1. Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Influence Area
   1. Background

The entire proposed project road is in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The state occupies a total area of 222,236 square kilometres. Jammu and Kashmir borders with the states of [Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh) and [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) to the south. Jammu and Kashmir has an international border with [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) in the north and east, and the [Line of Control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_of_Control) separates it from the Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir consists of three divisions: Jammu, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh, and is further divided into 22 districts. The **Chenani – Sudhmahadev** road section “Project Road” situated in Jammu and Kashmir is having total length of about 24.711 Kilometre. The project road has significant influence on Jammu and Kashmir State and Udhampur districts. Jammu and Kashmir is one of the States of India that is located at 33.7782° N and 76.5762° E.

* 1. Delineation of the Project Influence Area (PIA)

The entire project road is passing within the one district: Udhampur district. Hence, for analysing the immediate influence area of the project road Udhampur District in Jammu and Kashmir state have been considered.

* 1. Demographic Profile of PIA State and Districts
     1. Jammu and Kashmir State
        1. Location and Geography

The state of Jammu and Kashmir covers an area of 222,236 sq.km. Jammu and Kashmir borders with the states of [Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh) and [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) to the south. Jammu and Kashmir has an international border with [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) in the north and east, and the [Line of Control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_of_Control) separates it from the Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir consists of three divisions: Jammu, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh, and is further divided into 22 districts. Jammu and Kashmir is home to several valleys such as the [Kashmir Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir_Valley), Tawi Valley, [Chenab Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenab_Valley), Poonch Valley, [Sind Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sind_Valley) and [Lidder Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lidder_Valley" \o "Lidder Valley). The main Kashmir Valley is 100 km. The [Indus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River), [Tawi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawi_River" \o "Tawi River), [Ravi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravi_River) and [Chenab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenab_River) are the major rivers flowing through the state. Jammu and Kashmir is home to several Himalayan glaciers. With an average altitude of 5,753 metres (18,875 ft) above sea-level, the [Siachen Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siachen_Glacier) is 76 km (47 mi) long making it the longest Himalayan glacier. In the south around Jammu, the climate is typically monsoonal. In the hot season, Jammu city is very hot and can reach up to 40 °C whilst in July and August, very heavy though erratic rainfall occurs with monthly extremes of up to 650 millimeters.

* + - 1. Administrative Setup

Jammu and Kashmir consists of three divisions: Jammu, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh, and is further divided into 22 districts. The [Siachen Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siachen_Glacier), although under Indian military control, does not lie under the administration of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. [Kishtwar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kishtwar_District), [Ramban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramban_District), [Reasi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reasi_District), [Samba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samba_District), [Bandipora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandipora_District), [Ganderbal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganderbal_District), [Kulgam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kulgam_District) and [Shopian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shopian_District) are newly formed districts. The major cities in Jammu and Kashmir are:

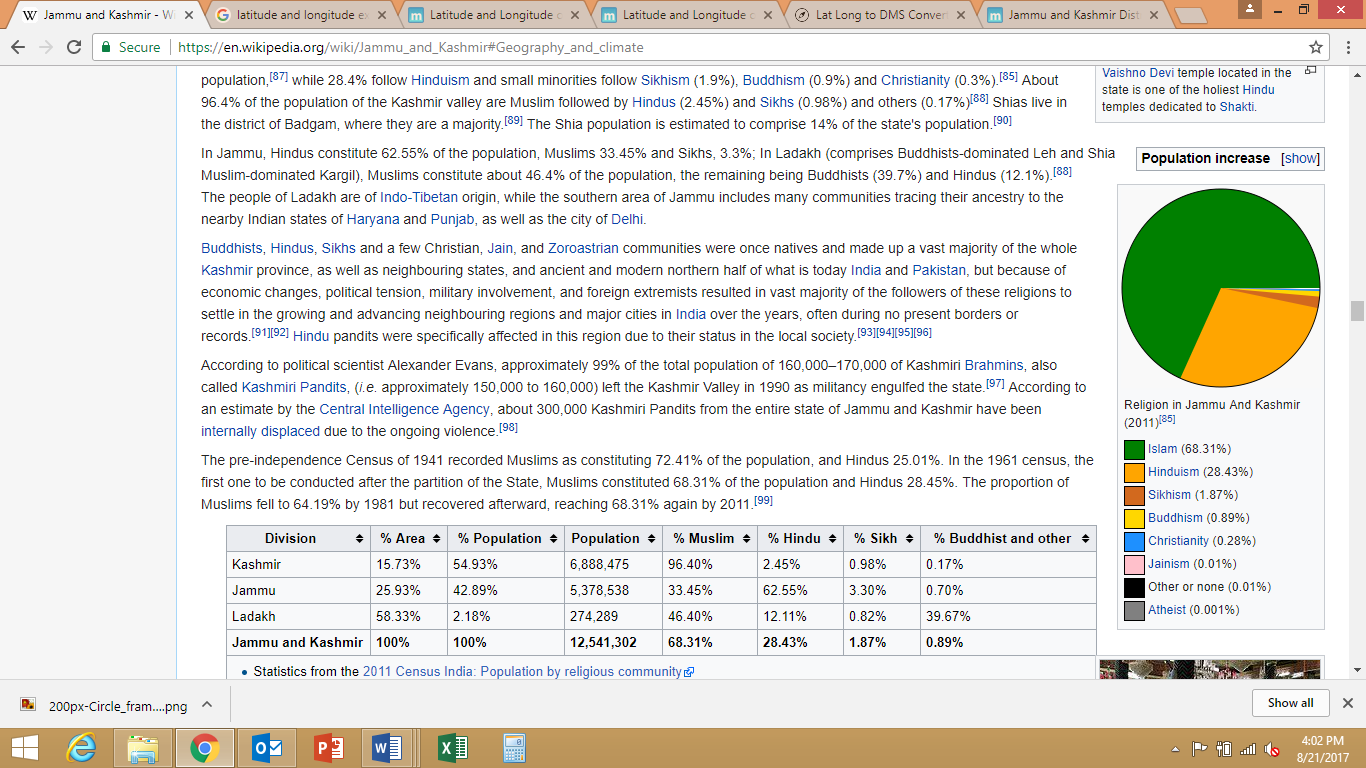
**Table 2.0 Population Census of Jammu and Kashmir**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **City** | **Population 2011 Census** | **State Region** |
| 1 | [Srinagar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srinagar) | 1,273,312 | Kashmir |
| 2 | [Jammu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu) | 612,163 | Jammu |
| 3 | [Anantnag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anantnag) | 108,505 | Kashmir |
| 4 | [Baramulla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baramulla) | 1,015,503 | Kashmir |
| 5 | [Udhampur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udhampur) | 1,273,312 | Jammu |
| 6 | [Sopore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sopore) |  | Kashmir |
| 7 | [Kathua](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kathua) | 616,435 | Jammu |
| 8 | [Rajouri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajouri) |  | Jammu |
| 9 | [Poonch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poonch) |  | Jammu |
| 10 | [Bandipora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandipora) |  | Kashmir |

* + - 1. Demographic Features

**Religion in Jammu and Kashmir**

**Fig 2.0: Religion Chart of Jammu and Kashmir**



According to the 2011 census of India, the total population of Jammu and Kashmir is 12,541,302. The official language of the state is Urdu .Among other languages  [Kashmiri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmiri_language), [Dogri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogri), [Hindi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindi), [Punjabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjabi_language), [Pahari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahari_languages), [Balti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balti_language), [Ladakhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ladakhi_language), [Gojri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gojri), [Shina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shina_language) and  [Pashto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashto_language) are also spoken in other parts of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has a rich literary heritage with roots that lie deep in the sociological and historical movements of the region. Its literature reflects the regional consciousness and the evolution of an identity distinct from others in Northern India. The literacy is about 68.74%.

