sup>th</sup> Round, Planning Commission, GoI*

44.40 At all India level, food expenditure in rural areas is Rs. 600 as against Rs. 881 in urban area. Further non food expenditure in rural areas is Rs. 453 as against Rs. 1104 in urban areas.

44.41 There is still lot of debate going on regarding measurement of Poverty. Number of expert groups and organisation are working on a new Methodology to measure Poverty. Hon'ble Prime Minister has now constituted a Technical group to suggest a new measure of Poverty due to hot debate and controversy over recent Poverty estimates. Infact he has virtually rejected the current Poverty estimate Methodology due to reason that it was not inclusive. The existing group is headed by Sh. Abhijit Sen, Member Planning Commission of India. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on whose consumption expenditure survey Poverty estimates are based, is already working on a new survey. The commission had said that any body earning over Rs. 29 per day in urban areas and Rs. 22 per day in rural areas is not poor. The latest Poverty assessment which used the Suresh Tendulkar Committee Methodology indicated 354 million poor people living in the country. The last Poverty estimate in 2007, the Poverty line was Rs. 12 per person per day for rural areas and Rs. 18 per person per day for urban areas. The Govt. cited faulty primary data collection as the draw back. Soon after public out cry in Sept., 2012, the NSSO started preparing for the new survey for providing inputs to policy makers, planners to address the issue in right perspective.

### **Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

44.42 In J&K around 73% population lives in rural areas and the State has initiated a number of Poverty Alleviation Schemes to mitigate rural as well as urban poverty, which are being implemented in the State with financial and technical support of the Centre Government. These Schemes serve the dual purpose of Poverty Alleviation as

well as employment generation. The following schemes are under implementation to give dent to rural poverty.

#### i) Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

44.43 SGSY is one of the Centrally Sponsored Programme aimed to bring the poor families above poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy.

44.44 During 2012-13, financial outlay under SGSY was Rs. 17.58 crore, out of which Rs. 10.70 crore (61%) has been spent by providing employment to 9830 persons and 4418 Self Help Groups have been assisted during the year 2012-13.

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	6534	6557	13191	30.46	8.38	21.78	12.02	55
2010-11	6645	6510	13155	32.35	7.83	22.02	13.33	61
2011-12	6974	7335	14309	35.46	9.06	20.56	13.27	65
2012-13	4418	5412	9830	25.85	6.62	17.58	10.70	61

44.45 However, this scheme is now being closed and merged with NRLM. But the activities of strengthening Self Help Groups and capacity building of Rural Development functionaries shall continue to smoothen the way for NRLM.

#### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

- The Government of India has floated National Rural Livelihood Mission which shall replace the present scheme of SGSY. The State Mission has been constituted. The scheme has also been rolled out in the state as **Umeed**. Four blocks have been selected in the State, two each in Jammu and Kashmir divisions namely, Basohli, Chenani, Khanshab and Wagoora for piloting the scheme. The aim is to create self help groups and federate them to large federations which will have their own capacity of creating capital and providing loans to the needies within the community.
- The Society for execution of NRLM in the State of J&K has been registered with the Register of cooperatives, J&K vide No: 5927-RS/291 dated 24.10.2011
- Mission Director ,SRLM has been put in place vide Govt.Order No.353-RD of 2012 dated: 14.08.2012
- The Action Plan 2012-13 has been prepared and submitted to the Minisrty.

- The State Cabinet approved the Starting of NRLM in J&K State and necessary Govt.order in this regard stand issued.
- MoU with SERO, Andhra Pardesh has been signed for providing capacity building and identification of SHGs in already identified four intensive blocks.
- State Palnning and Development Department has conveyed an outlay of Rs.104.04 lacs as matching State Share for 2013-14.
- 05 more blocks namely, Sumnai (Bandipora), Damhai Hanjipora (Kulgam) Gungna (Doda), Mahore (Reasi) and Kargil(kargil) shall be covered under ummed programme of NRLM.
- Under the scheme there is target of 90,000 women self help groups and as on date 1450 SHGs have been framed in four blocks. The allocation under the scheme is Rs.755.00 crores.

### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)**

44.46 This flagship scheme has been launched in J&K from February, 2006 initially in three districts namely Doda, Poonch and Kupwara(Phase-I). The scheme has been subsequently extended to two more districts viz., Jammu and Anantnag from April, 2007 (Phase-II). At present, this scheme is under implementation in all the districts of the State w.e.f 01.04.2008. The main objective of this scheme is to provide 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it.

44.47 During 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 900.39 crore under the MGNREGA was allocated, out of which 850.75 crore (94%) had been utilised/spent. 1078229 number of households were issued job cards thereby generating 414.59 lakh person/days of employment.

44.48 During 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 509.44 crores is available under MGNREGS, out of which Rs. 469.75 crores (92%) has been utilised/spent by the end of December, 2013. 1105861 number of households were issued job cards and 187.263 lakh person/days employment generated.

<b>Table No 14: Progress under National Rural employment Guarantee Scheme. (NREGS) (Rs. in Crores)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>Employment Generated</b>	<b>Cumulative No. of house- hold issued job cards</b>	<b>Total Availability</b>	<b>Total Expdt.</b>	<b>Expdt. %age</b>
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	140.04 lacs	670841	211.86	125.95	59
2010-11	203.01 lacs	832553	424.84	378.29	89
2011-12	384.48 lacs	1008034	904.38	776.72	86
2012-13	414.59 lacs	1078229	900.39	850.75	94
2013-14 (Dec., 2013)	187.263 lacs	1105861	509.44	469.75	92

44.49 The scheme is demand driven and envisages coverage of not only BPL families but also Above poverty line (APL) families job card holders volunteer to do manual work on minimum wages notified by the state under Minimum Wages Act. The scheme has now taken off well in the state and creating visible impact, resulting transformation of rural economy of the state. More sensitization among stakeholders are being created to ensure more effective implementation of the scheme.

### **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

44.50 IAY is a centrally Sponsored Scheme where-under funds in the ratio of 75:25 are 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 SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. The shelter less families are provided assistance under IAY/Rural Housing Scheme (RHS) for construction of affordable houses with basic amenities. 60% allocation is meant for SC/STs and 40% for other categories. Government of India has also fixed 15% targets for minorities.

Targets envisaged:

- 1) Finance assistance for construction of new houses for the houseless category has been revised from Rs 48,500 to Rs 75000/- per unit in the hilly/ difficult areas w.e.f 01.04.2013.
- 2) Conversion of unserviceable Kacha houses to semi-pacca/pacca houses @ Rs.20000/- per unit. Maximum 25% of the available funds under IAY will be utilized for the purpose.

44.51 During 2012-13, 19866 houses were constructed with the financial expenditure of Rs. 78.56 crore while as during 2013-14 (ending December), 8968 houses were constructed with the expenditure of Rs. 34.15 crore.

<b>Table No 15: Achievements made under IAY and RHS</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Houses taken-up</b>	<b>Houses completed</b>	<b>Percentage Achieved</b>	<b>Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crores)</b>
2002-03	9740	6606	67.82	11.74
2003-04	9297	8412	90.48	12.54
2004-05	8200	7252	88.44	14.05
2005-06	12068	8070	66.87	18.26
2006-07	16223	9939	61.26	23.81
2007-08	23552	15322	65.06	34.33
2008-09	26804	19010	70.92	53.54
2009-10.	44482	29265	65.79	90.47
2010-11	44907	27521	61.28	89.60
2011-12	37957	22856	60.22	82.40
2012-13	36332	19866	54.68	78.56
2013-14 (Dec., 2013)	18752	8968	47.82	15.85

### **Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP):**

44.52 The State of J&K offers formidable challenges to the development activities in the State by the very nature of its terrain. Being mountainous region and lying in the outer Himalayas, the top soil erosion is an endemic problem in the State of J&K. Due to steep gradients, the water rushes down leaving little scope for charging of ground water in the first and second tiers of the watersheds and despite heavy precipitation leaves these areas starved of the availability of water. The fast field run also damages the top agricultural soil rendering the lands unfit for cultivation. This creates huge distress in the hilly areas and people are forced to migrate to other areas for labour. In order to have an integrated approach to the development of watershed, the State is implementing Haryali project. The position of implementation is detailed below:

- As of now 37 projects stand sanctioned right from the inception of the programme with a project cost of Rs. 125.51 crores to treat an area of 2.18 lacs hectares.
- Five projects namely Jammu I,II, Udhampur II, Udhampur III and Thanda Pandi Rajouri stands completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 22.04 crores.
- Two projects namely Kathua I and Ghagwal Kathua II are under enquiry/stopped
- Now 30 projects are under implementation against which total financial assistance so far received is of an order of Rs 52.43 crore out of which Rs 44.76 crore spent up upto ending October, 2013 by treating an area of 71909.29 hectares.

44.53 The Government of India is now closing Haryali project and replacing it by **Integrated Watershed Management Programme**. Under this programme all the watersheds have been located in the state on the basis of satellite imagery provided by the Survey of India. Based on the satellite imagery, the areas of watershed have been demarcated and are proposed to be developed in an integrated fashion. A state level Nodal agency for sanctioning of projects under the chairmanship of Secretary to Government, RDD have been constituted. The perspective plans under IWMP have been prepared to the tune of Rs. 729.00 crore for five years and submitted to GoI for release of funds. GoI has approved 41 PPRs amounting to Rs 269.00 crore covering an area of 179449 hectt.. The Government of India has adopted the following funding procedure:

1. 20% as first instalment for recurring, training, Establishment and entry point activities.
2. 50% as 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment for works programme.
3. 30% as 3<sup>rd</sup> instalment (25% for works programme & 5% for consolidation).

**CD & Panchayat Scheme**

44.54 This is purely a State Plan aimed at bridging critical gaps in Rural Infrastructure and address emergent needs of the Rural Community where other scheme may not have access. The State Government is keen in holistic Development of villages through planned and integrated development through coordinating efforts of Government PRI's and civil society. The prosperity in rural areas depends upon the economic environment and facilities available in that area. The Department had started to develop infrastructure in the villages on the pattern of Model villages already developed in the state under PMRP. The main objective of developing a Model Village will be to provide infrastructure facilities and the public amenities to create atmosphere for accelerating the pace of development in such villages.

**Strategy for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

44.55 During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan many initiatives are being taken to ensure inclusive growth. Rural Development Programme cover employment through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Housing via The Indira Awaas Yojana, Sanitation through the Total sanitation campaign, provision of drinking water via National Rural Drinking Water Programme, watershed development via the integrated watershed Management Programmes, Bank support and other states sponsored schemes. By implementation of aforementioned programmes besides arresting stress migration and providing job opportunities at the doorstep of people, visible improvement have been observed in their life. There is no denying the fact that true potential of MGNREGA as an instrument of rural transformation is yet to be fully realised in the State. There are many speed breaker in infusing the system with the new culture of demand driven, rights based, decentralised decision-making. The MGNREGA provide historic opportunities for strengthening our newly established PRI, in the state. But our experience in the start alertness that is much need to be done in this direction.

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# Employment

# 45

45.1 Generation of productive and gainful employment to absorb the growing labour force was a critical element in the 8th Plan strategy for achieving the inclusive growth. The employment elasticity in India in the last decade decline from 0.44 in the first half of the decade 1999-2000 to 2004-05, to as low as 0.01 during 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the decade 2004-05 to 2009-10. The similar trend has been witnessed at the sectoral level; viz Agriculture Services and Manufacturing sectors. In Agriculture and Manufacturing, employment elasticity in the latter half of the decade has been negative. The negative employment elasticity in Agriculture indicates movement of people out of Agriculture to other sectors where wage rates are higher. The migration of surplus workers to other sectors for productive and gainful employment is necessary for inclusive growth. However, negative elasticity in manufacturing is a matter of concern, particularly when manufacturing sector has achieved 6.8% growth in output during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in the country.

