

UT of Jammu and Kashmir



UNION TERRITORY (UT) PROFILE

March 31, 2025



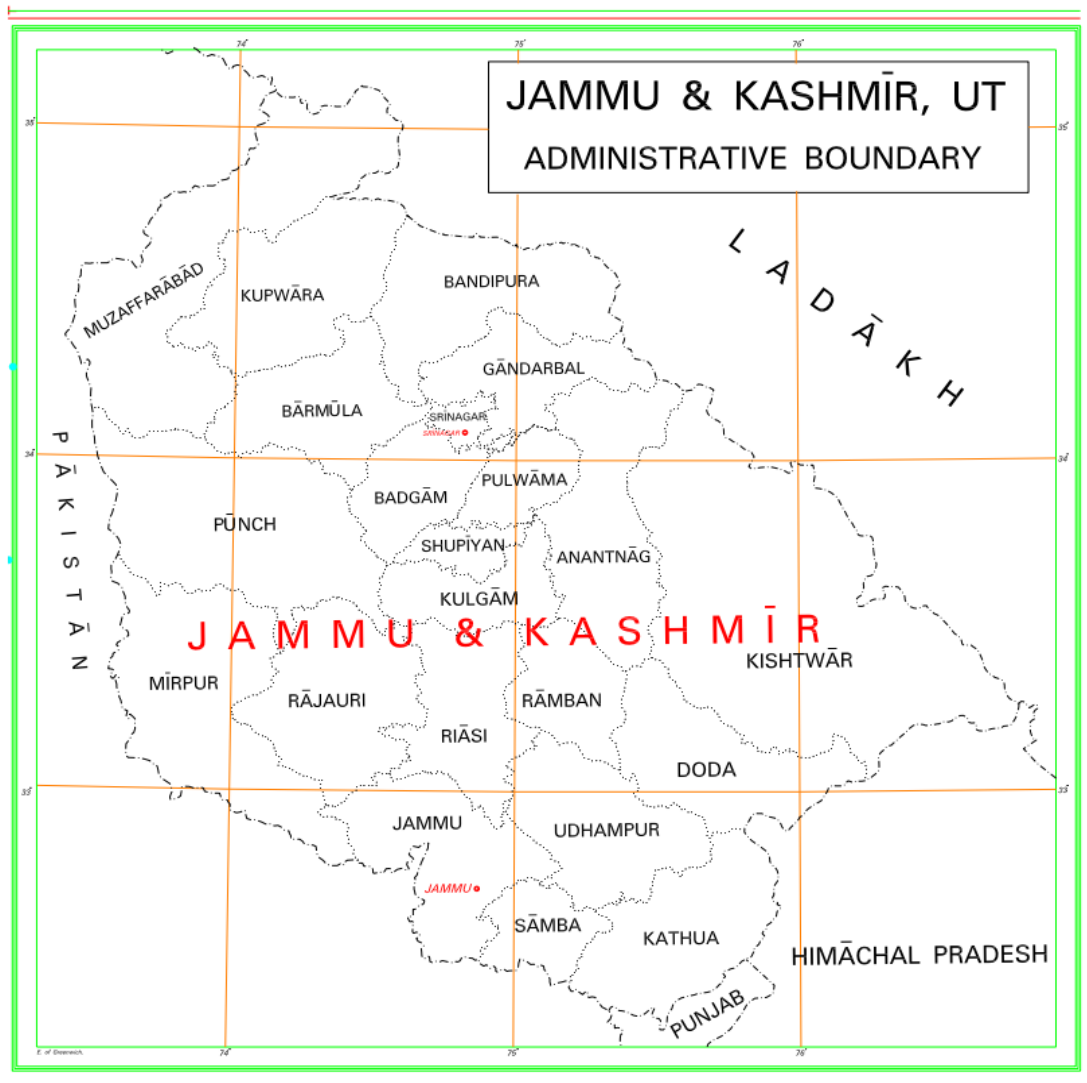
Financial Inclusion and Development Department
Reserve Bank of India, Jammu

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1. Map - Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir¹



On the recommendation of Parliament, the President of India abrogated Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and gave assent to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019. The former State of Jammu & Kashmir has been reorganized as the new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the new Union Territory of Ladakh on October 31, 2019.

On this basis, the map prepared by Survey General of India depicting the new Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, as created on October 31, 2019 is shown above.

2. Physical Features²

The Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir with a total area of 1.20 lakh sq.km and population of 1.22 crore, occupies 3.66% of the country's geographical area and has

¹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1590112>

² NABARD Focus Paper 2025-26, UT of J&K

0.94% of the total population of the country. The UT has an area of 20194 sq. km under forests which accounts for 47.80% of the geographical area of the UT.

UT of J&K has 20 districts divided into two regions in which **Jammu region** consists of ten districts, viz., Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Poonch, Ramban, Rajouri, Reasi, Samba and Udhampur and **Kashmir region** also comprises of ten districts, viz., Anantnag, Budgam, Baramulla, Bandipora, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Kupwara, Pulwama, Shopian and Srinagar.

The five official language(s) of UT include Kashmiri, Dogri, Hindi, English and Urdu. However, Kashmiri and Dogri are the major languages.

Jhelum is the only major Himalayan River which flows through Kashmir Valley. Tawi, Ravi and Chenab are the other major rivers flowing through the UT. The normal annual rainfall of the UT is 1232.30 mm and the actual rainfall during the year 2023 was 1146.60 mm.

(i) Demography: The UT of Jammu & Kashmir has 0.94% of the total population of the country. It occupies 2nd rank in population amongst the UTs after NCT of Delhi as per 2011 Census. The population density of the UT is 290 persons per sq. km. As per the census figures of 2011, the population of the UT stands at 122.67 lakh (64.84 lakh males (52.85%) and 57.83 lakh females (47.15%). The decadal growth rate of population during 2001-2011 was 23.82%. The proportion of urban population is 27.48% and rural population is 72.52%. SC population constitutes 7.54% while ST constitutes 10.39%. Census 2011 recorded mean household size of 6.5 and 4.8 respectively for J&K and all India.

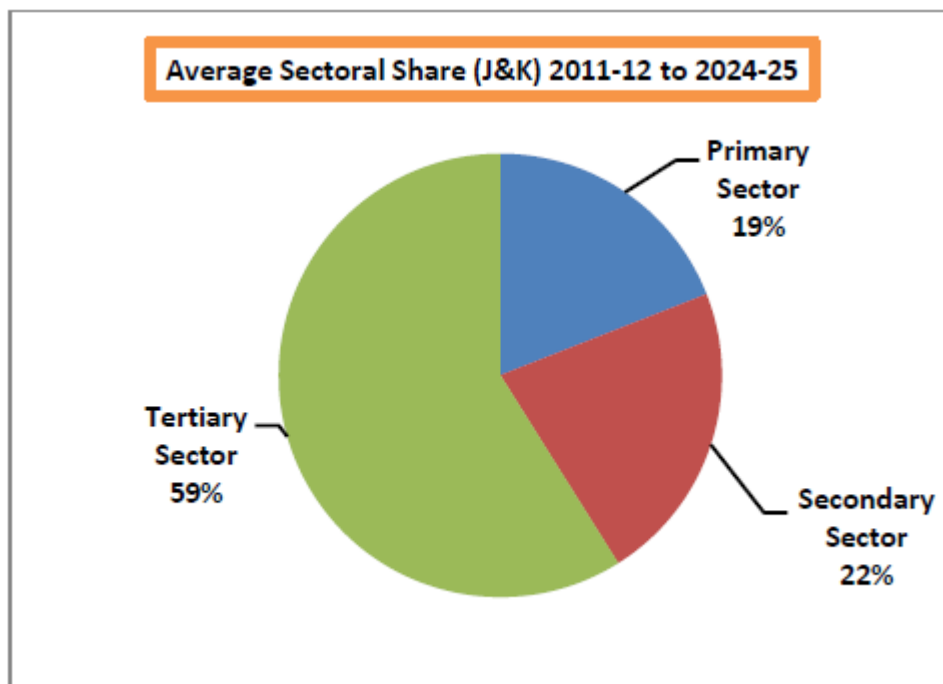
(ii) Climate: The regions of Jammu and Kashmir exhibit distinct agro climatic characteristics and cultural identity. **Jammu region** comprised of two different climatic zones, primarily determined by altitude. The lower hills & plains of Jammu experience a subtropical climate, characterized by hot dry summers lasting from April to July. The summer monsoons arrive around mid-July and fade away in early September, followed by a dry spell from September to November. Winters are mild, with temperature rarely reaching the freezing point. In contrast, the high reaches of Chenab valley have a moist temperate climate, marked by severe winters and varied snowfall. **The Kashmir valley**, surrounded by the Pir Panjal Mountains to the south and the Karakoram range to the north, receives precipitation in the form of snow due to

western disturbances. The winter is severely cold, with temperature often below 0°C. Summers are warm and dry and autumn is cool and occasionally wet.

(iii) Contribution to GSDP³: The Economic Survey Report 2024-25 highlights significant progress in the economic landscape of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). The per capita income is set to increase to ₹1,54,703, marking a 10.6 percent rise and reflecting improved economic well-being for the citizens. The unemployment rate has declined to 6.1 percent in 2023-24 from 6.7 percent in 2019-20, indicating enhanced job opportunities. The real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is projected to grow at 7.06 percent in 2024-25, while the nominal GSDP is expected to rise by 11.19 percent, reaching ₹2.65 lakh crore. In recent years (2023-24 to 2024-25), J&K has demonstrated a robust growth in per capita income (PCI), outpacing the national growth rate. A comparative analysis of J&K's per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices with that of northern states from 2019-20 to 2023-24 shows that J&K achieved a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.3 percent. This growth surpasses that of Punjab (6.2 percent), Delhi (6.7 percent), Himachal Pradesh (6.0 percent) and Chandigarh (6.5 percent).

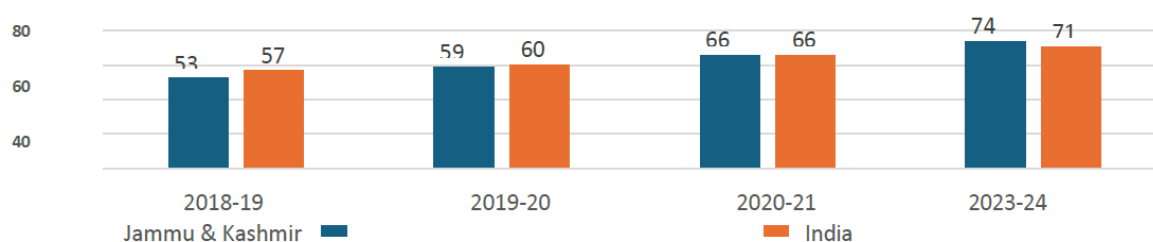
Sectoral Comparison: The sectoral analysis of Jammu and Kashmir's economy reveals a significant structural transformation over the years, indicating a shift from a predominantly agrarian economy to a more diversified and service-oriented structure. This transformation is marked by distinct contributions from the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of J&K. The primary sector's average contribution (2011-12 to 2024-25) to J&K's Gross Value Added (GVA) is around 19 percent, compared to the national average of 21 percent, while the secondary sector contributes approximately 22 percent and 59 percent, respectively. The tertiary sector, or the services sector, is the most dominant, contributing 61.70 percent to J&K's GVA in 2024-25. The tertiary sector's consistent growth underscores its importance, while efforts to boost primary and secondary sectors continue.