**Table 2.1: Demographic Profile of Jammu and Kashmir**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Division** | **% Area** | **% Population** | **% Muslim** | **% Hindu** | **% Sikh** | **% Buddhist & others** |
| **Jammu and Kashmir** | **100%** | **100%** | **68.31%** | **28.43%** | **1.87%** | **0.89%** |
| Kashmir | 15.73% | 54.93% | 96.40% | 2.45% | 0.98% | 0.17% |
| Jammu | 25.93% | 42.89% | 33.45% | 62.55% | 3.30% | 0.70% |
| Ladakh | 58.33% | 2.18% | 46.40% | 12.11% | 0.82% | 39.67% |

* + 1. Udhampur District
       1. Location and Geography

Udhampur District covers an area of 4,550 square kilometres (1,760 sq mi) in the Himalayan mountains. The upper reaches of the district experience snowfall in the winter season. The city of Udhampur is located at [32.93°N 75.13°E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Udhampur&params=32.93_N_75.13_E_) in a relatively flatter part of the district at an elevation of 756 metres (2480 feet) and rarely experience any snowfall.

* + - 1. Administrative Setup

Udhampur district comprises seven tehsils ([Chenani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenani" \o "Chenani), [Ramnagar Tehsil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramnagar,_Udhampur" \o "Ramnagar, Udhampur), [Majalta](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Majalta&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Majalta (page does not exist)) and seven blocks, namely, Dudu, Basantgarh, Gordi, [Chenani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenani" \o "Chenani), [Bajalta](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bajalta&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Bajalta (page does not exist)), Panchari, [Ramnagar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramnagar,_Udhampur" \o "Ramnagar, Udhampur) and Udhampur. Each block consists of several [panchayats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchayat).

Udhampur District has three assembly constituencies: Udhampur, Chenani and Ramnagar.

**Table 2.2:** **Demographic Profile of Udhampur District**

| **DESCRIPTION** | |
| --- | --- |
| Population as per census 2011 | 555,357 |
| Population growth rate | 20.86 % |
| Literacy (As per 2001 Census) | 69.9 % |
| Density | 211/sq.km |
| Hindu | 88.12 % |
| Muslim | 10.77% |