45.2 The projections of Labour Force during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan have been made by GoI using latest population projections of NSSO and Census data of 2011. The projected increase in labour force during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period for 15 and above age group is now estimated to be around 245 million from 477.9 million in 2011 to 502.4 million by the end of 2016-17

45.3 Gross domestic product (GDP) has, of course shown an increasing trend both at the National and State level but growth is not inclusive and benefits of development initiatives and programmes have not percolate evenly to all sections of the society especially to poor and marginalised section of the society at the grass root level. This leads to various problems like regional disparities, poverty and unemployment.

45.4 There are two main sources of unemployment data viz National Sample Surveys (NSS) on Employment-Unemployment and District Employment and Counselling Centres (DECC) in J&K. Beside, some related indicators on Employment-Unemployment situation is also generated through Census results.

## Overview of Employment Scenario in J&K

45.5 Unemployment is a social issue of serious concern at the present, both at National as well as State levels. 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 101.44 lakhs in 2001 to 125.49 lakhs in 2011. The number of workers also registered an increase of 15.15% during the same period. According to 2011 census, the sex wise position of total workers, main workers and marginal workers for J&K vis-a-vis All India is given in the table below:

Table No 1				
		Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
J&K	Persons	4322713	2644149 (61.77%)	1678564 (38.83%)
	Males	3195090 (73.91%)	2305788 (87.20%)	889302 (52.98%)
	Females	1127623 (26.09%)	338361 (12.80%)	789262 (47.02)
All	Persons	481743311	232446420	119296891



<b>India</b>	<b>Males</b>	331865930	273149359	58716571
	<b>Females</b>	149877381	89297061	60580320
* Figures in brackets indicates sex wise/worker wise %age share.				

45.6 Work participation rate for J&K was estimated at 34.5% as against the All India figures of 39.8% as per census 2011.

45.7 According to 2011 census, the number of total workers in J&K stood at 43.23 lakhs of which the main workers constitute 26.44 lakhs (61.77%) and the number of marginal workers constitutes 16.79 lakhs (38.83%).

45.8 Female workers constituted 26.09% of the total work force. The share of female in the Main workers is only 12.80% as against 47.02% in marginal workers category in J&K.

45.9 Further classification of workers as per Census during 2011, shows that 28.8% of the total workers are cultivators, 12.7% are agricultural labourers and the remaining 58.5% are workers engaged in other activities including household industries.

45.10 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 and allied 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 16.79 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 & Counseling Centres spread all over the state maintain qualification-wise data on job seekers.

#### **Registration of Unemployed Youth:**

45.11 Due to limited job opportunities available for unemployed youth in the State, the number of unemployed youth has been increasing with every passing year. The number of unemployed youth registered in various District Employment & Counseling Centres of the J&K State is 2.45 lakhs ending December, 2013. The qualification-wise/divisional-wise breakup is given as under:-

S. No.	Qualification	Kashmir Division	Jammu Division	Total
1	Illiterate	1593	283	1876
2	Middle	10708	12696	23404
3	Matric	40372	22529	62901
4	PUC	8848	136	8984
5	TDC	46703	27212	73915
6	Graduate			
i	Arts	12849	4313	17162

ii	Science	6176	3398	9574
iii	Commerce	1611	726	2337
iv	Others	8398	3989	12387
v	Total	29034	12426	41460
7	Post Graduate			
i	Arts	3567	1745	5312
ii	Science	1662	1108	2770
iii	Commerce	437	326	763
iv	Others	1314	915	2229
v	Total	6980	4094	11074
8	Diploma Holders			
i	Civil	429	319	748
ii	Elect.	430	376	806
iii	T/Com.	98	437	535
iv	Mechanical	295	162	457
v	Others	3000	2961	5961
vi	Total	4252	4255	8507
9	Degree Holders			
i	Civil	268	208	476
ii	Electrical	258	358	616
iii	IT/Comm.	105	195	300
iv	Mechanical	278	115	393
v	Others	1309	1464	2773
vi	Total	2218	2340	4558
10	Draftsman			
i	Civil	37	123	160
ii	Electrical	50	35	85
iii	T/Comm.	25	2	27
iv	Mechanical	18	18	36
v	Others	76	72	148
vi	Total	206	250	456
11	Skilled Other than ITI	1147	868	2015
12	ITI Trained	3189	2316	5505
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>155250</b>	<b>89405</b>	<b>244655</b>

45.12 The figure, quoted above may be higher as the registration with the Employment Department is a voluntary process and not mandatory

## Year wise and Qualification wise details of Job Seekers registered with DECC

Table No 3: Registered Job Seekers													
S. No	Category	Registered Job Seekers											
		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total
<b>A</b>	<b>Illiterate Unemployed</b>												
i.	Illiterate	3141	2.9596	4033	0.90	3475	0.58	3203	0.53	3098	0.52	2884	0.94
<b>B</b>	<b>Literate Unemployed Below Matric</b>												
i.	Below Matric	22460	21.163	67100	14.99	77751	13.02	77087	12.81	76132	12.81	28097	9.13
<b>C</b>	<b>Educated Unemployed Matric and above</b>												
i.	Matric & Above	38275	36.064	244540	54.64	364846	61.08	371105	61.66	368105	61.95	177585	57.69
ii.	Graduates	15472	14.578	76322	17.05	85313	14.28	85022	14.13	83255	14.01	54532	17.72
iii.	Post Graduates	5133	4.8365	18768	4.19	20702	3.47	20770	3.45	20976	3.53	14197	4.61
iv.	Degree Engineers	3112	2.9323	6343	1.42	8881	1.49	9034	1.5	8575	1.44	6734	2.19
v.	Diploma Engineers	6129	5.775	14311	3.20	19141	3.2	19399	3.22	18553	3.12	13684	4.45
vi.	ITI Trained	9620	9.0644	12158	2.72	13269	2.22	12483	2.07	11586	1.95	7587	2.46
vii.	Skilled (Other than ITI / others)	2788	2.627	3987	0.89	3944	0.66	3744	0.62	3892	0.66	2527	0.82
	Total (C)	80529	75.878	376429	84.11	516096	86.4	521557	86.65	514942	86.67	276846	89.94
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>106130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>447562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>597322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>601847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>594172</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>307827</b>	<b>100</b>

45.13 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 106130 in 2008 to 307827 in 2013 (ending December, 2013) thereby registering an increase of 190%. 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.

45.14 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:-

<b>Table No 4: Activity wise number of establishments and employment therein for J&amp;K</b>					
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Major Activity group</b>	<b>Establishments Total</b>		<b>Employment</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>		<b>0.37</b>
	Fishing etc.	297	<b>0.09</b>	379	<b>0.05</b>
	<b>All Agricultural activities</b>	2585	<b>0.8</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.		699	<b>0.22</b>	5997	<b>0.8</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>2.4</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>13.3</b>
xiv.	Education	20304	<b>6.25</b>	126244	<b>16.8</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>99.2</b>	<b>744685</b>	<b>99.09</b>
	<b>All Establishments</b>	<b>324908</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>751532</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 5th Economic Census Report of J&K Bold figures indicates percentage share.

45.15 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.

45.16 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.

### Unemployment Rate

45.17 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.

45.18 The 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.

45.19 The latest NSS Survey- 68<sup>th</sup> round conducted during July, 2011 – June, 2012 throughout the country constitutes an important source of information on unemployment. The unemployment rates revealed by 68<sup>th</sup> round of NSS for J&K State in comparison to all India figures are given in the following table:-

<b>Table No 5 : Unemployment Rate* for J&amp;K State vis-a-vis All India, 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSSO Survey (July 2011 –June 2012)</b>							
S. No	Area	J&K(%)			All India (%)		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	<b>Rural</b>						
	UPS	2.7	16.6	3.9	2.1	2.9	2.3
	CWS	3	6.3	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4
	CDS	5	11.8	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.7
2	<b>Urban</b>						
	UPS	4.7	25.6	7.8	3.2	6.6	3.8
	CWS	4.5	21.8	7.6	3.8	6.7	4.4
	CDS	5.3	24.2	8.4	4.9	8	5.5
3	<b>Combined (Rural + Urban)</b>						
	UPS	3.2	20.2	4.9	2.4	3.7	2.7
	CWS	3.4	8.8	4.7	3.5	4.2	3.7
	CDS	5	14.7	6.7	5.3	6.6	5.6

UPS: Usual Principal Status; CWS: Current Weekly Status; CDS: Current Daily Status;  
\*: Unemployment rate per 100 persons

45.20 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 (4.9%) and CWS (4.7%) while-as the indicator for CDS was (6.7%). As against this the All India level indicator was lower than that of State level under all the three approaches as indicated in the above table.

45.21 At State level, the unemployment rates for females as per all the three approaches viz UPS, CWS and CDS were on the higher side when compared to corresponding figures for males. Thus the results show that the problem of

Unemployment is more prevalent amongst females in the State of J&K.

<b>Table No 6: Comparison between Unemployment Rate of J&amp;K State for 66th and 68th Round of NSSO</b>									
<b>NSS</b>	<b>Male</b>			<b>Female</b>			<b>Combined (Male+ Female)</b>		
<b>Rounds</b>	<b>UPS</b>	<b>CWS</b>	<b>CDS</b>	<b>UPS</b>	<b>CWS</b>	<b>CDS</b>	<b>UPS</b>	<b>CWS</b>	<b>CDS</b>
<b>66th</b>									
Rural	3.1	3	3.8	19.3	5.7	10.3	4.9	3.9	5.1
Urban	5	5.2	5.5	14.5	13.1	15	6.5	6.9	7.3
<b>Combined</b>	3.6	3.6	4.2	17.1	7.1	11.1	5.3	4.6	5.6
<b>68th</b>									
Rural	2.7	3	5	16.6	6.3	11.8	3.9	3.8	6.1
Urban	4.7	4.5	5.3	25.6	21.8	24.2	7.8	7.6	8.4
<b>Combined</b>	3.2	3.4	5	20.2	8.8	14.7	4.9	4.7	6.7

45.22 Unemployment rate as per Usual Principal Status (UPS) in J&K has come down from 5.3% to 4.9% during the period July 2009 to June 2012 i.e. (66<sup>th</sup> & 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS). Unemployment rate in respect of Current Weekly Status approach and Current Daily Status approach has increased during the same period indicated above in the table.

45.23 As per the results of Employment-Unemployment Survey of 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS conducted from July 2011 to June 2012. The Unemployment Employment situation of J&K in comparison to Northern States viz H.P, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and at All India level is given in the table below:-

<b>Table No 7: Unemployment Rate as per Usual Principal Status in J&amp;K State in comparison with the neighboring States//All India as per 68th Round of NSS</b>									
<b>State</b>	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural + Urban</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Persons</b>
J&K	2.7	16.6	3.9	4.7	25.6	7.8	3.2	20.2	4.9
H.P	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	11	4.2	1.8	2.2	2
Punjab	2.3	6.1	2.6	2.8	5.1	3.1	2.5	5.6	2.8
Haryana	2.6	4.2	2.8	4	5.6	4.2	3.1	4.8	3.2
Delhi	9.4	0	7.8	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	4
All India	2.1	2.9	2.3	3.2	6.6	3.8	2.4	3.7	2.7

45.24 As per the 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS July 2011 to June 2012, based on Usual Principal Status (UPS), J&K has the highest Unemployment rate of 4.9% in comparison to its neighbouring States viz. Punjab (2.8%), H.P (2.0%), Delhi (4.7%), Haryana (3.2%). All India figures for Unemployment rate stood at 2.7% only. Unemployment rate for Males in J&K was 3.2% only whereas that of females was 20.2% which is far too high when compared to the unemployment of females in neighbouring States viz Punjab (5.6%), Haryana (4.8%), Delhi (4.3%), H.P (2.2%). The problem of unemployment amongst females is predominant in J&K based on Usual Principal Status has revealed as the gap between Unemployment rate of females in J&K (20.2%) and that of All India level (3.7%) is huge.