³ Economic Survey (UT of J&K) 2024-25 and <https://www.newsonair.gov.in/>



(iv) **SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) India Index 2023-24⁴**: Jammu and Kashmir ranked 2nd among all the Union Territories (UT) in the SDG India Index 2023-24 released recently and UT was positioned in Frontrunner category with score of 74. The score has recorded an increase of 8 percentage points over 2020-21 score (66) and is 3 points above the composite score of India (71). The UT ranks at the top in SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and SDG 7 among all UTs in the index.

Jammu & Kashmir and India comparison of composite score in SDG India Index from 2018-19 to 2023-24



3. Infrastructure

(i) **Power** : ⁵In the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir, hydro power projects are developed in both the State and Central sectors. As per the Central Electricity Authority, the UT has an estimated hydel power potential of 20,000 MW. Out of the identified 16,475 MW potential (as per the assessment made by the Central Electricity

⁴ Economic Survey (UT of J&K) 2024-25

⁵ NABARD Focus Paper 2025-26, UT of J&K and J&K Power Development Corporation DIPR, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir – Clarification on Rattle Power Project

Authority), the hydro power harnessed so far is 3,263.46 MW—comprising 1,211.96 MW in the UT sector, 2,009 MW in the Central sector, and 42.5 MW in the private sector. Out of J&K's own power houses, a major portion of electricity generation is from the Baglihar Hydro Electric Project (BHEP), producing approximately 900 MW. Other locally owned power generation plants, including Upper Sindh, Lower Jehlum, Chennani, etc., collectively generate around 200–250 MW. This totals approximately 1,100–1,140 MW through the UT's own generating stations, which drops to around 200 MW in winters. The remaining power requirement during winters is met through Central Generating Stations (CGS) both within and outside J&K. The shortfall in power requirement (15%–18%) during winters is being met from the states having excess power or by obtaining unallocated power from the Union Ministry of Power to minimize power outages. To complement the energy needs of the J&K UT, focus is being laid on the development and utilization of new and renewable sources so as to reduce the dependence on traditional sources of energy. Of the total installed capacity of 1,140 MW in the UT sector, a major share of around 1,030 MW (88% of total capacity) is utilized in J&K, while the remaining 150 MW is sold outside J&K, honouring agreements executed in 2009—initially through PTC (Power Trading Corporation), and later bilaterally with Haryana. The nodal agency of Science & Technology for implementing the schemes of New & Renewable Energy is the Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA).

⁶REC Limited, a Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprise and leading NBFC under the Ministry of Power, has signed an agreement with Chenab Valley Power Project Private Limited (CVPPPL), under which REC will provide CVPPPL with financial assistance of ₹1,869.265 crores as a term loan. The loan will be utilized for the development, construction, and operation of the greenfield 4x156 MW Kiru Hydro Electric Project on the River Chenab in Kishtwar district of Jammu & Kashmir. The 624 MW Kiru Hydro Electric Project is a run-of-river scheme, which envisages the construction of a dam of height 135 metres and an underground power house with 4 units of 156 MW each. ⁷Additionally, the UT of Jammu & Kashmir has also installed a 100 kW solar power project in Dal Lake.

⁸As on November 2024, the number of electricity connections and consumers in various categories in Jammu and Kashmir has risen to 23.65 lakh, compared to 23.45

⁶ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2018739>

⁷ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2117799>

⁸ Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25

lakh in March 2024, indicating a steady increase in the number of people and businesses receiving power supply. Out of total connections, 19.80 lakh (83.72%) are domestic, 3.09 lakh commercial, 0.30 lakh agriculture, 0.20 lakh industrial, and 0.24 lakh government. 6.40 lakh Smart meters have been installed and additional 14.07 lakh smart meters are going to be installed soon.

(ii) Transport

(a) Roads:

PMGSY Programme was launched in Jammu and Kashmir during 2001-02 with the aim to provide all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations in rural areas with population more than 250 as per 2001 Census.

⁹Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I,II and III) a total of 20,377 Kms of Road have been sanctioned out of which 19,518 Kms (95%) of Road have been completed, earning J&K a national rank of 3rd for road length constructed. Moreover, 2317 (99%) of the 2330 sanctioned feasible Habitations have been connected.

¹⁰ Under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP), significant progress has been made on major infrastructure projects such as the construction of the Semi Ring Roads in Jammu and Srinagar, the four-laning of the Jammu-Udhampur section of NH-1A, and the Chenani-Nashri Tunnel Project. The Jammu Semi Ring Road is 98% complete in terms of roadwork, while the tunnel construction has reached 46% completion and is expected to be finalized by June 2025. Similarly, with the Srinagar-Banihal section of NH-1A now open to traffic, other prominent projects, including the Udhampur-Ramban Road and the Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Goha Road, are scheduled for completion by 2025 and 2026 respectively.

In addition, various National Highway initiatives are underway across the UT. These include the Khellani-Chatroo-Khanabal road under NHIDCL, which is advancing through different phases across its designated packages, with most segments targeting completion between December 2024 and June 2026. Further development on the strengthening and upgrading of NH-444 and NH-244 also contributes to improved road infrastructure and regional connectivity.

⁹ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2091508> and National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency – Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System

¹⁰ Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25

Moreover, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway, with 135 kilometers passing through Jammu and Kashmir. Upon its completion, the expressway will reduce travel time between Delhi and Katra to just six hours. Construction work on the project is currently underway.

Collectively, these initiatives aim to enhance road connectivity, reduce travel durations, and establish a modern, efficient transportation network that will stimulate the region's economic growth and social advancement.

(b) Railways:

¹¹The Prime Minister dedicated to the nation various rail projects in Jammu & Kashmir including the new rail line between Banihal-Khari-Sumber-Sangaldan (48 Km) and the newly electrified Baramulla-Srinagar-Banihal-Sangaldan section (185.66 Km). The Prime Minister also flagged off the first Electric Train in the valley and also train service between Sangaldan station & Baramulla station.

¹²Further, with the commencement of final safety inspection of 111 Km long Banihal-Katra Section in the newly constructed, Jammu division, the rail commuters can expect a world class travel experience on this route from later this year 2025, as Jammu station is being re-developed for equipping it with eight platforms and modern amenities. Further, an eight coach Jammu Srinagar Vande Bharat express train service from Katra to Srinagar has started commercial operations from June 07, 2025. The completion of Banihal-Katra section has been an engineering marvel in which 97 KMs of length is tunnel and 7 KMs of distance is covered by 4 main bridges. The toughest challenge in the project was to give foundation support to World's highest arch bridge (i.e 359 m) on Chenab River. It was achieved by rock bolting method using 30,000 tonnes of steel. The iconic Chenab Bridge is 1315m long having Arch span of 467 m and height of 359 m above river bed. Indian Railway's first cable stayed bridge has been constructed over AnjiKhad. Its bridge deck is 331m above the river bed level and height of its Main pylon is 193m.

While executing the project, Railways engineers innovated the technique of Himalayan tunneling over conventional tunneling method to overcome safety concerns and give strength to main as well as 67 KMs of escape tunnels. The tunnels have completely ballast less track as is used on the metro tracks with no joints. The longest tunnel in

¹¹ <https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1714/AU2976.pdf?source=pqals>

¹² <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2091259>

this section of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project i.e. T50 is of 12.77 KM length. Cameras are placed at every 50 M in the tunnels to keep an eye on safety and operational data. These Cameras are connected to a state of the art central control room. Railways have also built 215 KMs roads in the region to access the project sites, which is benefiting local people.

(b) Aviation¹³:

There are two major airports in the UT providing aerial transport with the rest of the country. Out of the two airports, Srinagar airport has been upgraded as international airport, while the facilities at Jammu airport are also being upgraded. Expansion of Jammu and Srinagar Airports are under progress. Additionally, Kishtwar Airstrip project is in pipeline under Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN. 7 new helipads became functional (6 in Bandipora and 1 in Kupwara).

4. Agriculture¹⁴

Jammu & Kashmir is predominantly an agrarian economy, with nearly 70% of its population directly or indirectly dependent on the agricultural sector for livelihood. The importance of agriculture and allied activities in the UT is underscored by the fact that the sector employs the largest share of the labour force - 42.81% according to PLFS 2023-24. Although agriculture and allied sectors contribute 15.92% to the UT's GSDP/GVA, they provide employment to around 40% of the workforce. Agricultural development plays a critical role in enhancing farmers' income, creating employment opportunities, alleviating poverty, promoting prosperity, boosting economic growth, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The gross cultivable area constitutes 26.85% of the total geographical area, while the UT has 13.78 lakh land holdings covering 8.17 lakh hectares. The primary food crops include paddy, maize, and wheat, accounting for over 90% of the total food grain production, whereas oilseeds and fodder crops dominate the non-food crop segment. Food crop production rose by 7.12% in the past year—from 19,515 thousand quintals to 20,904 thousand quintals.

The region is steadily moving towards self-reliance in vegetable production, reaching 520 thousand quintals in 2023-24 and 505.40 thousand quintals in 2022-23, making it a vital source of income for farming households.

However, as crop production is the largest component of this sector, it remains highly vulnerable to climatic and weather conditions. The challenges associated with the UT's

¹³ Department of Civil Aviation (Website)

¹⁴ Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25 & NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25

high dependency on this primary economic activity are compounded by the limited arable land—only 17% (7.19 lakh hectares) of the geographical area—significantly lower than the national average of 42%. To address these concerns and bolster the sector, the Jammu & Kashmir Competitiveness Improvement of Agriculture & Allied Sectors Project (JKCIP) was launched in 2024 with a total project cost of ₹1,800.00 crore. This seven-year initiative will be implemented across 90 blocks of J&K, reaching 15 lakh individuals and benefiting 3 lakh families. The project's key components include:

- i) climate-smart and market-led production,
- ii) development of the agri-business ecosystem, and
- iii) support for vulnerable communities.

Further, as on 31.03.2025, there were 8.87 lakh active KCCs (crop loan) in the UT, with loan outstanding of ₹6,008.33 crores. Besides, there were 2.46 lakh active KCCs (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries) in the UT, with total loan outstanding of ₹1,692.50 crores.