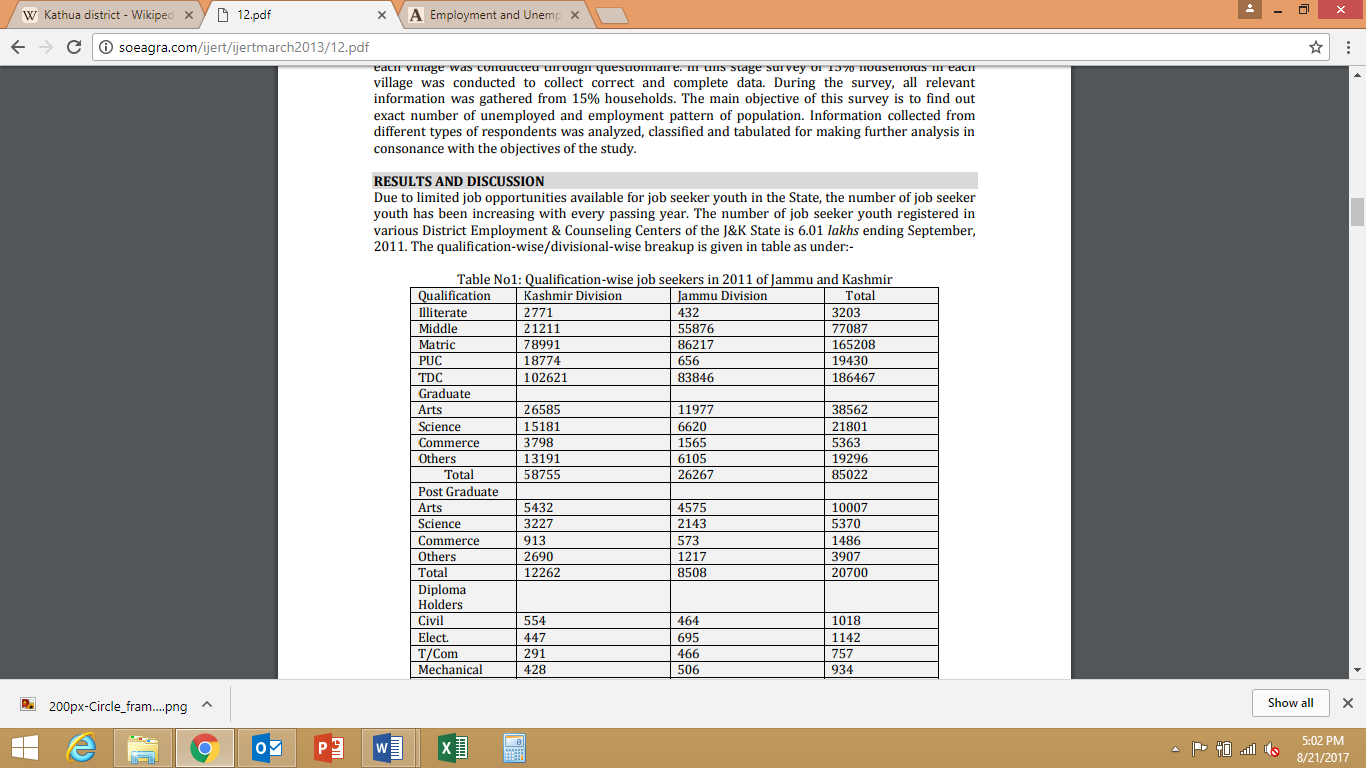
* + - 1. Climate

Temperature varies considerably in the Udhampur District, as the altitude ranges from 600–3,000 metres (2,000–9,800 ft). [Chenab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenab_River), Ans, [Tawi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawi_River" \o "Tawi River) and [Ujh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujh_River" \o "Ujh River) are the main rivers. The district is rich in minerals such as [coal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coal), [bauxite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bauxite), [gypsum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gypsum) and lime-stone.