45.25 Further the unemployment is more prevalent in urban than in rural areas of J&K. Unemployment rate in urban area of J&K based on 68<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS stood at

7.8% as against 3.9% in rural area. The Unemployment amongst urban male (4.7%) is higher than that of rural males (2.7%) in J&K. Rural female unemployment in J&K stood at 16.6% which is far too high as compared to the neighbouring States viz Punjab (6.1%), H.P (1.8%), Haryana (4.2%) and All India figures of 2.9% only.

***Main findings of 68<sup>th</sup> NSSO round***

The rate of unemployment measured by applying UPS indicator is more pronounced and visible in:-

1. J&K i.e., 4.9% than in India (2.7%).
2. Higher incidence of Unemployment among females than males in J&K as per all the three approaches viz. UPS, CWS and CDS.
3. Higher incidence of Unemployment in Urban than in Rural areas of J&K as per all the three approaches viz. UPS, CWS and CDS.

45.26 As per Census 2001, the literacy rate of the State stood at 55.5%, which has increased further to 68.74 percent as per Census 2011(P). The provisional population (7 years and above) of State as per census 2011 is 125.48 lakh persons out of which 72.450 lakh persons are literate.

45.27 The literacy is growing at an annual average growth rate of 1.02 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**

45.28 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:

- (ii) Strong base of traditional skills not found elsewhere;
- (iii) Untapped natural resource;
- (iv) A natural environment which has been very profitably utilized by other countries for high income- environment friendly tourism industry.

45.29 In order to sustain growth and employment in its economy, the State Government should articulate an Employment Policy focusing on:

- viii) Improving the productivity of, and thereby income of those engaged in industries based on traditional skills,
- ix) Shifting the agricultural work force to high value-added/ high-income agriculture/horticulture;

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

Creating a vibrant self-employed-professional workforce, which does not depend on government jobs, or for off-take of its services by government alone.

45.30 The policy would need to incorporate the following objectives:

- D. To exploit the full growth potential of the sectors and sub-sectors which are important to the state's Economy.
- E. To create necessary infrastructure and extension services for diversification of agriculture and setting up new enterprises in manufacturing or services sector.
- F. To rehabilitate people who have suffered loss in employment due to the slow-down in the economy.
- G. To assist the self-employed workers to upgrade themselves through provision of credit, marketing, technological and training facilities.
- H. To utilise the government consumption expenditure to promote off take of commodities produced in J&K.
- I. To improve prospects of long term growth by creating physical infrastructure such as transport and communication services.
- J. To improve the efficiency of utilization of resources already invested in electricity, irrigation and transport sectors.
- K. To carry out reforms in delivery of education, health, civic and other community services.

45.31 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 of India in this task.

#### **Approach towards Employment Generation**

45.32 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.

45.33 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.

45.34 While as tourism- both domestic as well as international – may provide possibilities for employment generation in the hotels, 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**

45.35 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 GoI (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.

45.36 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.

45.37 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.

45.38 The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) for the state of J&K of the order of ` 25834.00 crore among other things is focussed to boost, in particular, labourintensive 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%

45.39 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.

45.40 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 while as 16679 posts of different categories have been filled up through Service Selection Board during period under report.

45.41 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.

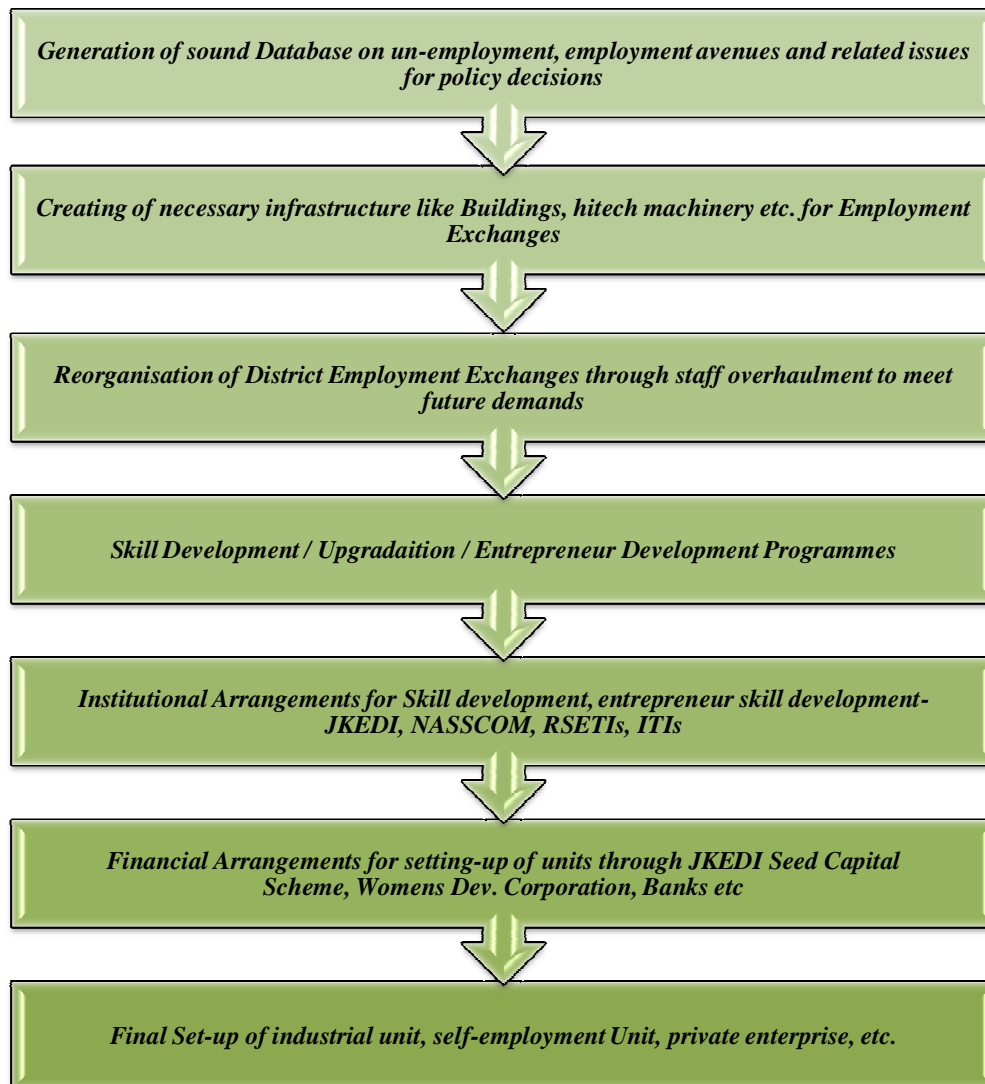
**Sher-e-Kashmir Employment & Welfare Programme for the Youth (SKEWPY)**

45.42 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)”.

45.43 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:-

<b>Table No 8:</b>		
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sector where employment opportunities would be available in the next five years</b>	<b>Number of job Opportunities</b>
1	Government Sector	100000
2	Handicrafts, Handlooms, Food Processing, Leather, Silk, Wool etc(2000 Industrial Units)	20000
3	Women Development Corporation(5000 Units)	50000
4	J &K Entrepreneur Development Institute Seed Capital Scheme(5000 Units)	50000
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	200000
8	PM’s Initiative(8000 ITI Trainees annually)	40000
9	Poultry Sector	10000
10	Sheep and Dairy Sector	5000
11	Tourism Sector	5000
12	State Volunteers Core	8000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>500000</b>

45.44 For creating 5 *laks* 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:-



45.45 The focus of the new policy is not only to creation of 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.

45.46 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.

45.47 Wage employment schemes catering to seasonal unemployment particularly in

the countryside will be strengthened. A target of creating 125 *lakhs* person days 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”.

#### **Voluntary Service Allowance (VSA):**

45.48 The State Government provides, by way of financial support, a monthly Voluntary Service Allowance (VSA) to all unemployed educated youth having educational qualification of matriculation and above for the next three years. Age for eligibility is 26 years to 37 years and annual family income should not exceed Rs. 1.50 *lakh* under the said scheme.

45.49 VSA is paid, on a monthly basis, through the concerned District Employment and Counselling Centers, on a non-cash basis (through bank transfer); with effect from April 1, 2010 as per the following gradation:-

- (i) Rs 600/- per month in favour of each eligible person who has passed the matriculation examination but not 10+2 examination;
- (ii) Rs. 650/- per month in favour of each eligible person who has passed 10+2 examination;
- (iii) Rs. 700/- 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;
- (iv) Rs. 850/- per month in case of eligible persons having passed 10+2 examination and who have additional professional qualification (recognized) equivalent to a three year diploma from a recognized polytechnic institution;
- (v) Rs. 1000/- per month in favour of eligible graduates and above below the post-graduation level; and
- (vi) Rs. 1200/- per month in respect of post-graduates and engineering and medical graduates and equivalent levels in the field of computer science, technology and education.
- (vii) An additional financial element of Rs. 50/- per month is admissible in favour of women across all the five categories mentioned above.

49.50 Following achievements have been made under the scheme ending December, 2013:-

S. No	Year	Total number of applications received	Total number of applications disbursed	Amount Disbursed
1	2010-11	27585	24724	939.22
2	2011-12	42336	36176	2482.6
3	2012-13	56178	50268	3284.91
4	2013-14 (ending December, 2013)	58659	50647	2238.69

#### **Jammu and Kashmir State Self Employment Scheme**

45.51 As an alternative to wage-paid employment, various self employment schemes have been introduced in the J&K State for providing self employment to the unemployed educated youth. The “**Jammu and Kashmir State Self Employment Scheme**” being implemented by Employment Department provides loan assistance to the educated unemployed youth of the State for establishing their own employment generating units since 1995.

45.52 The following achievements have been made under the scheme ending Dec.2013 are given below:-

S. No	Year	Targets	No. of Cases Sponsored	No. of cases Sanctioned		No. of Cases where loan Disbursed	
				No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2010-11	4706	6951	3833	11108.1	2704	6961.28
2	2011-12	9300	8642	5096	16031	3615	11395.51
3	2012-13	9213	10151	6479	21890	4561	12922.73
4	2013-14 (ending December, 2013)	4410	7070	3862	12281.4	2844	9211.95

### Recruitment Rallies

45.53 On the request of State Government and in coordination with the Employment Department, various defence agencies like **Indian Navy, Indian Air Force and JAKLI** have been holding recruitment rallies at frequent intervals since 1998 for enrolment of educated youth of the State in their organizations for which the administrative/logistic support is being provided by the Employment Department to the recruiting team.

45.54 Besides, pre-recruitment coaching for appearing in the said examinations is also being provided by the Employment Department. The details of the rallies conducted and selections made during these rallies till date are as follows:-

	Indian Navy	Indian Air Force	JAKLI
No. of Rallies conducted	23	26	8
No. of candidates selected	358	2161	279

### Self Help Group Scheme

45.55 The State Govt. launched a scheme during the year 2003 for allotting work contracts to Self-Help Groups of unemployed Degree/Diploma engineers. The following guidelines have been laid down for formation of Self-Help Groups:-

1. The number of members of each Self-Help Group should not be less than 5 and not more than 10.
2. The Self Help Groups should be registered with the Registrar of Firms (Director I&C) as firms.
3. Members should necessarily be Diploma Engineer (3 years) or Degree holders.
4. None of the members or the group leader should be employed elsewhere.

The members of the Group should not be listed in more than one Self-Help Group in the same District or some other District.

5. All original documents be verified by Officer in-charge personally.
6. On the fulfilment of these conditions, the group is registered as a Self- Help Group and an Identity Card is issued to the Self Help Groups.