(i) Agricultural Infrastructure¹⁵: Development economists recognize the growing importance of agricultural infrastructure not only for agricultural development, but also for the economic development of the country. Researchers have identified 11 components of infrastructure, such as (a) irrigation and public access to water (b) means of transportation (c) storage services (d) commercial infrastructure (e) processing infrastructure (f) public services (g) agricultural research and extension services (h) communication and information services (i) land conservation services(j) Credit and financial institutions and (k) health and education services. The credit potential for the year 2025-26 under agriculture infrastructure has been assessed at ₹554.97 crore.

- a. **Crop production, Maintenance and Marketing** - The agriculture sector in J&K is shifting towards high-value crops, organic vegetables and exotic varieties with initiatives like the Holistic Agriculture Development Plan. This strategic shift aims to align agricultural practices with market demands ensuring sustainable income for farmers while preserving the ecological balance. The PM Fasal Bima Yojana has been extended to all 20 districts registering 1.90 lakh farmers under crop insurance covering an area of 1.40 lakh hectares during 2023-24. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme ₹3085.07 crore has been disbursed to 12.68 lakh farmers. Based on the estimated Gross Cropped Area of the UT the crops grown the ratio of small

¹⁵ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

marginal and other farmers and trends in credit offtake as also keeping in view the programmes of GoI and the various plans of the UT administration the potential for credit support assessed for Crop Production Maintenance and Marketing for the year 2025-26 is ₹12434.82 crore.

- b. **Construction of Storage Facilities**¹⁶: Horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables and flowers are perishable in nature and require special attention in harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing. Keeping in view the wastage at various stages there is a need to concentrate on the creation of post-harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses and training programmes on Post Harvest Management of horticulture crops. In this direction, the UT administration aims to create Controlled Atmosphere (CA) capacity of 5 Lakh MT in the next three years.
- c. As per available infrastructure, likely to be made available and based on the discussions with the line departments, etc. the district wise credit potential assessed for the year has been assessed at ₹355.49 crore.

(ii) Water Resources - ¹⁷Irrigation plays a vital role in the Jammu region, where climatic conditions are generally favourable for farming operations, enhancing year-round cultivation and crop productivity. However, erratic rainfall and inadequate irrigation infrastructure adversely impact agricultural growth and output. Rainfall during the monsoon season accounts for 53% of the annual precipitation. Additionally, during winter, the region receives rainfall ranging between 130 mm and 150 mm. In contrast, the Kashmir region experiences most of its rainfall during winter, a period when temperatures are too low to support plant growth. As temperatures begin to rise from May onwards, rainfall significantly decreases, and apart from some showers in July and August, most of the growing season remains dry. Consequently, farmers are often constrained to mono-cropping.

To meet irrigation needs, farmers primarily rely on canal systems, with snow-fed streams flowing down from the mountains making it feasible to construct canals and pools for water storage and distribution. There is a growing need to promote snow harvesting systems in the Kashmir region to ensure a consistent water supply during dry spells. According to the Department of Agriculture, J&K, the Gross Irrigated Area in the UT stands at 4,82,736 hectares, out of which 4,47,220 hectares are irrigated

¹⁶ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

¹⁷ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K and Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25

through canals, wells, and tanks. The percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area in Jammu & Kashmir was 42.55% in 2021–22, which is lower compared to the national average of 52.03% recorded in 2018–19.

Under the PM-KUSUM scheme, a plan has been formulated to install 5,000 solar pumps for irrigation purposes, backed by an 80% subsidy. So far, 1,483 solar pumps have been successfully installed, promoting sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices across the Union Territory.

Considering the infrastructure likely to be made available and based on the discussions with the line departments, the district wise credit potential in the UT, for the year 2025-26 is ₹208.36 crore.

(iii) Farm Mechanization¹⁸: Farm Mechanization is an integral part of agricultural operations. J&K, being a hilly Union Territory, is blessed with naturally occurring micro agro-climatic regions suitable for cultivation of a wide range of agri- horticultural crops with a great potential for development. But the level of farm mechanization in the UT is very low, with respect to mechanical power utilisation. Farm mechanization is hampered by small and irregular fields, undulating topography, lack of skilled manpower, poor repair facilities, maintenance, manufacture of implements and high cost solar gadgets. The continuous shrinkage in the average size of the agricultural lands makes individual ownership of agricultural machinery very difficult. Access to good quality farm machinery customized for farming in hilly areas is lacking in the UT. Therefore, ensuring the availability of sufficient farm power for small farms will be a big challenge. There is a huge potential for financing and innovation in this sector. Considering the infrastructure available, likely to be made available and discussions with the line departments, etc., the district wise credit potential for the UT assessed for the year 2025-26 is ₹416.80 crore.

(iv) Animal Husbandry - Dairy Development¹⁹: The dairy sector in Jammu & Kashmir has witnessed remarkable growth in recent years, driven by significant improvements in both production and productivity. Recognizing the sector's vital role in rural livelihoods - where over half of the population is directly engaged—the Government of India has accorded it high priority. The Union Territory is particularly well-suited for dairy farming,

¹⁸ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

¹⁹ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

especially the rearing of milch animals, owing to its vast geographical expanse, moderate climate, and abundant green pastures.

The UT has experienced consistent growth in milk production. During 2023–24, the total milk output reached 2,875 thousand metric tonnes, accounting for 1.20% of the country's total milk production. Per capita milk availability has also shown a steady increase, standing at 577 grams per day in 2023–24 (Source: NDDDB). In line with its vision for expansion, the UT administration aims to enhance annual milk production from the current 28 lakh metric tonnes to 45 lakh metric tonnes over the next five years. Additionally, targets have been set to increase milk collection and chilling capacity from 2.0 to 8.5 lakh litres per day (LLPD), and to produce 3.6 thousand metric tonnes of value-added dairy products annually.

To achieve these objectives, several strategic initiatives have been introduced. These include the Integrated Dairy Development Scheme (IDDS), the establishment of two semen banks at Ranbirbagh (Srinagar) and Hakkal (Jammu), as well as the development of cattle feed processing units and fodder cultivation schemes. Taking into consideration the existing infrastructure, planned expansions, and consultations with relevant departments, the total credit potential assessed for the dairy sector in the Union Territory for the financial year 2025–26 is ₹1,251.90 crore.

(v) Animal Husbandry - Poultry Development: ²⁰The poultry sector is an integral part of the economy of the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir, providing both direct and indirect employment to numerous households. As per estimates, around 73% of the UT's population resides in rural areas and is associated with livestock rearing. Despite this engagement, the UT incurs substantial expenditure on the import of livestock products. It is estimated that the UT spends approximately ₹2,000 crore annually on procuring meat and poultry from other states. There exists a significant gap between demand and local production, as the UT requires 12 kg of poultry per person annually but faces a 52% deficiency in meeting this demand.

During the year 2023–24, the total egg production in the UT stood at 2,548.50 lakh, accounting for 0.13% of the total production at the national level. Similarly, the total meat production during 2022–23 was 0.89 lakh tonnes, representing 0.91% of the country's total. One of the major challenges in commercial layer poultry farming in the UT includes the high cost of egg production under intensive poultry rearing systems, particularly in temperate zones. This is further exacerbated by dependence on imported feed

²⁰ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

ingredients and the elevated costs required to maintain controlled environmental conditions in poultry farms.

In response to these challenges, the UT has adopted a poultry breeding policy aimed at enhancing self-sufficiency. The policy targets increasing poultry meat production to 622.28 lakh kilograms and total egg production to 3,600 million by the year 2030. Considering the existing infrastructure, the likely developments, and consultations with relevant departments, the district-wise credit potential assessed for the poultry sector in the UT for the year 2025–26 is ₹218.14 crore.

(vi) Fisheries: ²¹The fisheries sector occupies a vital position in the socio-economic development of Jammu & Kashmir. The Union Territory has extensive water reservoirs covering an area of 57,000 hectares, including 24,000 hectares of lakes, marshy areas, and reservoirs, and 23,000 hectares of river systems. The UT comprises two distinct regions with significant potential for the promotion of various fish species. The temperate zone of the Kashmir region is conducive for the development of cold water fisheries such as Trout and Chinese Carps, whereas the sub-tropical zone of the Jammu region offers potential for warm water fisheries, including the culture of Indian Major Carps and Chinese Carps. In fisheries, achieving a production of 19,530 MTs ending November, 2024 (2024-25) as against milestone production of 28 Th MTs in 2023-24 and coupled with a strategic focus on trout farming and modern aquaculture technologies, underscores the sector's potential for future growth and sustainability. In terms of regional fish production, Jammu district leads in the Jammu region with 6,657 quintals, followed by Kathua with 4,481 quintals and Udhampur with 4,195 quintals. In the Kashmir region, Baramulla district leads with 42,770 quintals of fish production.

²²The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) across the country, including Jammu & Kashmir. Under PMMSY, interventions have been taken up for enhancing fish production and productivity, modernization and strengthening of the value chain, creation of fisheries infrastructure, post-harvest management, and fishermen welfare. A total of ₹9,849.43 lakh has been released under the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) from 2020–21 to 2024–25. ₹7,961.80 lakh has been released under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure

²¹ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

²² <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2112273>

Development Fund (FIDF), two projects worth ₹120.70 crore have been approved till date. These funds aim to strengthen dairy and fisheries infrastructure and improve livelihood opportunities in Jammu & Kashmir.

Keeping in view the infrastructure available, likely to be made available and based on the discussions with the line departments, etc., the district-wise credit potential for the year 2025-26 has been assessed at ₹223.84 Cr.

(vii) Plantation and Horticulture²³: Horticulture plays a very important role in the economic development of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, contributing 6-7% to the GSDP. The area under major horticulture crops increased by 2,000 hectares (0.58%) from 3.42 lakh hectares in 2021–22 to 3.44 lakh hectares in 2024–25. Annually, this sector generates approximately ₹10,000 crore in income and employs around 35 lakh people directly or indirectly, supporting about seven lakh families.

The major fruits grown in J&K include apple, walnut, almond, pear, mango, cherry, apricot, peach, and plum. Among these, the Kashmiri apple is famous for its taste and appearance, gaining prominence in the export market and fetching high returns. Revenue from fresh fruits stood at ₹3,975.50 crore and from dry fruits at ₹200.50 crore as of November 2024. The total production of fresh and dry fruits has increased from 20.06 lakh MT in 2018-19 to 26.35 LMT in 2024-25 recording an increase of about 31.36% from 2018-19. Favourable agro-climatic conditions enhance the horticulture potential, thereby making it a major export industry in the UT.

The major vegetables cultivated in the UT include onion, potato, tomato, turnip, mutter, radish, carrot, green vegetables, and spices like chilies, garlic, and turmeric. The horticulture sector significantly contributes to J&K's annual income and is considered more remunerative than agriculture, generating employment across the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The government is focused on implementing location-based innovative and improved technologies, making growers market leaders in high-quality produce and working towards doubling their income.

