

**Revised Format for State/UT Profile
(List of Indicative Areas / Parameters)**

Sr. No.	Broad Areas	Parameters	
1	Physical Features (including a political map of the UT)	Location, climate and rainfall. Agro-climatic zones/Land use patterns, soil types, economic classification of population, No. of districts, etc.	<p>Jammu & Kashmir is situated between 32°17' and 36°58' north latitude and 73°26' and 83°30' east longitude. It is located in the extreme north of the country. It is bounded on north by China, on east by Tibet, on south by Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and on west by Pakistan.</p> <p>Topographically the Union Territory of J&K is divided into two regions i. e Jammu and Valley of Kashmir The Jammu region of J&K has a sub- tropical climate and the summer is hot. The temperature starts soaring in the month of March and is at its peak in the month of April. The maximum temperature in summer can go as high as 45 degree Celsius. Kashmir is quite pleasant with the temperature varying from 14 to 30 degree Celsius.</p> <p>Jammu and Kashmir typically receives about 40.73 millimetres (1.6 inches) of precipitation and has 72.53 rainy days (19.87% of the time) annually.</p> <p>Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir with a total area of 1,63,090 sq.km and 1.23 Crore population occupies 4.94% of the country's geographical area and 1.01 % population. With its 20 districts divided in 2 regions, viz., Jammu and Kashmir having different agro-climatic conditions, it is endowed with highly fertile land and abundant water resources. It occupies 2nd rank in population among UTs after NCT of Delhi as per 2011 Census. The population density of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir is 98 persons per sq. km.</p> <p><u>NO OF DISTRICTS IN UT OF J&K= 20</u></p> <p><u>Kashmir Division (10 Districts)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Srinagar 2. Ganderbal 3. Budgam 4. Baramulla 5. Bandipora 6. Kupwara 7. Anantnag 8. Kulgam 9. Pulwama 10. Shopian <p><u>Jammu Division(10 Districts)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jammu 2. Samba 3. Udhampur 4. Reasi 5. Kathua 6. Doda 7. Ramban 8. Kishtwar 9. Rajouri 10. Poonch

2	Agriculture and agricultural infrastructure	<p>Acreage under cultivation, cropping patterns, irrigation facilities, farm mechanisation, allied activities, dairy, fisheries, plantation, horticulture, etc.</p> <p>Solar power, solar farming, irrigation including water harvesting and rain water management, warehousing including accredited warehouses.</p> <p>Status of digitisation of land records and adoption of Model Agriculture Land Leasing Act.</p>	<p>J&K is an agrarian economy and more than half workforce is engaged in agricultural activities. Government is making every effort to turnaround agriculture sector by making investments in various vital areas, based on the recommendations of the Dr. Mangla Rai Committee, which will double the contribution to GSDP resulting in doubling the farmer's income. The silver lining in agriculture is to switch over to cash crops and increase production and productivity of fruit crops and vegetables yielding higher returns. Traditional methods are being preserved besides introduction of new methods in floriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and sericulture etc. to supplement secondary source of income of farmers which shall provide sustainability and economic benefits to the agrarian community.</p> <p>The Jammu and Kashmir had a total of 430.39 thousand hectares of land under cultivation in financial year 2023. Of this, 337 thousand hectares was utilized for fruit production. The production of vegetables accounted for 83 thousand hectares of cropland in that year.</p> <p>Rice is the chief crop of Kashmir zone, followed by maize, barley and wheat. Jammu region dominates both in maize and wheat production.</p> <p>In terms of water availability, Jammu and Kashmir has abundant water resources due to its location in the Himalayan region, The region relies on irrigation systems such as canal irrigation, tube wells, and lift irrigation to irrigate crops. Canal irrigation is the most widely used method in the UT, where water is diverted from rivers and canals to irrigate fields.</p> <p>The energy requirements of the UT are supplemented through renewable energy (Solar Energy) sources, so as to attain self-sufficiency in energy sector and reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and thereby help the nation in its energy security goals.</p> <p>J&K has installed capacity of 25 MW covering 2,200 beneficiaries under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants, 3MW in 96 buildings under Jammu Smart City and 0.5 MW under Jammu Solar City Mission. In 2,227 Schools, Off-Grid and Hybrid Solar Power Plants having battery backup with a cumulative capacity of 7.903 MW and a total project cost of 102.56 crores, have been installed under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.</p> <p>19,000 Solar Street Lights (LED based) in J&K at a total project cost of Rs 47.84 crores with 90% of funding by MNRE under Solar Street lighting. Additionally 13,479 Solar Street Lights installed and 30,186 Solar Home Lights distributed in J&K under PMDP.</p> <p>J&K Government, during 5th Meeting of J&K UTLBC held on November 30, 2021, informed that digitization of land</p>
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