#### **J&K Overseas Employment Corporation:**

45.56 Vide Cabinet decision No. 151/12/2009 dated 29.10.2009, the Government has setup Overseas Employment Corporation with an authorized share capital of 500.0 *Lakhs* with the purpose to facilitate the educated and / or Skilled Labour Force of the J&K State to seek employment within and outside the country. The corporation has been registered with the registrar of companies On 29.12.2011 under registration No.B-0862/J&K/Com/1000+/5/18773/2011. The Board of Directors with Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairman, Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment as Vice Chairman and Director Employment as Ex-Officio Managing Director has been constituted. Out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 500 lacs, an amount of Rs. 371.00 lacs has been released.

45.57 Placement of unemployed youth in different foreign countries as well as outside the state also.

#### **J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute (JKEDI)**

45.58 The main objective of the Institute is to create awareness and facilitate entrepreneurship in Jammu and Kashmir by imparting entrepreneurship education, skill up-gradation trainings, disseminating knowledge and bringing about behavioural changes towards the concept of entrepreneurship at the social level. The Institute also develops linkages with national and international organizations working in the field of enterprise creation.

45.59 Established in 1997, the JKEDI started its regular activities in February 2004 and has already set up three regional centres – one each in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh divisions of the State. The Institute has placed its officers in all the 22 districts of the State to facilitate entrepreneurship creation by conducting awareness programmes in collaboration with various district level departments, educational Institutes and grassroots Institutions.

45.60 The Institute has taken a gigantic leap in its entrepreneurship training activities as is revealed in the figures below.

Year	EAPS		EDPs		EOPs	
	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
2003-04	0	0	1	21	3	150
2004-05	38	2170	0	0	18	644
2005-06	50	5012	17	445	24	1077
2006-07	64	4258	19	441	27	616

2007-08	32	2093	47	1422	35	950
2008-09	32	3110	30	1242	13	584
2009-10	60	4761	51	2856	10	335
2010-11	83	5935	77	2613	28	1120
2011-12	58	4422	105	2941	26	1184
2012-13	191	8359	88	2707	15	600
2013-14 (till Nov'13)	82	7181	58	1587	13	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>47301</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>16275</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>7539</b>
<i>EDPs: Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, EOPs: Entrepreneurship Orientation Programmes, EAPs: Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes</i>						

45.61 Besides, JKEDI implements a host of government sponsored employment schemes, which inter-alia include Seed Capital Fund Scheme (SCFS) of the Sher-e-Kashmir Employment and Welfare Programme for Youth and the Youth Start-up Loan Scheme. It also implements Education and Term Loan schemes of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Ministry of Minority Affairs.

### **Skill Development -the challenge**

45.62 Skill development play very deceive role for achieving faster inclusive and sustainable growth. Besides it provides adequate employment opportunities to the growing young population both at National and State level.

<p><b>Strategies for Expanding and Scaling up the Skill Development in Twelfth Plan</b></p> <p><b>Implementation Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Expanding outreach to bridge all divides;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improving quality through better infrastructure, new machines and technology and trainers;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Defining standards for outcome driven training programme and regular monitoring;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Introducing flexibility by adopting global standards and dynamic processes to suit the requirement of both national and international users;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Developing strong partnerships between all stake holders, encouraging private partners through incentives;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Creating enabling environment and Monitoring the training Programme to achieve outcomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Operational Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Replicability and scalability; Strengthening existing centers;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Linking training with Outcome;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Affordability across economic levels;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stress on Inclusivity and Technology and innovation;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flexibility in course content; Qualification standards; Quality trainers; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Focus on delivery.</li> </ul>
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45.63 The demographic window of opportunity available to India would make the country the skill capital of the world.

45.64 Hon'ble Prime Minister has rightly indicated that the young population is an asset only if it is educated, skilled and find productive employment.

45.65 The skill strategy for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan has been formulated for addressing such such skill development challenges in terms of outreach, quality, institutional set up, current status of skill development efforts and various economic policies to be implemented during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

45.66 The rise in the share of the working-age population would lead to increase in demand for decent employment opportunities. However, the realisation of full potential of the demographic dividend depends on generation of adequate decent non-farm employment opportunities and up gradation of skills of existing as well as new entrants to the workforce.

**45.67 Prime Minister of India on August, 18, 2010 constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to formulate a jobs plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir for enhancing employment opportunity in the State especially for the youth.**

45.68 The recommendations made by the expert group for employment generation in the State are summarized as below:-

45.69 Creating a large number of jobs will require a two pronged strategy. The first would be to identify sectors with large employment generation potential and suggest interventions to kick start the growth process and the second, a human resource development initiative focussed on improving skill sets through improving access to education and focussed placement oriented training. Learning from the experience of the rest of India, the Expert Group focussed a lot of its attention on the latter.

### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND DIRECT EMPLOYMENT**

45.70 India's growth trajectory has used the skills of the educated middle-class to boost services ranging from IT and software to, airlines, banking, hotels and telecommunication. In J&K, the long drawn militancy and the disturbed political environment have eroded the skill base of the youth in the state. Besides, this problem of skill gap is sharper in J&K due to the lack of private sector initiative in industry which is often an important driver for skill acquisition. The Expert Group is recommending two initiatives, the first is Skill, Empowerment and Employment Scheme for J&K (SEE J&K) and the second is a Special Industry Initiative for J&K (SII J&K).

### **SKILL, EMPOWERMENT AND EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR J&K (SEE J&K)**

45.71 The Expert Group in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI has developed a special placement linked, market driven skill training programme for the J&K youth. The scheme will provide placement-linked, market driven skill training to 50,000 to 1,00,000 youth in 3 to 5 years.. The objective of the special scheme is to provide options and opportunity to all youth in J&K regardless of their educational qualification to select training program for salaried or self-employment as per their interest.

### **SPECIAL INDUSTRY INITIATIVE (SII J&K)**

45.72 J&K has a large talent pool of youth who are well educated but are unable to find employment due to lack of soft skills or lack of practical/hands-on training. To engage the youth, one initiative could be to identify 10-20 companies across industry sectors to partner with an educational institution and run special training programs to enhance employability of 8000 youth per annum in J&K over a five year period. This would translate to 40,000 youth in J&K becoming employable in various sectors across India. This could be operationalized through a scheme to be executed in the PPP mode with 50:50 cost-sharing between the government and the private sector.

### **SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME OF J&K (SSS J&K)**

- The Expert Group recommends that 5000 scholarships per annum may be awarded for the next 5 years. Out of the total, 4500 scholarships (90%) could be for general degree courses, 250 for engineering (5%) and 250 for medical studies (5%). This will benefit 25,000 students.
- If the capacity of the educational institutions in J&K is to be built up, it is essential to enhance the faculty skill set. One important dimension to this is the interaction of the academicians with the industry to understand their expectations of entry level student skills. An interesting example of this connect is the Faculty Enhancement Programme (FEP) conducted by the Infosys Development Centres which have trained 4900 faculty members from engineering institutions.
- IGNOU has agreed to launch an interactive platform for registering students in J&K for job placements. They will establish Regional Placement Cells (RPC) in Srinagar and Jammu which will provide a platform for prospective employers to communicate with job seekers of Jammu, Srinagar and Leh through virtual job portal, job fairs, placement drives and walk-ins, provide career specific counselling and guidance, carry out competency mapping of all job aspirants.

### **SECTORAL INITIATIVES**

- The focus areas for the state in agriculture would be to launch projects especially in the micro sector for assured irrigation, upgrade soil testing facilities to ensure macro and micro nutrient analysis, engage agricultural graduates on a contractual basis to carry out agricultural extension effort and promote basmati rice cultivation in mission mode. To undertake these-special allocation under the Rashtriya KrishiVikasYojana is suggested.
- The highly labour intensive livestock sector with its capacity to cater to the poor and absorb large number of skilled and unskilled workers is important to the J&K economy. With productivity increase, this activity has the potential to augment agricultural incomes. Increased public investment in the poultry sector, emphasis on tackling disease and infertility in dairy, improvised agronomic practices for quality fodder production are specific areas which will increase the growth potential of the sector and attract private investments.
- The tourism sector with its potential in employing people across the skill spectrum and positive externalities for other sectors like handicrafts, handlooms and transport occupies an important place in the development and employment strategy of J&K. To start with, the state must put in place a PPP policy that will address land related concerns in a practical manner for the tourism sector especially in creating hotels and resorts. The other initiatives are regular flights connecting different regions in the state ,developing tourist circuits, training youth in the hospitality and adventure

tourism and creating an integrated online tourism portal in PPP mode.

- The Handicraft sector in J&K occupies an important place with a fine tradition of craftsman, employing 4-5 lakh artisans, 179 major craft clusters and revenue generation of ` 1000 crore plus. Highly labour intensive, the sector contributes significantly to employment generation but has underperformed due to lack of a Kashmir brand, poor quality control, obsolete designs, exploitative middlemen and competition from machine-made fabrics. Both the central and state governments have taken number of initiatives to address these growth bottlenecks like establishing a carpet cluster in Srinagar area, obtaining a Geographical indication for Sozni embroidery, Pashmina and Kani shawl and starting a skill development scheme for craftsmen. While expanding the scope of the current schemes some other actions to boost the growth in this sector are to have smaller carpet production centres, develop a cluster for embroidery and crafts, build a tangible “Kashmir” brand image and design and enforce traceability norms. Moreover encouraging craft tourism will enable artisans to find ready markets outside the State.
- The role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in socio-economic development and employment generation is well established. The sector has not done well in the state due to a number of reasons including inadequate local demand, poor credit flows and distance from markets. Sharp focus on improving access to finance by reviving the J&K State Financial Corporation (JKSFC), increasing the scope of Prime Minister’s Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP) and purchase preferences in government procurement will help the revival of this sector in J&K. As peace returns to the State, Private investments and large industry will also come back bringing sustainable growth and jobs.
- The IT/BPO sector has showcased India’s talent emerging as an important foreign exchange earner, but in J&K it is still in the process of spreading its wings. The sector has attracted a number of young entrepreneurs but the growth in the sector has been constrained by lack of connectivity, reluctance of talent from the rest of the country to work in the State and poor network of educational institutions in IT. The long term strategy for success in the sector would require peace, connectivity, vibrant hospitality sector and skilled manpower. An immediate ‘quick-win’ strategy would be to connect all the districts on a priority basis, develop an operational SWAN network, simplify procedures to encourage private investments and create infrastructure in terms of IT/ BPO Parks.

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# Prices & Food Management

# 46

46.1 Poor and vulnerable sections of the society are affected by frequent fluctuation in price level as they do not find themselves in a position to even maintain their living conditions. The living condition is affected mainly by the pressure of rise in general prices particularly of food and energy. The impact of inflation is monitored closely with a view to improve the economic growth. Inflation is generally recognised as structural and monetary phenomenon. At macro level supplies falling short of demand, generally results into inflation. Any increase in price level exceeding 5% is considered as abnormal increase in prices leading to high inflation and result in hurting the poor people as their incomes are not indexed to price rise.

46.2 The price indices are calculated at both, the wholesale and retail levels to measure the changes in price over a period of time. Wholesale price Index is used to measure movements in prices of commodities in wholesale trade and transactions. Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) are used for monitoring the movement of retail prices of items of daily consumption.

46.3 Price index is a statistical device to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. It is considered as a barometer of economic activities.

46.4 The wholesale price index (WPI) which is available on weekly basis, continues to be the most popular measure of headline inflation in India. There are, however, four different consumer price indices, that are specific to different groups of consumers applied for measuring the inflation. The commodity basket for these indices is derived on the basis of group specific consumer expenditure surveys and weights to each commodity in proportionate to its expenditure. The four consumer price indices computed by the designated agencies are Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME).

## **Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)**

46.5 CPI-IW is the most well known index as it is used for wage indexation in Govt. and in the organised sectors. Apart from this, these index numbers are also utilized for measuring inflationary trend for policy formulations in the country.