Under the Holistic Agriculture Development Plan (HADP), ₹1,028.21 crore has been allocated to specific horticulture projects aimed at boosting productivity and quality, with the goal of expanding fruit production significantly, reaching 50,000 hectares by 2047. Currently, J&K has 2.70 lakh metric tonnes of Controlled Atmosphere (CA)

²³ Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25

storage capacity, with plans to add 37,250 metric tonnes this year and further expand to 55,000 metric tonnes over the next five years under HADP.

During 2023–24, 32.49 lakh high-density plants were distributed, a significant rise from 6.41 lakh in 2021–22. Focus is also being laid on increasing the area under commercial floriculture, which has reached 191.08 hectares, generating ₹19.75 crore income for flower growers during 2021–22. J&K's saffron industry has also witnessed substantial development, including the rejuvenation of saffron land across 2,598.75 hectares and efforts to enhance productivity to 7.5 kg/ha.

Keeping in view the available potential, planned infrastructure, and schemes launched by the UT administration such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Market Intervention Scheme, High-Density Apple Plantation Scheme, and HADP, the credit potential for the year 2025–26 has been assessed at ₹707.79 crore.

(viii) Solar Power²⁴: The energy requirements of the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir are increasingly being supplemented through renewable energy sources, particularly solar energy, with the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in the energy sector, reducing dependence on fossil fuels, and contributing to the nation's energy security goals. The UT has an estimated solar energy potential of 111 GW, primarily concentrated in Ladakh. As of the latest reports, a cumulative capacity of 75 MW of rooftop solar power plants has been installed across various sectors under schemes sponsored by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. These installations include 4,648 government buildings and 5,463 residential households.

J&K has installed a solar capacity of 25 MW, covering 2,200 beneficiaries under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants, 3 MW in 96 buildings under Jammu Smart City, and 0.5 MW under Jammu Solar City Mission. Furthermore, Off-Grid and Hybrid Solar Power Plants with battery backup have been installed in 2,227 schools, with a cumulative capacity of 7.903 MW and a total project cost of ₹102.56 crore under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

In terms of lighting, 19,000 LED-based Solar Street Lights have been installed in J&K at a total project cost of ₹47.84 crore, with 90% of funding provided by MNRE.

²⁴ (<https://www.newsonair.gov.in/jk-identifies-14867-mw-hydropower-potential-harnesses-3540-mw/>) J&K Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA) and UTLBC Convenor Bank

Additionally, under the PMDP, 13,479 Solar Street Lights have been installed, and 30,186 Solar Home Lights have been distributed. Under the PM-KUSUM scheme, solar energy initiatives have been extended to the agricultural sector, with plans to install 15,000 solar pumps by 2026.

J&K has a hydropower potential of 18,000 MW, of which only 23.72% has been harnessed so far. Ongoing projects aim to double the hydropower capacity by 2026, with a parallel focus on renewable energy expansion. The UT's Sustainable Energy Mission promotes solar projects, off-grid systems, and green buildings, while also encouraging the development of microgrids and hydropower-driven green hydrogen production. These measures aim to ensure sustainable growth, energy security, and enhancement of local technical skills and environmental stewardship.

The Jammu and Kashmir Energy Development Agency (JAKEDA), Department of Science and Technology, J&K (UT), is the Nodal Agency for promotion and development of Renewable Energy projects/programmes. It is the first organization of J&K to focus exclusively on renewable energy, addressing needs in both domestic and commercial sectors. The schemes implemented by JAKEDA are mostly centrally sponsored, funded by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. The objectives of JAKEDA include - to have investor friendly RE Policies in place for all the sectors especially Small Hydro, to phase out intervention of Fossil Fuel in the generation of Energy, Science & Technology Department envisages to develop Mega Size Solar Parks to augment the Power Generation of the UT, to Install Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants across all the sectors including, Commercial and Industrial sectors, thereby drastically reducing the energy import from the Utility Grid, to replace all the conventional Street Lighting Systems with Solar based Street Lighting Systems, to replace Fossil Fuel based Water Pumping Systems with Solar Pumping Systems, to tap the vast and unutilized Small Hydro Power Potential of the UT on a large scale for development of the SHP sector to enable the UT of J&K to minimize the import of Energy. The major ongoing projects of JAKEDA includes: Jammu Smart City Project, Solar Rooftop for Residential Households (20MW), Solar Rooftop for Residential Households (200MW), Solar Water Pumps Scheme (PM-KUSUM "B") - 5000 in numbers etc

(ix) Status of Digitization of Land Records ²⁵ : In October 2021, the J&K administration launched 'Aapki Zameen Aapki Nigrani' initiative to facilitate easy online access to the land records system, reduce manipulation, and improve the efficiency of revenue offices in the UT. 'Aapki Zameen Aapki Nigrani' under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) is aimed at modernizing the management of land records and enhancing transparency in the maintenance mechanism. Introduction of the new system has reduced the scope of land, property disputes and has facilitated conclusive titles to immovable property across the UT. The major components of the programme included computerization and digitization of land records, survey, resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records, integration of property registration with land records and cadastral maps for enhancing authenticity and security of data. The work of digitization of land records is going on in all 20 districts of the UT. As per the information available on DILRMP, MoRD, Govt. of India, Computerization of Land Records (CLR) has been completed in 70.54 percent of 6850 villages.

Also, SVAMITVA scheme was launched on 24th April 2020 with a resolve to enable the economic progress of Rural India by providing a "Record of Rights" to every rural household owner in a rural inhabited area. The scheme covers multifarious aspects viz. facilitating monetization of properties and enabling bank loans; reducing property-related disputes; comprehensive village-level planning. The SVAMITVA scheme was adopted by J&K UTLBC in its 9th meeting held on March 2, 2023 and progress is reviewed regularly in meetings of J&K UTLBC. Banks have issued directions to their operational levels to accept and honour property cards as security for granting loans under SVAMITVA Scheme.

(x) Status of FPOs ²⁶: In Jammu & Kashmir, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are being developed under two key schemes: CSS-FPO and PODF-ID, aimed at strengthening the farming community through collective action and enterprise development. The financing to FPOs is gaining momentum as banks are proactively approaching FPOs for offering credit linkages.

CSS-FPO Scheme - Under the CSS-FPO Scheme, a total of 57 FPOs have been established, each comprising approximately 200 farmers, with a notable inclusion of around 45 women members per FPO. Out of these, 21 FPOs have successfully

²⁵ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

²⁶ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K & UTLBC Convenor Bank

achieved credit linkage, enabling them to access financial support for business and operational needs.

PODF-ID Scheme - Under the PODF-ID Scheme, 28 FPOs have been formed, further diversifying the efforts to organize and empower smallholder farmers in the region.

Year-wise Financial Assistance Released (in ₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2023-24	2024-25
CSS-FPO	157.24	307.90
PODF-ID	35.35	14.18
Total	192.59	322.08

Primary Products Handled by FPOs

The FPOs in Jammu & Kashmir are actively engaged in the production, aggregation, and marketing of a wide variety of agricultural and allied products. These include cereals, vegetables, and fruits, which form a substantial part of the region's cropping system. Additionally, pulses are cultivated and marketed by several FPOs, contributing to dietary diversity and food security.

Beyond crops, some FPOs have also diversified into fishery and sheep rearing, indicating a focus on integrated farming and rural livelihood enhancement.

Product Category	Examples
Cereals	Wheat, Maize
Vegetables	Potatoes, Onions, Tomatoes
Fruits	Apples, Pears, Walnuts
Pulses	Rajma, Lentils
Fish	Trout, Carp
Sheep	Wool

As per the decision taken by J&K UTLBC in its 13th meeting held on May 5, 2024; 50% of the FPOs registered with NABARD and other agencies have been allocated to J&K Bank alone and remaining to other banks as per their strength, for providing credit

linkage.

The progress as of March 31,2025 is given hereunder:

Sno.	Name of the Bank	Number of FPOs allotted	Sanctioned (in crores)	
			No.	AMT.
1	J&K BANK	124	28	255.00
2	SBI	21	1	17.00
3	JKGB	25	5	7.00
4	EDB	12	0	0.00
5	PNB	12	2	96.00
6	HDFC	12	0	0.00
7	ICICI Bank	9	0	0.00
8	Others	33	0	0.00
TOTAL		248	36	375.00

(xi) Status of JLGs²⁷

JLG Projects to Banks:

Sr. No.	Name of the project	PIA/JLGPI	Location	Amount sanction (₹ in lakh)	JLG Credit Linked
1	Promotion of 500 JLGs	JKGB	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	20.00	499
2	Promotion of 2000 JLGs	J&K Bank	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	80.00	445
3	Promotion of 500 JLGs	EDB	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	20.00	349
4	Promotion of 700 JLGs	JKGB	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	28.00	700
5	Promotion of 2000 JLGs	JKGB	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	80.00	1356
6	Promotion of 2000 JLGs	JKGB	Across UT of J&K and Ladakh	80.00	Recently Sanctioned

JLG projects to NGO:

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Location	Amount sanction (₹ in lakh)	JLG Credit Linked
1	Promotion of 50 JLGs	Kathua	1.00	48
2	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Kathua	2.00	82
3	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Doda	2.00	74
4	Promotion of 50 JLGs	Samba	2.00	23
5	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Samba	2.00	57
6	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Kulgam	2.00	47
7	Promotion of 250 JLGs	Jammu	10.00	28
8	Promotion of 50 JLGs		2.00	30
9	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Anantnag	2.00	12
10	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Kishtwar	2.00	15
11	Promotion of 100 JLGs	Baramulla	2.00	20

²⁷ NABARD

(xii) Status of PMFBY ²⁸: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016, across the country. PMFBY is an actuarial premium based scheme under which the farmer has to pay maximum premium of 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi & oilseed crops and 5% for annual commercial/horticultural crops and remaining part of the actuarial/bidder premium is shared equally by the Centre and State Government. The UT administration has extended the benefits of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to the farmers of all 20 districts of the UT, covering crops like Paddy, Maize, Wheat & Oilseeds and registering 1.90 lakh farmers under crop insurance covering an area of 1.40 lakh hectares during 2023-24. Further, 60.38% area under Kharif Crop and 20.70% area under Rabi Crop has been insured under the scheme, covering 1.41 lakh and 0.59 lakh farmers respectively.

5. Banking ²⁹

Scheduled Commercial Banks constitute a major part of banking network in the UT of J&K. There are 36 banks and one Financial Institution (SFC) with a network of 2197 branches in the UT as on March 31, 2025. As on March 31, 2025, 2,197 branches are operational in J&K which includes 1,133 Rural branches, 502 Semi-Urban branches, 349 Urban branches and 213 Metro branches. The details are given in Table 1(a).