* 1. Employment Pattern and Economy

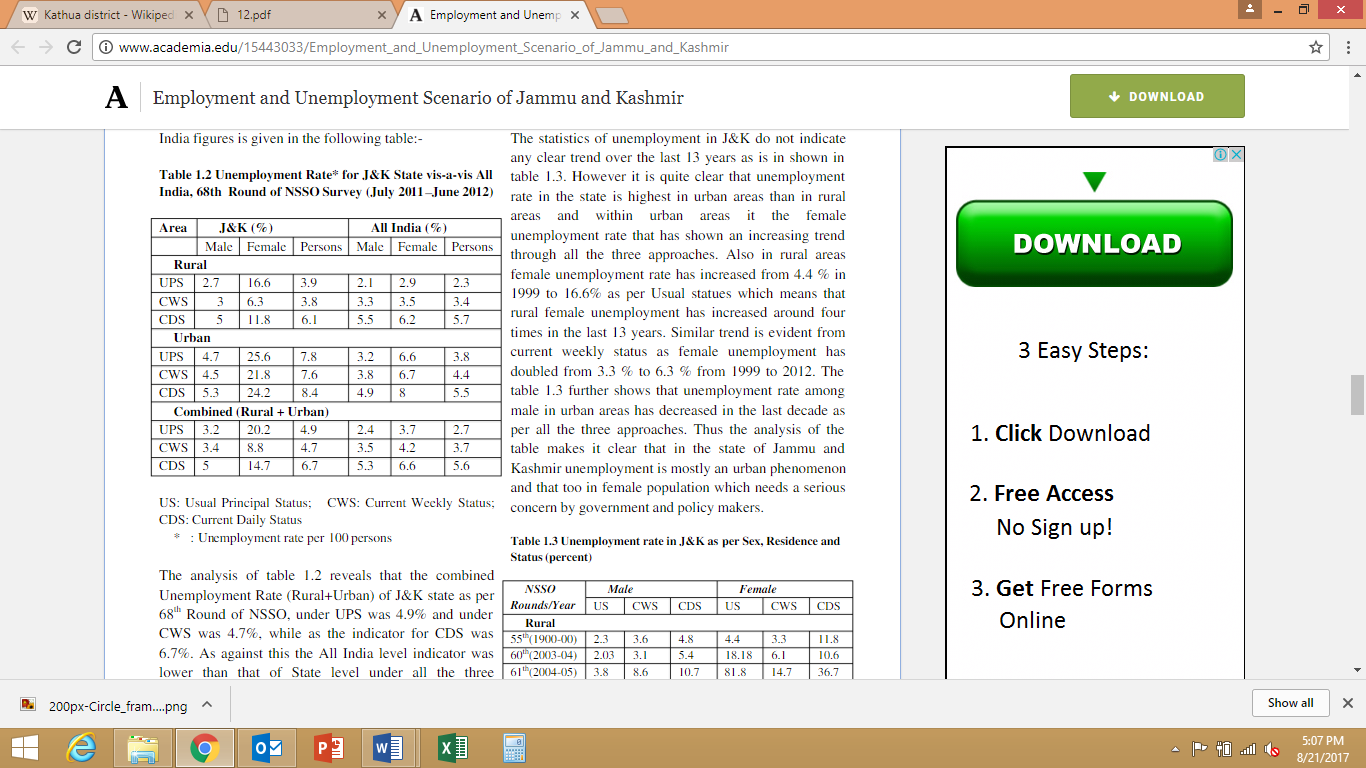
This micro level study, conducted in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to examine the income and employment pattern, has revealed that Due to limited job opportunities available for job seeker youth in the State, the number of job seeker youth has been increasing with every passing year. The number of job seeker youth registered in various District Employment & Counselling Centres of the J&K State is 6.01 lakhs ending September 2011.

**Fig 2.1: Qualification-wise job seekers in 2011 of Jammu and Kashmir**



In India estimates of the rates of unemployment are provided by the NSSO and uses three different criterions of unemployment: (i) number of persons unemployed based on Usual Principle Status (ii) number of persons unemployed based on the Current Weekly Status and (iii) number of person-days unemployed based on the Current Daily Status.