46.6 Since its inception in 1946, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India has been compiling and maintaining consumer price index for industrial workers. This series is the most representative in character as it is based on working class family income and expenditure surveys and thus reflects the latest consumption pattern of industrial workers. The data is collected for approximately 392 consumption items from 289 markets of the country. The inflation based on CPI-IW is accepted as an appropriate index to determine the impact of price rise on the cost of living of the common man as the same cost is based on retail prices which also include selected services. That is why, the index is used to determine dearness allowances of employees in public and private sectors. The CPI-IW is compiled in terms of general standards and guidelines set by International Labour Organisation (ILO) for its member countries.

46.7 At All-India Level CPI-IW is the weighted average of 78 centres. From J&K State, CPI-IW is compiled for Srinagar centre comprising of four markets viz Haba Kadal, Zaina kadal, Maharaja Bazar and Pampore. The current series of consumer price index for industrial workers on base 2001=100 had replaced the previous series of CPI-IW on base 1982=100 w.e.f. January 2006 Index.

### Annual Average trend in CPI-IW

46.8 Annual average trends for CPI-IW for J&K viz-a-viz All India on base 2001=100 is presented as under in Table No. 1 from 2008-09 to 2013-14.

**General Index for Industrial workers (Base 2001=100)**

<b>Table No 1: Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for J&amp;K viz-a-viz All India</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>J&amp;K</b>		<b>All India</b>	
	<b>Index (Points)</b>	<b>Inflation (Percent)</b>	<b>Index (Points)</b>	<b>Inflation (Percent)</b>
2008-09	137	8.73	145	9.02
2009-10	149	8.76	163	12.41
2010-11	162	8.72	180	10.43
2011-12	176	8.64	195	8.33
2012-13	193	9.66	215	10.26
Average 5 Years		8.9		10.09
April to September				
2012-13	191	-	210	-
2013-14	202	5.76	233	10.95

46.9 Table No. 1 exhibits that the average index at All India level for the year 2012-13 has increased by 20 points from the previous year 2011-12 which recorded the index point at 195. The inflation at the country level was 10.26 % in 2012-13 over the last year's inflation rate of 8.33%. The relative increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers at J&K level during the same period increased by 17 points thereby registering the inflation rate of 9.66 % in 2012-13 but the inflation rate at an average of 5 years (2008-09 to 2012-13) in J&K State has been 8.90 % as against 10.09% at the All India level. The trend at the country level during the five years has been erratic as it registered the lowest of 8.33% in 2011-12 and the highest of 12.41% in 2009-10. On the other hand, the inflation rate for J&K varies between 8.64% and 8.76% during the same period which indicates that J&K State has been successful in controlling the inflation.

46.10 The table further reveals that the inflation rate at All India level from April to September 2013-14 was 10.95% while at the J&K level it was much below the country level and it registered at 5.76%.

### Monthly Trends in CPI-IW

46.11 Table under reference exhibits the sequential month on month basis of trend of inflation in J&K and All India level for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. Perusing the table, it is seen that in all the three years, the inflationary trend has been erratic in the State of J&K. In April 2011, it was 9.03% and in February, 2012, it was worked out at 11.58% and the lowest in May, 2011 at 6.69%. The table further reveals that in the

year 2012-13, the inflation was over 10% from April, 2012 to September, 2012 and thereafter it started declining and reached at 7.06% in March, 2013. The average inflation index for the year 2011-12 was lower than 2012-13.

Month	J&K			All India		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
April	9.03	11.24	6.99	9.41	10.21	10.24
May	6.69	12.5	3.17	8.72	10.16	10.68
June	7.01	14.28	3.65	8.62	10.05	11.06
July	7.5	12.79	6.19	8.43	9.84	10.85
August	8.75	11.49	5.67	8.99	10.31	10.75
Sept.	8.07	10.91	7.77	10.06	9.14	10.7
Oct.	10.56	9.55		9.39	9.6	
Nov.	10.49	9.49		9.34	9.55	
Dec.	7.27	9.6		6.48	11.16	
Jan.	10.24	6.01		5.31	11.62	
Feb.	11.58	8.2		7.56	11.06	
March	8.24	7.06		8.64	11.44	
Average	8.79	10.26	5.57*	8.41	10.35	10.71*

*Note: \*Average of Six Months April to September, 2013*

46.12 The six months data on Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for the year 2013-14 reflects that the inflation rate though fluctuating yet it is lower as compared to the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 from April to September.

46.13 At All India level, the inflation in terms of CPI-IW was 9.41% in April 2011-12 which started declining from May to July and thereafter it registered the erratic trend. In the same manner, the CPI recorded the inflationary trend for the year 2012-13. From December 2012 onwards, it registered the marginal increase / decrease thereby recording the trend between 11.62% and 11.06%. In 2013-14, the Consumer Price Index for six months has not registered a considerable change as it varies between 10.24% and 11.06%.

### Disaggregated Analysis of CPI-IW

46.14 Table No. 3 reflects the Group wise inflation on Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for J&K State and at All India level for the period 2012-13 as under:

Month	J&K							All India						
	Food Group	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Misc.	General	Food Group	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Misc.	General
Apr-12	8.52	2.81	15.67	13.04	10.16	9.81	11.24	10.65	14.13	20.46	8.96	11.64	7.40	10.21
May-12	10.98	21.12	26.48	13.04	6.56	9.75	12.50	10.60	15.13	18.39	8.96	10.73	7.36	10.16
Jun-12	15.11	21.12	25.80	13.04	8.58	9.75	14.28	10.44	15.42	18.07	8.96	10.00	7.27	10.05
Jul-12	12.35	29.49	20.61	15.60	13.13	9.75	12.79	11.27	15.26	12.36	6.72	9.86	7.22	9.84
Aug-12	11.73	31.92	20.00	15.60	13.13	4.64	11.49	12.20	15.10	11.70	6.73	9.15	7.78	10.31
Sept-12	10.05	31.92	20.51	15.60	13.13	4.04	10.91	11.00	15.03	12.11	3.59	9.03	7.69	9.14

Oct-12	7.49	28.31	20.50	15.60	13.13	4.05	9.55	9.91	14.87	10.50	6.73	8.28	7.65	9.60
Nov-12	9.73	28.31	9.81	15.60	13.13	1.69	9.49	10.85	15.31	13.02	6.73	8.23	8.82	9.55
Dec-12	10.56	28.31	8.80	15.60	12.00	1.69	9.60	13.53	14.65	12.89	6.73	8.81	9.36	11.16
Jan-13	4.84	28.31	9.77	5.77	13.43	5.65	6.01	14.08	15.00	11.73	6.49	8.75	9.94	11.62
Feb-13	7.49	28.31	9.77	5.77	14.24	5.65	8.20	14.98	15.92	11.11	6.49	8.70	9.88	11.06
Mar-13	5.26	28.31	9.77	5.77	17.24	6.21	7.06	13.21	14.63	9.45	6.49	8.64	9.83	11.44
Average 2012-13	9.51	25.69	16.46	12.50	12.32	6.06	10.26	11.89	15.04	13.48	6.97	9.32	8.35	10.43
Apr-13	6.28	45.21	9.81	5.77	15.53	5.03	6.99	12.39	14.29	7.77	6.49	8.59	9.77	10.24
May-13	3.65	23.26	0.43	5.77	12.80	4.44	3.17	13.24	13.62	8.25	6.49	7.88	8.57	10.68
Jun-13	3.03	23.26	8.55	5.77	10.70	4.44	3.65	14.86	13.36	7.18	6.49	8.48	7.91	11.06
Jul-13	7.50	13.17	8.97	3.68	6.25	4.44	6.19	14.10	12.33	8.13	7.14	7.19	7.87	10.85
Aug-13	7.50	13.17	8.97	3.68	5.25	4.44	5.67	13.91	12.67	7.62	7.14	7.78	7.78	10.75
Sept-13	10.66	13.17	8.51	3.68	6.25	4.44	7.77	13.36	12.61	7.98	7.14	7.10	7.69	10.70

### Food Group

46.15 The inflation behaviour under this head has been fluctuating for the year 2012-13 and also for six months of 2013-14 for J&K. While at the Country level, the inflationary rate has not recorded the considerable change during the period under reference. In J&K, it burgeoned to 15.11% in June 2012 from 8.52% in April 2012 and it went down to 4.84% in January, 2013. The table further shows that it declined to the lowest of 3.03% in June, 2013. On the other hand at the Country level, the inflation rate has marginally registered the increase / decrease and recorded the highest of 14.98% in February, 2013 and the lowest of 9.91% in October, 2012. Comparing the inflation rate on average basis, it is seen that the average index has been 9.51% for 2012-13 for J&K as against 11.89% at All India level.

### Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicant

46.16 The inflation index for Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicant for J&K State worked out at 2.81% in April, 2012 and in May, 2012 it recorded the huge increase and worked out at 21.12%, thereafter it started registering the fluctuating trend through out the year between the lowest of 21.12% and the highest of 31.92%. The average inflation rate for the year 2012-13 at the State of J&K was 25.69%. In April, 2013, the Price Index Inflation jumped to 45.21% and thereafter it started declining and it declined to 13.17% in September, 2013. The inflation index at All India level in comparison with the State of J&K also witnessed the fluctuating trend between 14.13% and 15.92% during 2012 and 2013. The table further reveals that the inflation index at All India level declined to 12.33% in July, 2013 which also indicates that the inflation index for Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicant has not been fluctuating widely.

### Fuel & Light

46.17 The inflation rate under the head Fuel and Light has registered the considerable change during 2012-13 as it rose to 26.48% in May, 2012 from 15.67% in April, 2012 and thereafter it started declining and declined to single digit inflation rate of 8.80% in December, 2012. Thereafter from January, 2013 to September, 2013, it remained in single digit with mild variation at J&K level. At All India level, the inflation rate for fuel and light varied between 20.46% and 10.50% between April, 2012 and February, 2013. The inflation rate thereafter started varying in a single digit

between 9.45% and 7.18% during March, 2013 to September, 2013. The average inflation rate for 2012-13 at J&K level was 16.46% while at the country level, it was 13.48%.

### **Housing**

46.18 The inflation for Housing Sector at All India level has been in single digit through out the period April, 2012 to September, 2013. It recorded between the minimum of 3.59% in September, 2012 and the maximum of 8.96% in April, 2012 as against the average of 6.97% during 2012-13. The inflation rate for this sector stood at 6.49% in April, 2013 and went upto 7.14% in September, 2013. On the other hand, inflation rate at J&K level remained unaltered in the first quarter of 2012 and it stood at 13.04%. Similarly it remained unchanged during second and third quarter of 2012 but recorded at 15.60%. The inflation rate not only remained unchanged in the fourth quarter of 2012 and first quarter of 2013 but it declined considerable to 5.77%. The trend remains the same for second quarter of 2013 but it further declined to 3.68%.

### **Clothing, Bedding & Footwear**

46.19 The inflationary trend under this head at J&K level has been changing through out the year 2012-13. It recorded the inflation rate at 10.16% in April, 2012, declined to 6.56% in May, 2012 and thereafter it rose to 8.58% in June, 2012. From July, 2012 to November, 2012, it stood at 13.13% and thereafter the inflation rate registered the changing trend with marginal increase/ decrease. The similar trend can be seen between April, 2013 to September, 2013. The data further provides that at All India level, the inflation rate has been recording the fluctuating trend with mild increase / decrease between July, 2012 to September, 2013. It recorded between the highest of 9.86% and the lowest of 7.10% at the National level.

### **Miscellaneous**

46.20 The inflationary trend for this group has been fluctuating at the country level between 7.22% and 9.88% through out the period from April, 2012 to September, 2013. Perusing the table, it is seen that there has not been a considerable change in the inflation rate through out the period. On the other hand, at J&K level the inflation rate though in single digit yet it is not consistent as it is erratic. It declined from 9.81% in April, 2012 to 1.69% in December, 2012 and thereafter it swelled to 5.65% in February, 2013 and again it declined to 4.44% in May, 2013 and then in the second quarter of 2013 it remained unaltered at 4.44%.