Further, there are a total of 2661 ATMs of various banks/FIs functioning in the UT, as on March 31, 2025. The ATM network in the UT consists of 420 ATMs in Metro locations, 603 in Urban, 838 in Semi-urban and 800 in Rural locations. The details are given in Table 1(b).

(i) Bank wise position of Bank Mitras/BCs as on March 31, 2025: The Business Correspondent Agents/ Bank Mitras are playing a major role in spread of financial literacy by educating people about banking services and meeting their banking needs in far-flung / difficult areas in order to fulfil the National Mission of Financial Inclusion under PMJDY. There are 8865 Banking Correspondents (BCs) deployed by various banks. Further details are given in Table 2.

(ii) Financial Literacy Centres: In UT of J&K, there are total 31 Financial Literacy Centres that are operated by sponsor banks. The broad objective of the FLCs is to

²⁸ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

²⁹ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

provide free financial literacy/education and career counselling. The details of FLCs are present in **Annexure–A**

(iii) Centre of Financial Literacy (CFL): The CFL project was initiated with the objective of exploring innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy, initiated by RBI in 2017 in nine states across eighty blocks by six Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in collaboration with eight Sponsor banks for a three-year period, with funding support from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF of NABARD) and respective sponsor banks. One of the milestones of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI: 2019-2024) was to expand the reach of CFLs to every block in the country. Accordingly, it was decided to scale up the outreach of CFLs to every block in the country, in a phased manner with one CFL serving three blocks.

For the implementation of Scaled-Up CFL Project in UT of J&K under phase-I, CRISIL foundation was assigned the task of operationalization of CFLs with funding support from DEA Fund and the sponsor banks (J&K Bank & SBI). In Phase-I of the project, a total of 48 CFLs were operationalized across the UT covering 144 blocks (50% villages under each block) for the period December 2021 – November 2024. After the completion of tenure of CFLs established under Phase I, all the CFLs under CRISIL Foundation were continued under Phase I Extn. to cover remaining 50% of the villages in the assigned blocks for the duration December 2024 – November 2027.

Subsequently, Under Phase-II of Scaled-up CFL Project, 48 CFLs were operationalized by Responesent Development Services covering 142 blocks (50% villages under each block) in UT of J&K with funding support from FI Fund of NABARD. As a result, all 286 blocks of UT of J&K were covered under Phase I & Phase II of Scaled-up CFL Project.

6. Performance of Banks ³⁰

As on March 31, 2025, Deposits and Advances in the UT stood at ₹1,96,968 Cr and ₹1,23,753 Cr respectively and the CD Ratio was 62.83%. Achievement under Priority Sector as on March 31, 2025, stood at ₹36,575.27 Cr (91.98% of the targets in terms of amount under Priority Sector), of which the achievement in MSME and Agriculture sectors stood at 181% and 49% respectively. The banks disbursed ₹33,202.50 Cr under Non-priority sector achieving 275% of the targets allocated. The overall achievement (PS + Non-PS) stood at 135% of the targets allocated.

³⁰ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

The sector-wise targets and achievements of banks under ACP 2024-25 are given in Table 3.

7. Industry³¹

Promoting inclusive employment, progressive industry and resilient infrastructure are vital factors for economic growth and development. MSMEs tend to employ a larger share of the vulnerable sectors of the workforce, such as women, youth, BPL families and vulnerable sections. These types of enterprises are responsible for significant employment and income generation opportunities across the world and have been identified as the major driver of poverty alleviation and development. To continue playing their crucial role in creating decent jobs and improving livelihoods, small business units depend on an enabling business environment, including support for access to finance, information and markets.

(i) Status of Industries in J&K:- The handicrafts of J&K are world famous and the traditional handicrafts industry has emerged as an important employment generating industry. Due to its large employment base and export potential the industry has been receiving priority attention of the UT administration. The UT is also famous for its small-scale and cottage industries such as carpet weaving, silks, shawls, basketry, pottery, copper and silverware, papier-mâché and walnut wood. The cottage and handicrafts industry provides direct and gainful employment to 400000 artisans. Some of the major artisans/ handicrafts clusters in J&K are:

Carpets- Srinagar, Jammu, Pattan, Shopian

Rugs and Durries - Anantnag, Budgam, Srinagar

Hand Embroidery - Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla, Pattan, Poonch, Jammu

Following are the core areas in which the MSMEs have adequate opportunities and scope:

- a) Traditionally J&K has been famous for its carpets, silk, pashmina and shahtoosh shawls, hence these activities offer good scope for establishing units.
- b) Every year, the UT witnesses footfall of thousands of tourists, hence there is enough scope for establishing hotels, restaurants and homestays. Also, UT has scope for adventure tourism activities like skiing rafting, para-gliding, rock climbing etc.

³¹ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

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- c) Due to the availability of raw materials (willow) and demand from tourists, small scale cricket bat manufacturing units also have a good prospect.
- d) Adequate availability of quality wool can lead to enhanced production of knitting industry.
- e) Kangri (Fire Pot) making, carpet weaving, leather goods making and shawls making, brick making and cement industries have ample scope and opportunities for investment, to the cultural and climatic advantages.

(ii) Growth of Industry and Sub-Sectors: ³²The industry sector has the following sub-sectors namely, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity-gas, water supply & other utility services, and construction. In 2020-21, 28.04% of the total workers of the UT were engaged in industrial activities. The industries sector accounted for 20.04% of GSVA in 2020-21. Construction is the predominant activity within the broad industry sector, accounting for 38 per cent of the total value added by this sector. After construction, manufacturing is the second largest sub-sector, followed by electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services. Mining & Quarrying have the lowest share. However, construction has been a major employer with 16.87 % employment share in 2020-21. Growth rate of the industry sector shows fluctuations. The broad industries sector has registered 8.22% growth in 2022-23, as compared to 6.31 per cent in 2021-22. Growth rates in Construction & Manufacturing have been the major drivers of industry sector growth. ³³ 984 units having investment of ₹9,606.46 Cr and employment of 63,710 have come into production in J&K since 2019 till December 2024. This includes 334 units having employment of 8,443 persons with investment of Rs. 2977 crores in FY 2024-25 upto December 2024. 46 new industrial estates are being developed to boost job opportunities, with PSUs like NBCC, IRCON, CPWD handling the work.

Jammu and Kashmir's start-up ecosystem has seen a remarkable 287% growth, with DPIIT-registered start-ups increasing from 237 in 2020 to 917 in 2024, including 333 women-led ventures. Over 1,600 start-ups have been registered with the Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), marking a threefold rise. The New Start-up Policy 2024-27 and the J&K start-up portal, launched in July 2024, offer strong fiscal and non-fiscal support. Start-ups in the region are now tackling national issues, leveraging technology and government backing. Several start-ups are

³² NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K

³³ Economic Survey, J&K- 2024-25

receiving equity funding, reflecting growing investor confidence and signalling a bright future for J&K's entrepreneurial landscape.

The UT administration has introduced the New J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30 followed by the New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K (NCSS 2021) by the GoI. The strategy involves promoting core sectors like agriculture, food processing, tourism, handicrafts, education, pharmaceuticals, IT and skill development creating a conducive environment for industrial enterprises and focusing on human resource development through skill enhancement initiatives. During 2023-24, ₹3389 crore investment was made in the UT through 227 new Industrial Units and 15037 PMGEP Units employing 1.51 lakh persons.

Credit Flow to MSME (Priority Sector) : Out of total credit outstanding of Rs.48,113 Crore under priority sector Rs.27,784 Crore (58%) has been disbursed to MSME sector alone. A sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC on MSMEs is in place to discuss the rehabilitation and revival of sick MSME units. ³⁴During quarter ended March 31, 2025, different banks had identified 74 sick units in UT of J&K, out of which, 6 units were identified as potentially viable and 65 units as non-viable. Further, banks reported that they had 8 conducted 12 meetings of FRR Committee during the quarter.

The **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), Government of India (GoI)** has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). Cluster development programmes are being implemented by MoMSME, GoI through the following two major schemes:

- i. Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)
- ii. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

There are three approved MSME clusters in the UT of J&K:

Name of the Cluster	Credit Extended (Account – Actuals; Amount – in Crores)					
	J&K Bank		SBI		Total	
	Accounts	Amount	Accounts	Amount	Accounts	Amount
Weaving Cluster Anantnag	2139	100.61	95	1.98	2234	102.59
Weaving Cluster Budgam	1828	74.75	5	0.09	1833	74.84

³⁴ 66th EC-MSME meeting- minutes

Cricket Bat Manufacturing Industries Anantnag	60	5.57	0	0	60	5.57
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On a review of banking facilities and credit extended to these clusters by banks as on March 31, 2025, it was observed that there were 47 branches sufficiently catering to such clusters and banks had cumulatively extended credit to the tune of ₹183 crores in these clusters.

8. Lead Bank Scheme³⁵

The Lead Bank responsibility in the UT of J&K (comprising of 20 districts) has been entrusted with J&K Bank in 12 districts and with State Bank of India in 08 districts. Besides this, J&K Bank is the Convenor Bank for UT Level Bankers' Committee in J&K. J&K Bank has been entrusted with the responsibility of Lead Bank in all the ten districts of Kashmir division viz. Srinagar, Ganderbal, Budgam, Baramulla, Bandipora, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian and two districts of Jammu division viz. Rajouri and Poonch. SBI has been entrusted with the responsibility of Lead Bank in eight districts of Jammu division, viz. Jammu, Samba, Udhampur, Reasi, Kathua, Doda, Ramban & Kishtwar.

(i) Sub-Committees/Steering Sub-Committees: UTLBC of UT of J&K has constituted following Sub-Committees/Steering Sub-Committees for better implementation of

Lead Bank Scheme-

- a) Steering Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC to deliberate agenda proposals for UTLBC Meetings
- b) Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC to monitor IT-enabled Financial Inclusion, FLCs & Credit plus activities in J&K,
- c) Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC to monitor flow of credit to Agriculture Sector,
- d) Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC to monitor SHG-Bank Linkage Programme,
- e) Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC to evaluate exploitable potential for Jammu and Srinagar
- f) Sub-Committee of J&K UTLBC for Export Promotion,
- g) Sub-Committee of Empowered Committee on MSMEs,

³⁵ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

- h) Sub-Committee of JK UTLBC for Priority Sector lending.
- i) Sub-Committee of JK UTLBC on Digital payments.

(ii) Achievements under ACP (Annual Credit Plan) for UT of J&K 2024-25

The achievement under Priority Sector as on March 31, 2025 stood at 91.98% of the target in terms of Amount and 87% in terms of Account of the fixed ACP target. The achievement of ACP targets under other priority sectors in terms of Amount such as MSME, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy and Others was at 181%, 17%, 14%, 1%, 92% and 283% respectively. Targets and Achievements under various subsectors are detailed in Table 3.