**Fig 2.2: Unemployment of Jammu and Kashmir**



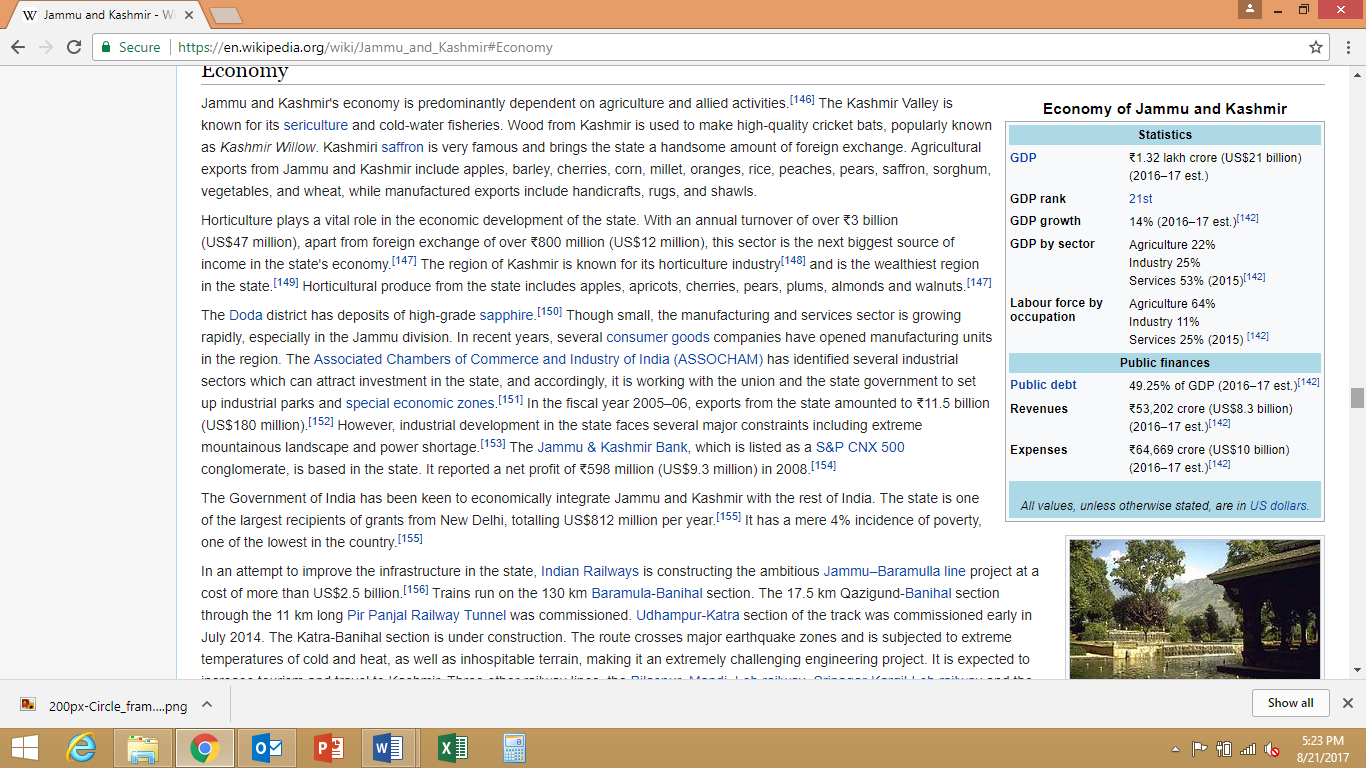
The economy of Jammu and Kashmir has suffered from disturbed conditions. It would be therefore necessary to put the economy back to the rails to enable an average person get employment opportunities. In this direction, the following 8 sectors of economy have been identified for generation of gainful employment opportunities in the state on sustainable basis:

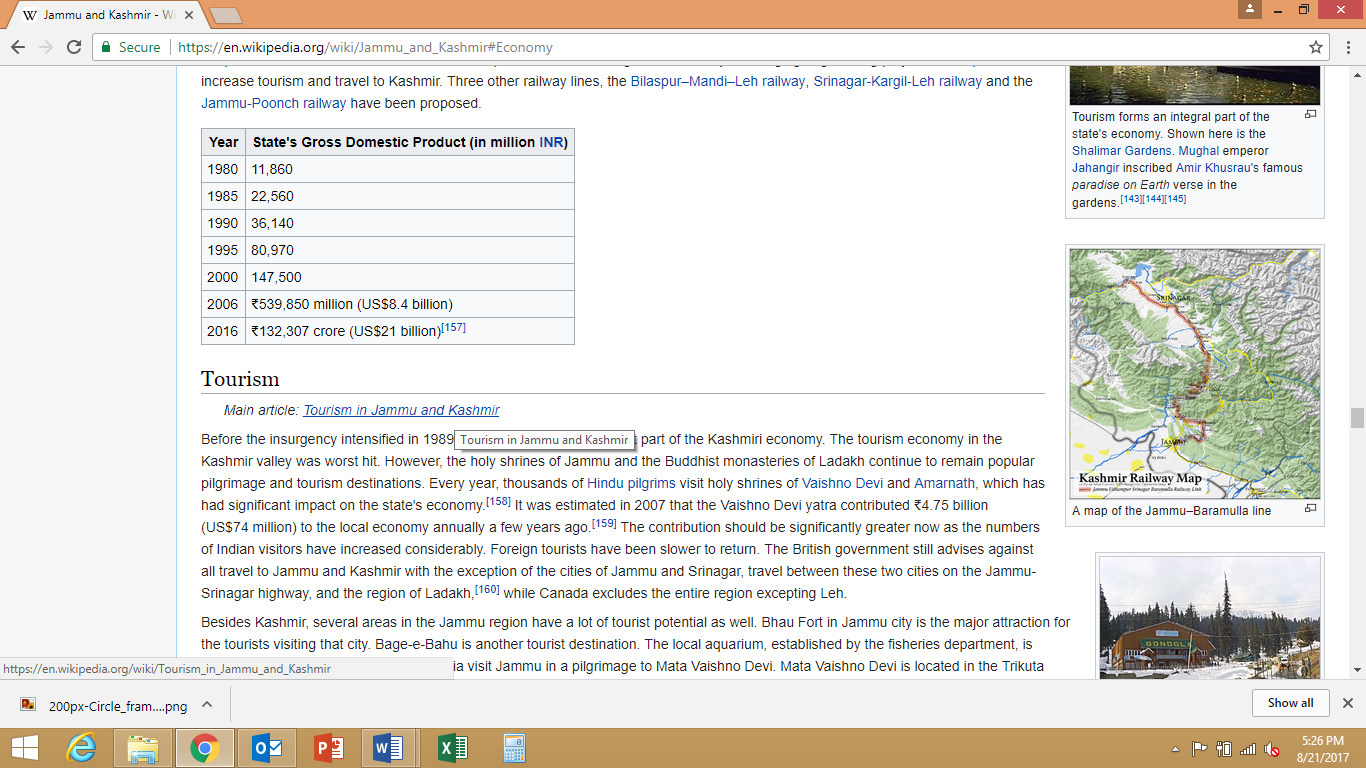
1. Agriculture (including Horticulture, Floriculture, Food Processing and Animal Husbandry)
2. Handlooms and Handicrafts
3. Industries (including Small Scale industries and Rural industries)
4. Tourism & travels,
5. Education & health
6. Large infrastructure projects (Roads & Railways),
7. Information Technology & Telecommunication
8. Construction Sector