### **General**

46.21 At the J&K level, the inflation rate under this head has recorded the fluctuating trend through out the period under reference on month to month basis as it registered the highest of 14.28% in June, 2012 and the lowest of 6.01% in January, 2013 and it further declined to 3.17% in May, 2013 and again it went upto 7.77% in September, 2013. The average inflation rate for 2012-13 stood at 10.26%. At the Country level, the similar fluctuating trend can be seen during April, 2012 to September, 2013. It ranged between the highest of 11.62% in January, 2013 and the lowest of 9.14% in September, 2012 and during six months of 2013 (April to September) it was in double digits and recorded the highest of 11.06% in June, 2013.

### **Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural & Rural Labourers**

46.22 Consumer Price Index numbers for Agricultural labourers is also compiled, maintained and disseminated by the Labour Bureau, GOI on monthly basis for the



country and for 20 states including J&K. The Labour Bureau has switched over to the new series of consumer price index for agricultural and rural labourers on base 1986-87=100. w.e.f. November 1995, replacing the old series of CPI-AL on base 1960-61=100. The old series, was being compiled for agricultural labourers only, whereas new series is being compiled for rural labourers as well as its subset agricultural labourers. These index numbers measure the extent to which the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by agricultural and rural labourers have changed when compared to the base year. CPI-AL is basically used for revising minimum wages for agricultural labourers in different states.

### **Inflation based on Consumer Price Index – Agricultural Labourers**

46.23 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers from 2001-02 to 2012-13 at J&K level has been erratic as it varies considerably between the lowest of 0.29% in 2003-04 and the highest of 15.67% in 2009-10. The index points at the State level have registered an increase through out the period and the same has also been increasing at the Country level. The percentage change at the National level has been between the lowest of 1.30% and the highest of 14.71%. The decadal percentage change for Agricultural Labourers at J&K level has been between 0.29% and 15.67%. The percentage change of 15.67% has been the highest only in 2009-10 and in all other years of decade it was in single digit. Comparing with All India level, the percentage change during the same decade was in double digit in the years 2008-09 to 2009-10 and in all other years it has been in single digit ranging between 1.30% and 8.87%.

### **Inflation on consumer price index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)**

46.24 The index for Rural Labourers for 2001-02 was 324 at J&K level which increase to 564 during the period of 10 years i.e. it increased by 240 points. Similarly at the country level it increased by 264 points during the same period. Comparing the statistical figures, the data reveals that J&K recorded the percentage change as low as 0.89% in the year 2003-04 as against 2.29% in the year 2001-02 at the country level. It was highest at both the levels in 2009-10 and it stood at 15.52% and 14.50% respectively.

46.25 The lowest percentage change both for agricultural and rural labourers was recorded in the year 2003-04 and the highest figure of percentage change in 2009-10 at the state level and scaled down to 7.04% in 2011-12 and 6.73% during the same year. Similarly at the country level, the CPI percentage for both agricultural and rural labourers was recorded as low as 1.3% and 2.29% in 2001-02 and as high as 14.71% and 14.50% in 2009-10 and it goes down to 7.80% and 7.97% in 2011-12.

**Table No 4: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers on base 1986-87 = 100 w.e.f. 1995**

Agricultural Year (July to June)	Agricultural Labourers				Rural Labourers			
	J&K		All India		J&K		All India	
	Index (Points)	% Change	Index (Points)	% Change	Index (Points)	% Change	Index (Points)	% Change
2001-02	331	1.53	311	1.30	324	1.58	313	2.29
2002-03	344	3.93	323	3.86	337	4.01	325	3.83
2003-04	345	0.29	332	2.79	340	0.89	335	3.08
2004-05	348	0.87	342	3.01	344	1.18	344	2.69
2005-06	359	3.16	358	4.69	359	4.36	360	4.65

2006-07	392	9.19	388	8.38	393	9.47	389	8.06
2007-08	413	5.36	417	7.47	413	5.09	418	7.46
2008-09	453	9.69	462	10.79	451	9.02	462	10.53
2009-10	524	15.67	530	14.71	521	15.52	529	14.50
2010-11	568	8.40	577	8.87	564	8.25	577	9.07
2011-12	608	7.04	622	7.80	602	6.73	623	7.97
2012-13	671	10.36	692	11.25	668	10.96	693	11.24

### Monthly Inflation Trend in CPI-AL

46.26 The month to month inflation rate in terms of CPI-AL for J&K State has registered the rising trend in the first quarter and fluctuating trend in the second and third quarter of the agricultural year. The inflation rate in the fourth quarter (April, 2013 to June, 2013) of the agricultural year has registered the trend with mild variation. At the country level, the inflationary rate for CPI-AL has shown the rising trend from July, 2012 to March, 2013 and thereafter it has shown the fluctuating trend. The average inflation rate for 2012-13 has been 11.29 at All India level as against 10.38% at the State level.

### Monthly Inflation based on CPI-RL

46.27 CPI-RL inflation rate for J&K State has recorded the rising trend during the first quarter (July, 2012 to September, 2012) and in the second quarter though it decline yet it recorded the increasing inflation rate. The inflation rate in the third quarter registered the fluctuating trend but the change is not considerable as is the case with fourth quarter of the agricultural year. At All India level, the inflation rate for CPI-RL has shown the rising trend from 8.94% in July, 2012 to 12.62% in March, 2013 and in April, 2013 it declined to 12.15% and thereafter it once again started recording the increase in the inflation rate. The average inflation rate at All India level stood at 11.21% as against 10.87% at the State level.

46.28 Comparing the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourer and Rural Labourer inflation rate at J&K, it is seen that the inflation trend is rising from July to September and in October it started declining and from December, 2012 to February, 2013 it registered the rising index rate and thereafter it has recorded the marginal fluctuation in the trend. At All India level, the CPI-AL and RL scaled up from August, 2012 to February, 2013 and thereafter it recorded the marginal fluctuations in the inflation index.

Months	CPI-AL		CPI-RL	
	J&K	All India	J&K	All India
Jul-12	8.86	8.61	8.40	8.94
Aug-12	9.14	9.18	8.69	9.34
Sept-12	10.20	9.43	10.00	9.93
Oct-12	9.82	9.85	9.72	9.84
Nov-12	9.38	10.31	9.45	10.47
Dec-12	10.40	11.33	11.19	11.31
Jan-13	11.00	12.30	12.15	12.28
Feb-13	12.27	12.72	13.31	12.52
Mar-13	11.69	12.64	12.81	12.62
Apr-13	10.42	12.32	11.17	12.15

May-13	10.69	13.95	11.79	12.50
Jun-13	10.67	12.85	11.77	12.65
Average 2012-13	10.38	11.29	10.87	11.21
<i>Note: Agricultural Year - July to June</i>				

### Food Inflation based on CPIs

46.29 Table No. 6 reflects the inflationary trend on Food items for the year 2012-13 on month on month basis. The CPI-IW food inflation trend has been fluctuating through out the period but it dropped down to single digit of 3.03% in June, 2013 from the highest which was worked out at 15.11% in June, 2012 at J&K level. On the other hand the behaviour of food inflation at National level has not been fluctuating so widely as was the case with J&K. At All India level, it is between 9.91% in October, 2012 and 14.86% in June, 2013.

46.30 The CPI-AL at J&K level was 5.96% in April, 2012 and it scaled upto 12.23% in February, 2013 and thereafter it has been fluctuating between 9.74% and 11.59%. The similar trend has been recorded at All India level as it has witnessed the rise from 5.29% in April, 2012 to 13.58% in February, 2013 and it marginally declined to 13.51% in March, 2013. The behaviour of Food inflation in the year 2013 for the first quarter has been rising from 12.82% to 13.97%

**Table No 6: Food inflation in terms of various CPIs Monthly rate of Inflation (%) for 2012-13 and 2013-14**

Months	CPI-IW		CPI-AL		CPI-RL	
	J&K	All India	J&K	All India	J&K	All India
Apr-12	8.52	10.65	5.96	5.29	5.89	5.64
May-12	10.98	10.60	5.94	5.61	5.54	5.94
Jun-12	15.11	10.44	6.98	6.23	6.58	6.39
Jul-12	12.35	11.27	8.20	7.35	7.82	7.50
Aug-12	11.73	12.20	8.28	8.28	8.41	8.43
Sept-12	10.05	11.00	9.34	9.05	9.97	9.20
Oct-12	7.49	9.91	9.40	8.97	9.70	9.28
Nov-12	9.73	10.85	9.15	9.80	9.76	9.95
Dec-12	10.56	13.53	9.84	11.59	10.91	11.90
Jan-13	4.84	14.08	10.09	12.98	11.57	12.94
Feb-13	7.49	14.98	12.23	13.58	13.90	13.55
Mar-13	5.26	13.21	11.59	13.51	13.07	13.46
Average 2012-13	9.51	11.89	8.92	9.35	9.43	9.52
Apr-13	6.28	12.39	9.74	12.82	10.82	12.78
May-13	3.65	13.24	10.17	13.37	11.44	13.14
Jun-13	3.03	14.86	10.47	13.97	11.59	13.92

46.31 Food inflation in terms of CPI-RL at J&K level has been fluctuating through out the period under reference with marginal increase / decrease as it recorded the highest of 13.90% in February, 2013 and the lowest of 5.54% in May, 2012. The food inflation trend in the first quarter of 2013 has been increased from 10.82% to 11.59% at J&K level. On the other hand, the All India level has witnessed almost the same trend through out the period ranging between as high as 13.55% in February, 2013 and as low as 5.64% in April, 2012. The food inflation trend in the first quarter of 2013 has

also exhibited the increasing trend.

46.32 The average inflationary index for 2012-13 for CPI-IW has been 11.89% at All India level as against 9.51% at State level. Similarly the average index for CPI-AL and CPI-RL at the National level has recorded the higher inflation than the State of J&K.

#### **Consumer Price Index Numbers from Urban Non-Manual Labourers (CPI-UNME)**

46.33 The Central Statistical Office GOI was compiling CPI-UNME on base 1984-85=100 for All-India and for States. The data used for compilation of CPI-UNME, were collected from 59 urban cities in the country including Srinagar and Jammu Centres from J&K. Because of outdated base year and limited use, these indices were discontinued with effect from April, 2008. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) has, however, taken a new initiative of compilation of CPI (Urban), CPI (Rural) and CPI (Urban + Rural) for all States/UT's and for all India by considering all sections of the urban and rural population. These indices would reflect the true picture of price behaviour of various goods and services consumed by the urban and rural population.

46.34 Monthly indices for Consumer Price Index of Urban, Rural and Rural Urban has been depicted under Table No. 7. The behaviour of prices in Urban areas at J&K level has witnessed the rising trend from May, 2012 to January, 2013. In February, 2013, it marginally dropped to 126.1 and thereafter it has recorded the rising index at J&K level.

<b>Table No 7: Monthly Index for CPI (Urban), CPI (Rural) and CPI (Rural &amp; Urban) of J&amp;K state Base 2010=100</b>			
<b>Months</b>	<b>CPI(Urban)</b>	<b>CPI(Rural)</b>	<b>CPI (Rural &amp; Urban)</b>
	<b>J&amp;K</b>	<b>J&amp;K</b>	<b>J&amp;K</b>
Apr-12	119.2	116.8	118.3
May-12	118.9	117	118.2
Jun-12	119.4	117.9	118.8
Jul-12	120.7	119.4	120.2
Aug-12	121.8	120.7	121.4
Sept-12	122.1	121.8	122
Oct-12	123.9	122.4	123.3
Nov-12	124.1	122.8	123.6
Dec-12	124.8	123.7	124.4
Jan-13	126.4	124.6	125.7
Feb-13	126.1	125.5	125.9
Mar-13	126.6	126.1	126.4
Average 2012-13	122.83	121.56	122.35
Apr-13	127.6	127	127.4
May-13	127.6	127.4	127.5
Jun-13	129.2	129.2	129.2
Jul-13	130	131.4	130.5
Aug-13	135.4	133.6	134.6
Sept-13	137.8	134	136.2

46.35 The Consumer Price Index for Rural Centres has registered the increasing price index through out the period under reference viz. April, 2012 to September, 2013 at J&K level.