(iii) Aspirational Districts of UT of J&K: India is amongst the leading economies of the world and envisages to become \$5 trillion by 2024-25. However, presently the quality of life of many of its citizens is not consistent with this growth story, this is reflected in UNDP's 2023 Human Development Index wherein India is ranked 134 as living standards in India are affected by significant inter-state and inter-district variations.

Balanced growth is the prerequisite for overall development in a diverse country like India. However, there are many districts in India that are affected by poor social-economic indicators. Severe under-development of these districts has long hampered the overall human development in India. In past, many programmes have been formulated to address the issue of widespread disparity in the indicators of development in these districts. Nonetheless, the programmes lacked centralized monitoring mechanisms, lack of convergence, lack of availability of real-time data etc. Above all, a "one size fits all" approach was adopted, which resulted in the programmes, not yielding the desired results. It is in this aftermath that Government of India in January 2018 launched the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) aimed at quickly and effectively transforming 115 most under-developed districts across the country.

³⁶Two districts of UT of Jammu and Kashmir i.e. Kupwara and Baramulla have been identified as aspirational districts under the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme (TADP). Both the districts are located in northern-western part of Kashmir Valley in the UT of J&K. According to Delta Ranking of Niti aayog for the month of December 2024, district Kupwara stands at 10th with a composite score of 59.5 whereas Baramulla ranks 3rd with a composite score of 61.7.

³⁶ Niti Aayog (championsofchange.gov.in) dashboard

Position of both the district on baseline ranking and sectoral rankings is given as under:

S. No.	State/UT Name	District Name	Overall Ranking	Sector Rankings (as on December 2024)				
				Health and Nutrition (30%)	Education (30%)	Agriculture and Water Resources (20%)	Basic Infrastructure (10%)	Financial Inclusion and Skill Development (10%)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	10	20	3	14	4	104
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	3	11	9	50	5	1

9. Government Sponsored Schemes (GSS)³⁷

Under major Government Sponsored Schemes, out of the targets of ₹1754.92 Cr, the banks achieved ₹1615.40 Cr i.e. 92% of the targets. Further, in the three major Government Sponsored Schemes viz. PMEGP, NRLM and NULM, the banks had total NPAs of ₹141.03 Cr i.e. 3.02% out of total outstanding advances of ₹4655.35.

The details of targets, achievements, outstanding advances and NPAs under GSS are given in **Table 4** and **Table 5**.

10. Regional Rural Banks ³⁸

There are two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the UT, viz. J&K Grameen Bank (JKGB) and Ellaquai Dehati Bank (EDB). JKGB is sponsored by Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd. and EDB is sponsored by State Bank of India. They have a combined network of 323 branches (216 branches of JKGB and 110 branches of EDB), total advances of ₹4992.07 Cr (JKGB ₹4150.89 Cr and EDB ₹841.18 Cr) and deposits of ₹7812.51 Cr (JKGB ₹6299.36 Cr and EDB ₹1513.15 Cr), as on March 31,

³⁷ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

³⁸ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

2025. The Gross NPAs of JKGB and EDB stood at 3.80% and 9.79% respectively, as on March 31, 2025. The details are given in [Table 6](#).

The Government of India vide gazette notification dated April 05, 2025, had amalgamated two (02) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functional under the jurisdiction of our Office, namely J & K Grameen Bank and Ellaquai Dehati Bank, with effect from May 01, 2025, into a single entity namely “Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank”, with Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. as its sponsor bank. In this regard, the process of onboarding of transferee RRB (Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank) on PRAVAAH portal for issuance of branch licenses and for inclusion of RRB in the second schedule of RBI Act 1934 is underway.

11. Local Area Banks (LAB) ³⁹

There is no Local Area Bank in the UT of J&K as on March 31, 2025.

12. Small Finance Bank ⁴⁰

There are three Small Finance Banks operational in the UT of J&K as on June 18, 2025.

13. Credit Delivery: Innovative Programmes ⁴¹

(i) SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SHG): A total of 1,26,290 SHGs have been formed in J&K upto 31st March 2025 of which 63,153 SHGs have credit linkages of Rs.2555 Crore with various banks. The share of women SHGs in the total credit extended to the groups is 99%. ⁴²7,97,805 households have been mobilized into SHGs since 2011 in the UT of J&K under DAY-NRLM.

J&K Government launched programmes like Back to village and My Town My Pride which envisaged to involve government officials and banks in a joint effort to facilitate equal growth through community participation, employment generation besides redressing public grievances. The on-spot credit sanctions were extended to eligible beneficiaries by the banks in the camps organized by government which enhances the credit dispensation in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir.

³⁹ UTLBC Convenor Bank, UT of J&K

⁴⁰ <https://data.rbi.org.in/#/banking-outlet>

⁴¹ NABARD Focus Paper 2024-25, UT of J&K & UTLBC Convenor Bank

⁴² <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2101864>

ii) Kisan Credit Card: ⁴³Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a banking product that provides farmers with timely and affordable credit for purchasing agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, as well as for meeting cash requirements related to crop production and allied activities. In 2019, the KCC scheme was extended to cover the working capital requirements of allied activities, viz. Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries.

Government of India, under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), provides interest subvention of 1.5% to banks for providing short-term agri loans through KCC up to Rs 3 lakh at a concessional interest rate of 7% per annum. An additional Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3% is provided to farmers on timely repayment of loans, which effectively reduces the rate of interest to 4% for farmers. Loans up to ₹2 lakh are extended on a collateral-free basis, ensuring hassle-free access to credit for small and marginal farmers.

As on 31.03.2025, there were 8.87 lakh active KCCs (crop loan) in the UT, with loan outstanding of ₹6,008.33 crores. Besides, there were 2.46 lakh active KCCs (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries) in the UT, with total loan outstanding of ₹1,692.50 crores.

⁴⁴With a significant increase in the loan limit under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme **from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh**; this year's budget underscores the government's commitment to empowering farmers and boosting agricultural productivity. ⁴⁵Benefits amounting to **₹182.54 crores have been** transferred under 18th instalment of PM-KISAN to 8.58 lakh beneficiaries in the UT of J&K.

14. Developmental Activities by Nabard ⁴⁶

Public infrastructure forms the backbone of economic development by enhancing connectivity, facilitating trade, and improving overall quality of life. India, now the world's fifth-largest economy, has made significant strides in infrastructure development over the past decade.

The total infrastructure investment in India has seen substantial growth, with both public and private sector contributions shaping the country's development trajectory.

⁴³ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2106230>

⁴⁴ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2099696>

⁴⁵ Annual Report - Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

⁴⁶ NABARD and Economic Survey UT of J&K, 2024-25

Budget allocations for infrastructure have surged, reaching ₹10 lakh crore in 2023 - 24.

Infrastructure development is also a critical driver for rural progress, as it contributes to productivity gains and poverty reduction. In areas where rural infrastructure is lacking or non-existent, the cost of marketing agricultural produce becomes prohibitively high for poor farmers. Inadequate infrastructure also restricts traders' ability to access remote farming regions, limiting market access and stifling competition for produce. The construction of rural roads typically results in increased agricultural production and productivity by enabling the cultivation of new lands or by intensifying the use of existing lands to capitalize on expanded market opportunities.

However, infrastructure projects, particularly in rural areas, require substantial initial investments, have long gestation periods, high capital-output ratios, involve significant risk, and often yield low returns on investment. These factors collectively discourage private sector participation in such ventures. Moreover, infrastructure services possess characteristics that make it challenging for individuals or private entities to design, construct, operate, and maintain them effectively. As a result, infrastructure services across the globe are predominantly provided by the public sector.

Nevertheless, while the public sector plays a central role in delivering rural infrastructure, there is also scope for involvement from other entities, including private players and community-based organizations, to complement and enhance service delivery.

(A) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund: Government of India created the RIDF in NABARD in 1995-96, with an initial corpus of Rs.2,000 crore. At present, there are 39 eligible activities under RIDF as approved by Gol. The eligible activities are classified under three broad categories i.e.

- Agriculture and related sector
- Social sector
- Rural connectivity

NABARD releases the sanctioned amount on reimbursement basis except for the initial mobilisation advance at 30% to North Eastern & Hilly States and 20% for other States. With the allocation of Rs.40,475 crore for 2023-24 under RIDF XXIX, the

cumulative allocation has reached Rs.4,98,411 crore, including Rs. 18,500 crore under Bharat Nirman.

The UT holds immense potential for socio-economic growth, owing to its geographic significance, cultural richness and abundant natural resources. In this transformation journey, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), instituted by NABARD, has emerged as a catalyst for rural development. With a focus on connectivity, agriculture & allied sector, irrigation, health and other critical infrastructure, RIDF investments have been instrumental in improving the quality of life and fostering sustainable development in rural J&K.

(B) Irrigation: Agriculture depends heavily on irrigation. RIDF assistance of ₹530.22 crore has been provided for 419 irrigation projects, benefiting 1.06 lakh hectares of farmland. An additional ₹81.07 crore has been allocated for 19 Command Area Development projects. Further, ₹85.41 crore has been sanctioned for 34 agriculture/seed farm projects, ensuring the availability of quality seeds to boost productivity.

(C) Rural Roads and Bridges: Roads and bridges are the lifelines of rural areas, connecting communities to markets, education, and healthcare facilities. They not only play an important role in poverty alleviation, enable transportation of men, material and goods, lead to diversification of agricultural activities but also boost overall growth of rural economy. Contributing to the growth of rural economy, NABARD is playing a pivotal role in construction of roads and bridges in difficult terrains of this Himalayan region. NABARD, through RIDF, has supported 3419 rural roads and bridges projects with an investment of ₹ 8866 crores. These initiatives have enhanced socio-economic growth and reduced regional disparities by integrating rural communities with urban centres. Government of J&K has submitted additional 144 road and bridge projects worth ₹ 950 crore for sanction under RIDF in 2024-25.

(D) Social Sector: To address the drinking water and public health issues in the UT, several schemes are being implemented under State Plan/District Plan, NABARD/ Jal Jeevan Mission/ LIC loan assistance and Economic Reconstruction Agency. Access to clean drinking water is essential for public health and community well-being. NABARD has funded 504 drinking water projects with ₹1,073.80 crores, benefitting approximately 35 lakh people and significantly improving health and sanitation

standards. NABARD has supported 197 health infrastructure projects, including primary health centers and wellness centers, with ₹303.09 crore under RIDF. These facilities have improved access to essential healthcare services in underserved areas.

(E) Agri and Allied Sectors

(i) Flood Control Measures: Flood Protection projects help in saving precious lives and property of the people in the project area, apart from arresting soil erosion, through various activities including embankments in the river system, check dams, farm bunding, soil conservation, etc. In view of the unprecedented floods in the state experienced during 2014-15, it becomes imperative for the UT Govt. to identify and implement critical projects for prevention of major calamity due to floods in future in the UT. Under Flood Management Programme, a number of projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India to the UT. NABARD has allocated ₹227.03 crore for 58 flood protection projects safeguarding 18537 ha of land from floods.

(ii) Animal Husbandry: Livestock sector is emerging as important growth leverage to J&K's economy. J&K has 83.25 lakh livestock representing 1.55 of India's livestock population with 70 owned by marginal farmers. Animal Husbandry sector provides health cover to livestock & genetic up gradation of cows/buffaloes through AI services. Milk production of J&K has increased 250 times since last 2 decades by implementing cross breeding programme. Sheep Husbandry Sector provides health care/breeding cover to small ruminants. J&K produces finest wool in the country and is the second largest producer of wool after Rajasthan. There are 05 Central Veterinary Hospitals, 11 District Veterinary Hospitals and 344 Veterinary Dispensaries. NABARD has provided ₹181.46 crore for the creation of veterinary hospitals poultry units and breeding centers in J&K. Government has approved merger of DIDF (Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund) with AHIDF and extension of AHIDF (Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund) for another three years till 31 March 2026. Further NABARD is included as loaning entity under the revamped AHIDF scheme.

⁴⁷A workshop cum training on Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) for State/District Nodal officer of Himachal Pradesh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh was conducted on 6th June 2024 at Leh, Ladakh. The objectives of the workshop cum training program are to update the State and District Nodal Officers on the eLISS application, identify

⁴⁷ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2023253>

critical data gaps, and propose suitable measures to ensure accurate reporting of major livestock product data from States and Union Territories.

(iii) Seed/Agriculture/Horticulture Farms: Seed farms provide quality seeds that boost agricultural yields and food security. NABARD has supported 34 agriculture/seed farm projects in J&K with ₹85.41 crore.

(iv) Market Yards/Go-downs/Cold Storage/others: Agricultural infrastructure primarily includes wide range of public services that facilitate production, procurement, processing, preservation and trade. Keeping in view wastages at various stages, there is a need to concentrate on development of post-harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses and intensive training program on post-harvest management of horticulture crops. Development of agricultural storage and marketing infrastructure improves efficiency and reduces post-harvest losses. NABARD has supported 7 cold storage and 2 warehouse projects with ₹90.26 crore and 37 terminal markets with ₹116.80 crore.

(F) Climate Change Initiative in the UT by NABARD - NABARD has approved several projects to enhance climate resilience in India. A ₹22.51 crore initiative promotes sustainable agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir, while a ₹16.8 lakh project automates ice reservoirs in Ladakh. In 2020, NABARD allocated ₹11.44 lakh for two artificial glaciers in Leh to improve water conservation. Through the Watershed Development Fund (WDF) NABARD supports watershed programs nationwide, offering ₹22,000 per hectare for plains and ₹25000 for hilly areas to boost soil fertility and crop productivity. The WDF, with ₹200 crore supports 10 projects in J&K and Ladakh, alongside a ₹50 crore Tribal Development Fund for 5 additional projects.

15. Recovery Performance of the banks ⁴⁸

Total Credit Portfolio of the banks as on March 31, 2025 stood at ₹1,23,753 Cr (including RIDF Support by NABARD) against which the Gross NPAs outstanding was ₹4694.44 Cr which is 3.79% of the aggregate credit outstanding. The NPA position of the banks in the UT has improved when the Gross NPAs of the banks stood at 3.79% of the outstanding advances as on March 31, 2025 against 4.02% as on corresponding date of the FY 2023-24.

⁴⁸ UTLBC Convenor Bank of UT J&K

16. Other Matters⁴⁹

- i. **Declaration of Natural Calamity:** No natural calamity was declared during 2023-24 by the administration of UT of J&K.
- ii. **Holistic Agriculture Development Plan (HADP)** - Government of J&K has prioritized the agriculture sector and approved Holistic Agriculture Development Plan (HADP) based on 29 mega projects with the financial outlay of Rs.5000 Crore to be expended over the next five years starting from 2023-24. The programme is slated to have an impact on rural credit.
- iii. **Performance of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs):** There are 20 RSETIs in UT of Jammu & Kashmir. Against target of holding 679 programs covering 20,000 candidates to be trained for financial year 2024-25, RSETIs in J&K have organized 689 programs wherein training to 20,168 candidates was provided of which 6,913 persons were credit linked and 9,069 trained candidates started their own ventures.
- iv. **Financial Inclusion through Financial Literacy:** The Financial Inclusion and Development department of Regional Office, Jammu conducted 43 Target-oriented Financial Literacy Programmes across the UT during April 2024-March 2025 (17 for SHGs, 04 for college students, 07 for School Children, 08 for School Teachers and 07 for working women/homemakers/women entrepreneurs). Further 4 Field level FL programmes were also conducted during the said period.
- v. **Functioning of Co-operative Banks⁵⁰** :- The UT of J&K has a mixed Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure comprising of one State Cooperative Bank, 3 DCCBs and 665 PACS with co-existent two tier and three tier cooperative structures. The StCB is unscheduled and all the three DCCBs are unlicensed as on 31 March 2025. Apex Bank i.e. J&K State Cooperative Bank and three District Central Cooperative Banks viz., Anantnag CCB, Baramulla CCB and Jammu CCB are operational in UT of J&K.
- vi. **Jammu and Kashmir State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (JKStCB):** The bank had commenced its banking business in 1954 and is functioning in three districts of UT of J&K viz., Srinagar, Budgam and Ganderbal and in two districts of UT of Ladakh viz., Leh and Kargil. 18 PACS/MPCS were affiliated to the bank. The bank

⁴⁹ UTLBC Convenor Bank of UT J&K

⁵⁰ NABARD

did not comply with Section 11 (1) of B.R. Act, 1949 (AACS) as on 31.03.2024. JKStCB had a network of 40 branches excluding HO.

- vii. **Jammu CCB:** The bank was operational in 10 districts of Jammu division with Head Quarters at Jammu. The bank commenced its banking business in 1914. 374 PACS were affiliated to the bank as on 31 March 2025. 313 PACS were indebted and 310 were in default to the bank.
- viii. **Anantnag CCB:** Headquartered at Anantnag, the bank has an operational area covering 04 districts of Kashmir region viz. Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian. It commenced its banking business in 1923. 79 PACS were affiliated to the bank as on 31 March 2025. 16 PACS were indebted and 9 were in default to the bank.
- ix. **Baramulla CCB:** The bank had commenced its Banking business in 1920. With Head Quarters at Baramulla, it has an operational area covering 03 districts viz. Baramulla, Kupwara and Bandipora of Kashmir division. 63 PACS were affiliated to the bank as on 31 March 2025. 49 PACS were indebted to the bank.

Key financial parameters of Cooperative Banks as on 31 March 2025

(₹ crore) as on 31 March 2025 (unaudited)					
SI No.	Particulars	ACCB	BCCB	JCCB	JKStCB
1	Net-worth	-19.46	-97.26	-40.13	-252.74
2	Capital + Reserves	141.79	68.02	184.24	47.62
3	Deposits	376.12	294.40	1323.40	1020.13
4	Loan Amount Outstanding	202.50	169.95	308.20	553.75
5	Accumulated Profit/Loss	-141.66	-179.89	-224.97	-300.35
6	Balance Sheet	572.11	565.50	1909.59	1388.12
7	Gross NPA	10.79	79.75	76.40	311.75
8	Provisions for NPA	16.14	52.00	57.42	247.64
9	Net NPA	0	28.87	18.98	64.11
10	Gross NPA in %	5%	46.92%	25%	56.30%
11	Net NPA in %	0%	24.78%	8%	20.94%
12	CD Ratio (%)	55%	58%	23%	54.28%
13	CRAR (%)	-9%	-80.28%	-9.9%	-74%

Key Financial Parameters such as asset size Deposits, advances etc., of DCCBs and UCBs are given in Table 7

Annexures and Tables

Annexure - A “Database on FLCs”

S. No.	DISTRICT	FLC CODE	DATE OF OPENING	LOCATION	PREMISES	ADDRESS OF FLC	SPONSOR BANK	RUN BY	NAME OF FLC COUNSELLOR	CONTACT NO	EMAIL	FLC HELPLINE
1	SRINAGAR	44001	01.06.2012	URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICER, SMC COMPLEX, BALGARDE N, KARAN NAGAR, SRINAGAR	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Riyaz Ahmad Bhat	9797831934	fcc.srinagar@jkbmail.com	9797831934
2	GANDERBAL	15901	18.09.2013	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICE J&K BANK,B/U GANDERBAL, MAIN CHOWK BEEHAMA	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Mr. Zahoor Ahmad Malik	9797810652	fcc.ganderbal@jkbmail.com	9797810652
3	BUDGAM	6350	09.06.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICE, MAIN	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Mukhtar Ahmad Reshi	9906723802	fcc.budgam@jkbmail.com	9906723802

						CHOWK BUDGAM						
4	PULWA MA	43401	01.06.20 12	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK PULWAM A; ZONAL OFFICE KASHMIR SOUTH PULWAM A	JK BANK	SPONSO R BANK	Ghulam Qadir Bhat	7006893101	ficc.pulwama@jkbmail.com	70068931 01
5	KULGA M	13801	05.06.20 12	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK CLUSTER III, J&K BANK, ,OPPOSITE TOWN HALL KULGAM	JK BANK	SPONSO R BANK	Rayees Ahmad Ahanger	7006691810	ficc.kulgam@jkbmail.com	70066918 10
6	SHOPIA N	43301	08.06.20 12	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	J&K BANK BUILDING, OPPOSITE TAK MASJID LEAD BANK OFFICE SHOPIAN	JK BANK	SPONSO R BANK	Younis Ahmad Dar	7006234318	ficc.shopian@jkbmail.com	70062343 18

7	ANANT NAG	44401	01.07.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICE J&K BANK ANANTNAG, NEW MARKET ANANTNAG	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Bisma Yousuf	9622274708	fcc.anantnag@jkbmail.com	9622274708
8	BARAMULLA	44201	01.06.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK, AMIR SHAH COMPLEX, TEHSIL ROAD BARAMULLA	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Zahoor ul Islam	9906671267	fcc.baramulla@jkbmail.com	9906671267
9	BANDIPORA	20901	09.06.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICE BANDIPORA	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Mohd Yonus Dar	9906457887	fcc.bandipora@jkbmail.com	9906457887
10	KUPWARA	43601	12.07.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK, J&K COMPLEX, SALKOOT ROAD, KUPWARA	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Gousia Gulam	6596221391	fcc.kupwara@jkbmail.com	6596221391
11	RAJOURI	44801	03.04.2013	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK, OPPOSITE TEHSIL	JK BANK	SPONSOR BANK	Kewal Sharma	7889833285	fcc.rajouri@jkbmail.com	7889833285