46.36 The CPI both for both Rural and Urban segments has also registered the increasing trend in price indices through out the period ranging from May, 2012 to September, 2013 as it exhibits the increase from 118.2 to 136.2 at the State level.

#### State Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

46.37 The Government monitors the Price situation regularly as the price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to control prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and future trading in food grains, zero import duty on selected food items, permitting import. Apart from this, State Governments are empowered to act against hoarders of food grains. The other steps taken by the Govt. are to address supply side bottle necks. To monitor prices of essential commodities a Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) was established in the Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Department in 1998. The cell monitors and analyses price data and trends of availability of essential commodities. Prices of 17 essential commodities are monitored. The cell monitors daily retail prices received from 27 state capitals and weekly whole sale/retail prices of 37 centres spread all over the country.

S. No	Commodity	Quality	Unit	Avg. Prices (April-Dec.2012)	Avg. Prices (April-upto 15th Dec.2013)	Percentage Increase / Decrease
1	Rice	IR-8	1 KG	21.96	22.24	1.28
2	Wheat	Loose	1 KG	16.98	18.12	6.71
3	Atta	Loose	1 KG	18.53	19.36	4.48
4	Gram Dal	Loose	1 KG	54.32	57.33	5.54
5	Tur/Arhar Dal	Loose	1 KG	64.66	68.76	6.34
6	Sugar	Loose	1 KG	38.24	39.84	4.18
7	Ground Nut Oil	Ginni	1 Litre	135.00	145.00	7.41
8	Mustard Oil	P Mark	1 Litre	119.00	112.00	-5.88
9	Vanaspati Rath	Rath	1 Litre	77.69	73.81	-4.99
10	Tea Brook Brand	Red Label	250 gm.	78.00	85.00	8.97
11	Milk	Poly Pack	1 Litre	27.66	30.37	9.80
12	Potato	NL	1 KG	17.50	19.32	10.40
13	Onion	NL	1 KG	18.65	42.91	130.08
14	Salt	Iodized	1 KG	16.00	16.00	0.00

46.38 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, collects daily retail prices of almost all these commodities through its field functionaries from the capital cities Jammu and Srinagar since July, 2006 and submits these prices to the Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) on daily basis. Above table depicts retail prices and their behaviour for the period April-December, 2013 in close contrast with the previous year. Perusing the table, it is seen that the average price for Mustard Oil and Vanaspati Rath have declined in 2013 over the price of corresponding period of last year and thereby registering the negative change of 5.88% and 4.99% respectively. For all other essential commodities the percentage varies between the lowest of 1.28% and the highest of 10.40%. However the percentage increase for Onion has been the colossal

increase of 130.08% and for Salt it has been zero percent.

### **Food Management**

46.39 The simultaneous occurrence of High Food Inflation and large food grain stocks in our granaries is really a matter of concern. The idea of “Food Management” has been introduced with the basic objective of distribution of food to the needy sections of the society at affordable prices. This concept also focuses on the integrated national food policy which aims at maintaining a buffer stock which is created by purchasing supplies in surplus areas to counter the factors of local or seasonal variations in demand and supply, to provide a price support to the farmers on harvesting and also to put a check on unethical activities of hoarders and profiteers as these activities may cause violent fluctuations in the prices of food grains. In a simple form, it can be said that the food management aims not only to tackle the problem of food shortage and to check food prices but also at ensuring equitable distribution of food grains at reasonable prices to low income groups.

46.40 Now, Govt. of India has passed National Food Security Bill in Parliament which aims at providing the right to receive food grains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to eligible households under Targeted PDS. The right to food, when it becomes a legal entitlement, will really ensure democracy in real sense in India. Hence this is a move in the right direction and provides an opportunity to improve our food distribution system.

46.41 In J&K, the Public Distribution System (PDS) has all along helped in ensuring uninterrupted supply of foodgrains and sugar on equitable basis at reasonable prices. It, not only gives direct relief to the common masses but also exercises stabilizing influence on the prices of the foodgrains and through them upon the overall price level in the open market. Extensive coverage of consumers, has been achieved through various schemes implemented from time to time, especially for the weaker sections viz the rural and urban poor, floating population of Gujjars and Bakerwals and other marginalized sections of the society.

46.42 The Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Government. The Central Government, through FCI, has the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the States. The State Government has the responsibility of making area wise allocations within the State, identification of BPL/APL families, issuance of categorized ration cards and finally, distribution of food grains to the rationed families in a simple and rational manner.

46.43 The Public Distribution System was evolved throughout the country in 1960 to meet the critical food shortages in urban areas. Later on, it was extended to tribal blocks and areas of high incidence of poverty in 1970's and 1980's. In June, 1992, a general entitlement scheme for all consumers without any specific target, was launched in the shape of Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS).

46.44 In June 1997, the Government of India launched the Targeted Public

Distribution System (TPDS) with the focus on poor, thereby replacing the Revamped Public Distribution System. In J&K State, the Targeted Public Distribution System is being implemented from 1997 and the food grains are allocated to the state at the scale of 35 kg per family per month.

46.45 The Consumer Affair and Public Distribution (CAPD) Department, previously known as Food and Civil Supplies Department, is one of the oldest departments in the State. The department is charged with the prime responsibility of implementing one of the prime social sector programme of providing “ Food Security” to one and all in general and to the vulnerable sections of the society in particular by way of providing foodgrains like rice, wheat and Atta and other essential commodities like sugar and kerosene oil at reasonable prices. The department formulates and implements policies concerning procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains. The department has established a network of 6175 authorized sale centres/Fair Price Shops, spread in the nook and corner of the state. These sale centres cater to the needs of the consumers at a place near their door steps. The efforts of the department are to increase the number of sales outlets by involving unemployed youth to make the distribution process more easy.

46.46 The department also looks after the following critical areas:-

- (n) Regulation of supply of LPG and other petroleum items;
- (o) Market control, price checking and quality control;
- (p) Checking weights and Measures;
- (q) Redressal of Consumer Grievances and Protection of Consumer Rights; &
- (r) Consumer Awareness Programmes.

### Allocation of Foodgrains

46.47 The Government of India allocates foodgrains to the J&K State at the scale of 35 Kg per family per month. The monthly allocations for the APL, BPL and AAY categories for the financial year 2013-14, are being made as per the following pattern:-

<b>Table No 9</b>		<b>(Unit in MTs)</b>					
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Food grains</b>					
		<b>Rice</b>	<b>%age of total</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>%age of total</b>	<b>Total allocation</b>	<b>%age of total</b>
1	Above Poverty Line (APL)	24617	55.4	12693	68.11	37310	59.16
2	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	12627	28.42	4181	22.43	16808	26.65
3	Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)	7187	16.18	1762	9.46	8949	14.19
<b>Total</b>		44431	100	18636	100	63067	100

46.48 Against the total monthly allocation of 63067 metric Tonnes, the food grains to the tune of 37310 metric tonnes (i.e 59.16%), has been allocated for APL rationed families by the Government of India , whereas BPL and AAY rationed families have

got the share of 26.65% i.e 16808 metric tonnes and 14.19% i.e 8949 metric tonnes of food grains respectively. Table further exhibits that against the total allocation of wheat, the rationed families coming under APL category, have got the major proportion of 68.11% and BPL and AAY ration card holders have occupied the share of 22.43% and 9.46% respectively. Similarly, against the total rice allocation of 44431 MTs, AAY category has the provision of just 16.18% i.e. 7187 MTs against BPL and APL families who obtained the share of 28.42% i.e. 12627 MTs and 55.40% i.e. 24617 MTs respectively.

### Import of foodgrains

46.49 The local production of foodgrains in the State does not keep pace with the requirement, as the agriculture sector faces challenges on various fronts. On the supply side, yield of principal crops i.e rice, maize, and wheat, are not significantly improving over the years. More or less stagnant trend in the yield rates of these crops, has been experienced. Moreover, the scope for increasing net area sown, is very limited and the land holding is shrinking due to continuous breakdown of joint family system, growing urbanization and population explosion. The deficit is, therefore, met by imports for meeting commitments under Targeted Public Distribution System, other welfare schemes and emergency relief measures. Import of food grains, thus helps in augmenting supplies, maintaining food security and buffer stock and ensuring price stability. Table given below reveals that the import of food grains in the State, has registered a regular increasing trend in the last many years ( from 2002-03 to 2009-10), rising from 503 thousand metric Tonnes to 887.6 thousand metric Tonnes, showing an increase of 384.6 thousand metric Tonnes i.e about 76% during the period under reference. On the other hand, during 2010-11, the importation of food grains to the state from FCI, GOI, has declined to 756.80 thousand MTs which is 14.74% less than the previous year. Thereafter, it again rose to 908.22 thousand MTs. i.e. 20.01% more than 2010-11 import of foodgrains. During the year 2013-14 (Oct., 2013) the import of foodgrains, was recorded at 441.47 thousand metric Tonnes.

<b>Table No 10: Allocation/Import of foodgrains (000 metric tonnes)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Annual Growth (%)</b>
2002-03	346.00	157.00	503.00	-
2003-04	383.00	184.00	567.00	12.72
2004-05	403.00	231.00	634.00	11.82
2005-06	431.00	217.00	648.00	2.21
2006-07	445.00	228.00	673.00	3.85
2007-08	501.00	258.00	759.00	12.78
2008-09	550.20	234.20	784.40	3.35
2009-10	607.00	271.10	887.6*	13.16
2010-11	533.17	223.63	756.80	- 14.74
2011-12	648.89	259.33	908.22	+ 20.01
2012-13	582.02	245.48	827.50	- 8.88
2013-14 (Oct., 2013)	311.02	130.45	441.47	-



### Off-take of foodgrains

46.50 Off take of foodgrains is primarily under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other welfare schemes. Off take of foodgrains under TPDS, has been increasing over the years. For the year 2007-08, it was of the order of 705 thousand metric tonnes of which 471 thousand metric tonnes were Rice. Total off-take of rice and wheat taken together showed an annual increase of above 5 percent during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06. During the year 2008-09, off-take figures were 656.6 thousand metric tonnes registering a decrease of 6.87 % over 2007-08 level. Off take figures of foodgrains for the year, 2009-10 were 845.5 thousand metric tonnes showing an increase of 28.77% over previous year figure. In the year 2011-12 the off-take of foodgrains has further increased to 856.27 thousand metric tonnes from 753.24 thousand metric tonnes of the previous year, thereby registering a increase of 13.68 %. The off-take of foodgrains for the year 2013-14 as on October, 2013 was 533.24 thousand metric tonnes. The trend in off-take of foodgrains for the period 2002-03 to 2012-13 is given below in the table:

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total	Annual Growth (Percent)
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	100.0	656.6	-6.87
2009-10	587.4	244.8	845.5*	28.77
2010-11	530.8	222.4	753.2	-10.91
2011-12	616.4	239.9	856.3	13.68
2012-13	549.7	231.6	781.3	-8.76
2013-14 (Oct.2013)	391.07	142.17	533.24	-

### Sugar

46.51 Import of sugar from FCI, has registered an upward trend till 2010-11 as reflected in the table below. During the year 2010-11, the department imported 84.50 thousand metric tonnes of sugar as compared to previous year's import of 80.29 thousand metric tonnes, registering an increase of 5.24% and thereafter, it declined to 79.53 thousand MTs which is 5.88% less than the previous year importation of sugar. On the other hand, the off-take of sugar for the year 2011-12 has recorded 79.28 thousand metric tonnes which is 1.55% more than the previous year figure of 78.07 thousand metric tonnes. During the year 2013-14 (as on Oct., 2013) import of sugar has been reported at 28.62 thousand metric tonnes whereas off take of sugar has been recorded at 27.90 thousand metric tonnes.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Import of sugar (000, MTs)</b>	<b>Annual Growth (percent)</b>	<b>Off-take of sugar (000, MTs)</b>	<b>Annual growth (percent)</b>
2009-10	80.29	0.00	64.41	0.00
2010-11	84.50	5.24	78.07	21.21
2011-12	79.53	-5.88	79.28	1.55
2012-13	84.41	6.14	83.27	5.03
2013-14 (Oct. 2013)	28.62	-	27.90	-

### **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

46.52 The Government makes all out efforts to implement the TPDS to the best advantage of the beneficiaries with utmost transparency and efficiency. In order to ensure that the benefit accrues to the targeted population, distribution of food grains is done through ration tickets. In fact, food rationing is an important tool for regulating supplies and 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 the Government of India. The distribution of foodgrains is governed by the scale of allocation and its off take.