						OFFICE J&K BANK BUILDING III FLOOR RAJOURI						
12	POONCH	44601	02.05.20 13	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	LEAD BANK OFFICE J&K BANK POONCH	JK BANK	SPONSO R BANK	Mohd Afzal	7006179480	ficc.poonch@ jkmail.com	70061794 80
13	JAMMU	45001	15.03.20 11	URBAN	RBO	RBO-2, SBI, Admin Office, JAMMU- 180012	SBI	SPONSO R BANK	Ramesh Kumar Raina	8283835481	rameshraina6 3@outlook.co m	
14	SAMBA	26501	30.03.20 12	RURAL	LDM OFFICE	LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER , SBI, C/O VIJAYPUR BRANCH, SAMBA.	SBI	SPONSO R BANK	Vacant		-	
15	UDHAM PUR	45401	01.04.20 11	SEMI URBAN	INDEP ENDEN T	ADJACENT TO SBI RSETI UDHAMP UR, DEVIKA LANE, SHIVNAGA R, UDHAMP UR	SBI	SPONSO R BANK	Vacant		-	

16	REASI	23901	29.09.2012	RURAL	LDM OFFICE	LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER , SBI, C/O SBI, REASI	SBI	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
17	KATHUA	45201	30.03.2012	SEMI URBAN	LDM OFFICE	Patel Nager Kathua	SBI	Sponsor Bank	PREM LAL	9419327219	premlal1963.ao@gmail.com	
18	DODA	45601	25.09.2012	RURAL	LDM OFFICE	LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER , SBI, OPPOSITE POLICE OFFICE, DODA	SBI	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
19	RAMBAN	13701	26.09.2012	RURAL	LDM OFFICE	LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER , C/O SBI RAMBAN	SBI	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
20	KISHTWAR	13501	25.09.2012	RURAL	LDM OFFICE	LEAD DISTRICT MANAGER , SBI, LEAD BANK OFFICE, KICHLOO ROAD, KISHTWAR	SBI	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	

21	SRINAGAR	44002	01.05.2016	URBAN	BANK	C/O PNB, BADAMI BAGH, SRINAGAR	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	ABDUL RASHID MALIK	9906672961	malikrashid315@gmail.com	9906672961
22	KATHUA	45202	07.11.2016	SEMI URBAN	INDEPENDENT	RAJBAGH, KATHUA	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	KULDEEP SONI	9906029187	sonikuldeep631@gmail.com	9906029187
23	ANANTNAG	44403	02.02.2018	SEMI URBAN	INDEPENDENT	ANANTNAG	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	MOHD YAQOOB BHAT	7006166411	mohdyaqoobhat5@gmail.com	7006166411
24	BARAMULLA	44203	27.09.2018	SEMI URBAN	INDEPENDENT	BARAMULLAH (MAIN)	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
25	JAMMU	45003	01.05.2016	URBAN	BANK	C/O PNB, BAKSHI NAGAR, JAMMU	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	C S CHIB	9419686515	CSCHIB007@GMAIL.COM	9419686515
26	SAMBA	26502	01.05.2016	SEMI-URBAN	BANK	C/O PNB SAMBA	PNB	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
27	UDHAMPUR	45402	27.06.2015	SEMI URBAN	INDEPENDENT	DHAR ROAD, UDHAMPUR	EDB	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	
28	ANANTNAG	44402	08.07.2015	SEMI URBAN	INDEPENDENT	KP ROAD ANANTNAG	EDB	SPONSOR BANK	Mr. Farooq Ahmad Mir	9469942478	farooqmir2432@gmail.com	
29	SRINAGAR	44003	22.05.2015	URBAN	BANK	JKSCB CORP OFFICE, ATHWAS	JKSCB	SPONSOR BANK	Vacant		-	

						GAH, RAJBAGH						
30	BARAM ULLA	44202	31.03.20 15	SEMI URBAN	BANK	MAIN BAZAR, BARAMUL LAH	JKGB	SPONSO R BANK	Tejinder Singh	9622753175	<u>robara@jkgb. in</u>	01952- 234670
31	JAMMU	45002	31.03.20 15	URBAN	H/O JKGB	HEAD OFFICE, JKGB, NARWAL JAMMU	JKGB	SPONSO R BANK	Shamsher Singh	7087435383	<u>fid.hoj@jkgb.i n</u>	70515101 80

Table 1 (a): Branch Network in UT of J&K, as on March 31, 2025

Locations	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Cooperative Banks	State Finance Corporation	IPPB	Total
Metro	53	151	4	4	0	1	213
Urban	134	141	19	52	2	1	349
Semi-Urban	138	242	44	73	0	5	502
Rural	140	603	258	128	4	0	1,133
Total	465	1,137	325	257	6	7	2,197

Table 1 (b): ATM Network in UT of J&K, as on March 31, 2025

Locations	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Cooperative Banks	State Finance Corporation	IPPB	Total
Metro	96	324	0	0	0	0	420
Urban	295	300	0	8	0	0	603
Semi-Urban	347	491	0	0	0	0	838
Rural	220	570	0	10	0	0	800
Total	958	1,685	0	18	0	0	2,661

Table 2: Bank-wise position of BANK MITRAS/BCs, as on March 31, 2025

Name of the Bank	Bank Mitras (BM)
JKB	1,948
SBI	311
PNB	318
JKGB	471
HDFC	206
BOB	33
IPPB	1,626
UCO BANK	9
AXIS BANK	112
AIRTEL PAYMENTS BANK	3,730
OTHERS	101
TOTAL	8,865

Table 3: ACP 2024-25 Targets and Achievements under various sectors for UT of J&K as on March 31, 2025

(Numbers in actuals and Amount in ₹ thousands)

S. No.	Sector	ACP Target (Fixed Annual)		Achievement (Disbursement) upto the end of current quarter		% Achievement (Disbursement)	
		A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount	A/c	Amount
1A	Agriculture= 1A(i)+1A(ii)+1A(iii)	1019221	218968320	812496	107332037	80	49
1A(i)	Farm Credit	907180	196251838	808497	96252666	89	49
1A(ii)	Agriculture Infrastructure	64643	6703830	260	3365754	0	50
1A(iii)	Ancillary Activities	47398	16012652	3739	7713617	8	48
	<i>Out of 1A(iii) above, loans upto 50 crore to Start-ups engaged in Agri and Allied services</i>	1737	1027372	33	3603	2	0
	<i>Out of Agriculture, loans to Small and Marginal Farmers</i>	734935	120611370	731042	81368366	99	67
1B	MSMEs = 1B(i)+1B(ii)+1B(iii)+1B(iv)	140481	125202534	296407	226835837	211	181
1B(i)	Micro Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)	93272	57713515	287691	168996253	308	293

	(including Khadi and Village Industries)						
1B(ii)	Small Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)	20674	39063224	6268	38700336	30	99
1B(iii)	Medium Enterprises (Manufacturing + Service)	4561	20623621	900	18450108	20	89
1B(iv)	Other finance to MSMEs (As indicated in Master Direction on PSL)	21974	7802174	1548	689141	7	9
	<i>Out of 1B(iv) above, loans upto 50 crores to Start-ups</i>	2250	1188502	0	0	0	0
1C	Export Credit	750	1901254	0	0	0	0
1D	Education	15093	7578492	5384	1319863	36	17
1E	Housing	34384	31437937	9015	4428631	26	14
1F	Social Infrastructure	9487	2855853	13	33025	0	1
1G	Renewable Energy	9539	697193	4125	641512	43	92
1H	Others	99722	8865230	27459	25115883	28	283
	<i>Out of 1H above, loans upto 50 crore to Start-ups (other than Agri/ MSME)</i>	1494	1504407	5	232	0	0
2	Sub total Priority Sector Lending = 1A+1B+1C+1D+1E+1F+1G+1H	1328677	397506813	1154899	365706790	87	92
3	Loans to weaker Sections under PSL	640602	135972973	849216	108378665	133	80
	<i>Out of 3 above, loans to individual women beneficiaries up to ₹1 lakh</i>	126905	32848869	78668	4010417	62	12
4	Non-Priority Sector (4A+4B+4C+4D+4E)						
4A	Agriculture	0	0	369	4332747	-	-
4B	Education	2245	4315416	837	871943	37	20
4C	Housing	4511	12310291	15945	26145580	353	212
4D	Personal Loans under Non-Priority Sector	137029	56903387	374438	130719900	273	230
4E	Others	193611	47151739	297289	169933844	154	360
5	Sub-total Non-Priority Sector Lending = 4A+4B+4C+4D+4E	337396	120680833	688878	332004013	204	275
	Total=2+5	1666073	518187647	1843777	697710803	111	135

Table 4: Achievement under Government Sponsored Schemes (as on March 31, 2025)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Schemes	Target	Achievement	Percentage Achv.
NRLM	600.20	597.59	99.5%
PMEGP	861.47	903.28	104.8%
NULM	113.55	22.04	19.4%
PMWMY	11.11	5.74	51.6%
CCS for Artisans & Weavers	90.00	29.66	32.9%
JKREGP	78.59	57.09	72.6%
Total	1754.92	1615.40	92.0%

Table 5: NPAs under major Government Sponsored Schemes (as on March 31, 2025)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S.No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	OUTSTANDING CREDIT	NPA	NPA PERCENTAGE
1.	NRLM	808.81	6.08	0.75%
2.	PMEGP	4139.36	188.76	4.56%
3.	NULM	109.35	15.07	13.78%

Table 6: Financial details of the RRBs (as on March 31, 2025)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank	Deposit	Advances	CD Ratio	GNPA
JKGB	6299.36	4150.89	65.89	157.70
EDB	1513.15	841.18	55.59	82.38

Table 7: Key Financial Parameters such as Asset size, Deposits, Advances etc. (as on March 31, 2025)

S.No.	Bank Name	Scheduled/ Unscheduled Banks	Asset size (amount in crore as on March 31, 2025)	Deposits (amount in crore as on March 31, 2025)	Advances (amount in crore as on March 31, 2025)	Tier if applicable
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UCBs

1	Citizens' Cooperative Bank Ltd Jammu	Non-Scheduled	351.17	274.22	92.36	II
2	Devika Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd, Udhampur	Non-Scheduled	101.34	93.82	59.04	I
3	Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. Anantnag	Non-Scheduled	75.18	56.31	35.57	I
4	Kashmir Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd, Sopore	Non-Scheduled	79.94	41.46	72.77	I

RCBs

1	J&K State Cooperative Bank	Non-Scheduled	1388.11	1020.13	553.75	NA
2	Anantnag Central Cooperative Bank	Non-Scheduled	555.65	376.12	202.50	NA
3	Baramulla Central Cooperative Bank	Non-Scheduled	473.41	294.39	169.95	NA
4	Jammu Central Cooperative Bank	Non-Scheduled	1780.02	1323.40	309.37	NA