46.53 In Jammu and Kashmir 12.36 lac APL, 4.80 BPL and 2.56 lac Antayodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards totaling to 19.72 lac, are in circulation as on 31-3-2011. In addition 10220 Annapurna cards are also in operation.

### **Food subsidy**

46.54 The two basic objectives of food subsidy, are provision of minimum nutritional support to the poor and ensuring price stability. To fulfill its obligation towards distributive justice, the Government provides huge subsidies on supply of foodgrains. The foodgrains are provided on subsidized rates in accordance with the scales prescribed by the Government, as detailed below:-

#### **Above Poverty Line**

46.55 12.36 lac APL families are provided 35 kgs of foodgrains (rice and wheat) per month on subsidized rates. Sale rate for APL group per kg of Atta is Rs 8.00, for wheat Rs 7.25 and for rice, it is Rs 10.00 per kg.

#### **Below Poverty Line**

46.56 This is an important component of the TPDS. Under this category, the families which are poor and belong to vulnerable sections of the society such as landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen (potters, tanner, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters), slum dwellers, and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like potters, coolie, rickshaw, puller, hand card pullers, fruit and flower sellers, rag pickers, cobblers, destitute and other similar categories in both rural and urban areas. Under this welfare scheme, 4.80 lac

BPL families are covered and provided 35 kgs of foodgrains per month. The sale price for this welfare scheme, is Rs 6.40 per kg for rice, Rs 4.80 per kg for wheat and Rs 5.35 per kg of Atta.

#### **Antayodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)**

46.57 To make the TPDS more and more focused and target oriented towards the poor, Government of India has launched a welfare scheme known as Antayodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). As per the guidelines of GOI, the poorest of the poor from amongst the BPL families have to be covered under this category. Besides, households headed by widows or terminally ill persons/disabled persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support, have also been brought under the ambit of AAY.

46.58 Department of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution in J&K, is implementing AAY scheme with effect from April, 2001 in order to ameliorate the plight of the poor/weaker sections of the State. Under this sub-scheme of BPL, 2.56 lac 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. However, the BPL and AAY rationees are charged APL rates for any additional quantity of foodgrains over and above the prescribed limit, if required.

#### **Annapurna**

46.59 Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution Department is also implementing Annapurna Scheme in the State with effect from Ist April, 2001. This welfare schemes covers senior citizens aged 65 years and above, having no source of income, not covered under National Old Age Pension Scheme and at the risk of hunger under "Anna Purna" are provided 10 Kgs of foodgrains per month free of cost. 10220 persons are covered in the state under Anna Purna scheme. An amount of Rs. 70.00 Lacs was incurred under Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 35.01 Lacs has been utilized during the current financial year ending October, 2013 under the said scheme. .

46.60 Abstract of sale rates for various items of foodgrains under different rationed categories, is given as under:-

<b>Table No 13</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Rate per kg (Rs) by ration category</b>		
		<b>APL</b>	<b>BPL</b>	<b>AAY</b>
i.	Rice	10.00	6.40	3.00
ii	Wheat	7.25	4.80	2.00
iii.	Atta(loose)	8.00	5.35	2.00
iv.	Sugar	13.50	13.50	13.50
v.	Atta 10 kg (pack)	85.00	85.00	85.00

46.61 In addition to foodgrains, each ration ticket holder is provided sugar & SKO as per following scale.

Table No 14		
1	Sugar	700 grams per head @ Rs. 13.50 per kg
2	SKO	Per ration card during summer & winter seasons is provided 5 litres & 7 litres respectively @ Rs. 15.37 per litre
3	Sale of LPG	@ Rs. 424.50 per cylinder (9 subsidized cylinder per annum), @ Rs. 1063.00 per cylinder (non –subsidized) and commercial @ Rs. 1969.00 per cylinder (non-subsidized , 19 kg )

### District wise Profile of Rationed Families Registered under TPDS;

46.62 District wise profile of rationed families under different categories, indicate that district Jammu has claimed the major share of 16.71% i.e.329450 ration tickets of all categories taken together, followed by Srinagar district having the share of 9.31% i.e.183520 ration tickets which is followed by Baramulla, Anantnag and Kathua districts which have recorded the proportion of 7.81%, 6.65% & 6.13% respectively of the total ration tickets. All other districts have shown the combined share of 53.39%. Considering the category wise ration tickets issued by the CAPD Department, it has been observed that APL category accounted for 62.67% followed by BPL and AAY categories which have registered the share of 24.36% & 12.97% respectively of the total ration tickets.

Table No 15: District-wise number of Ration Cards 2010-11									
S. No	District	APL		BPL		AAY		Total	
		No. of Rationees	% age	No. of Rationees	% age	No. of Rationees	% age	No. of Rationees	% age
1	Anantnag	76815	6.21	34940	7.27	19420	7.59	131175	6.65
2	Kulgam	33332	2.70	16329	3.40	10526	4.12	60187	3.05
3	Pulwama	40000	3.24	21146	4.40	14585	5.70	75731	3.84
4	Shopian	20003	1.62	11542	2.40	6542	2.56	38087	1.93
5	Srinagar	163634	13.24	12202	2.54	7684	3.01	183520	9.31
6	Ganderbal	36704	2.97	10339	2.15	6231	2.44	53274	2.70
7	Budgam	60141	4.87	30292	6.31	18330	7.17	108763	5.52
8	Baramulla	93014	7.52	33990	7.08	27050	10.58	154054	7.81
9	Bandipora	28745	2.33	17155	3.57	8986	3.51	54886	2.78
10	Kupwara	25200	2.04	44486	9.26	27015	10.57	96701	4.90
11	Leh	10914	0.88	8257	1.72	4795	1.88	23966	1.22
12	Kargil	10353	0.84	7522	1.57	4336	1.70	22211	1.13
Kashmir Division		598855	48.45	248200	51.68	155500	60.81	1002555	50.84
1	Jammu	269761	21.82	42340	8.82	17349	6.78	329450	16.71
2	Samba	41361	3.35	10212	2.13	4694	1.84	56267	2.85
3	Udhampur	62444	5.05	18709	3.90	8154	3.19	89307	4.53
4	Reasi	20687	1.67	20030	4.17	9618	3.76	50335	2.55
5	Doda	43076	3.48	24849	5.17	10658	4.17	78583	3.98
6	Ramban	19395	1.57	19551	4.07	8694	3.40	47640	2.42
7	Kishtwar	14399	1.16	12494	2.60	5267	2.06	32160	1.63

8	Kathua	86887	7.03	23778	4.95	10173	3.98	120838	6.13
9	Rajouri	48649	3.94	32761	6.82	13649	5.34	95059	4.82
10	Poonch	30598	2.48	27376	5.70	11944	4.67	69918	3.55
Jammu Division		637257	51.55	232100	48.32	100200	39.19	969557	49.16
J&K (G. Total)		1236112	100.0	480300	100.0	255700	100.0	1972112	100.0

46.63 Under BPL categories, District Kupwara has registered the maximum share of 9.26 % i.e 0.44 lac families against the total of 4.80 lacs rationed families followed by Jammu having 0.42 lacs rationed families i.e 8.82%, Anantnag 0.35 lakh families i.e. 7.27%, Baramulla 0.34 lakh families i.e. 7.08 % and Rajouri having 0.33 lakh families i.e 6.82%. Similarly under AAY category, district Baramulla has shown the proportion of 10.58 rationed families which is followed by Kupwara, Anantnag, Budgam and Jammu Districts which have registered the share of 10.57%, 7.59%, 7.17% and 6.78% respectively.

### **Achievements of Public Distribution Department**

46.64 The Major achievements of Public Distribution Department are detailed as under:-

- 16.34 Normal allocation of foodgrains of 63067 MTs, are got allocated from GOI every month to the state for covering 19.72 rationed families of the state.
- 16.35 To ensure transparency and access of common people to stocks at Fair Price Shops / Ration Depots and also mobility of foodgrains, computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the state has been initiated by creating Websites and Consumer help Lines (Toll Free No.s) at directorate levels in the first instance.
- 16.36 Drive has been launched to eliminate fake and ghost ration cards.
- 16.37 As a step towards better governance, powers were delegated to the Divisional Heads of the Legal Metrology Department so that the vendors do not have to visit the Secretariat for issuance /renewal of licenses.
- 16.38 The powers were delegated to the PRIs for overall monitoring & distribution of foodgrains under Public Distribution System
- 16.39 The Government of India was supplying the PDS sugar through FCI till May, 2013. Thereafter all the state governments were directed by Government of India to procure the PDS sugar at their own from open market under new dispensation. The state government w.e.f September, 2013 has started procuring PDS sugar from open market and the system has been put in place successfully.

### **Measures taken by Govt. of India to streamline the Targeted Public Distribution System:**

46.65 The following measures have been taken by the Govt. of India to streamline/ strengthen the TPDS:-

1. States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards.
2. Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains.
3. BPL/AAY lists should be displayed on all FPSs.
4. District-wise and FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains should be put up on websites and other prominent places, for public scrutiny.
5. Wherever possible, doorstep delivery of foodgrains should be ensured by states, instead of letting private transporters/wholesalers to transport goods.
6. Timely availability of foodgrains at FPS level and fixed dates of distribution to ration card holders, should be ensured.
7. All States/UTs were directed to carry out any intensive campaign to review the existing list of BPL and AAY families and ration cards so as to eliminate bogus ration cards.
8. To make TPDS operations transparent and amenable to public scrutiny by use of provisions of RTI Act, 2005, a revised Model Citizens Charter was issued in July, 2007 for adoption and implementation by all State/UT Governments.
9. to ensure greater transparency in functioning of fair price shops, directions were issued to State/UT Governments in March, 2008 to introduce monthly certification by village panchayat/urban local bodies/vigilance committees/women's Self Help Groups for delivery of food grains to fair price shops in time and their distribution to ration card holders during the allocation month.
10. To facilitate public scrutiny of functioning of TPDS, public cum- awareness campaign on TPDS, has been taken up under a plan scheme on strengthening of TPDS.
11. To improve quality of delivery of services under TPDS and to assess applicability of new technologies, pilot scheme on smart card based delivery of TPDS commodities has been approved for Chandigarh and Haryana.
12. Introduction of Global Positioning System (GPS) has been taken up for implementation on pilot basis in Chattisgarh, Tamilnadu and Delhi for tracking movement of vehicles transporting TPDS commodities. This pilot has been taken up to assess effectiveness of this technology in eliminating leakages/diversion of food grains transportation.
13. In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, PDS (Control) order 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all remedial action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS in the States/UTs.

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