Jammu and Kashmir's economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The Kashmir Valley is known for its [sericulture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sericulture) and cold-water fisheries. Wood from Kashmir is used to make high-quality cricket bats, popularly known as Kashmir Willow. Kashmiri [saffron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saffron) is very famous and brings the state a handsome amount of foreign exchange. Agricultural exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, barley, cherries, corn, millet, oranges, rice, peaches, pears, saffron, sorghum, vegetables, and wheat, while manufactured exports include handicrafts, rugs, and shawls.

Horticulture plays a vital role in the economic development of the state. With an annual turnover of over ₹3 billion (US$47 million), apart from foreign exchange of over ₹800 million (US$12 million), this sector is the next biggest source of income in the state's economy. The region of Kashmir is known for its horticulture industry and is the wealthiest region in the state:

**Fig 2.3 (a): Economy of Jammu and Kashmir**



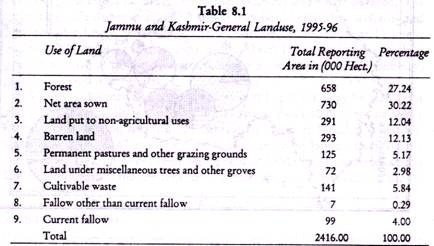


**Fig 2.3 (b): Economy of Jammu and Kashmir**

* + 1. Agriculture and Irrigation

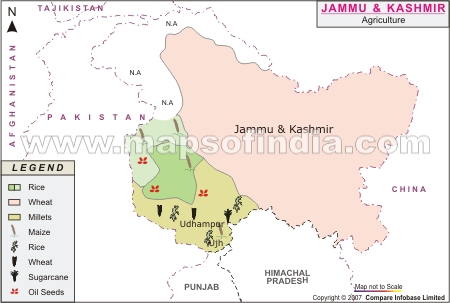
Jammu and Kashmir is essentially a mountainous state in which only about 30 per cent of the reporting area is under cultivation. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people as it provides employment, directly or indirectly to about 70 per cent of the workforce. It contributes about 65 per cent of the state revenue which explains the overdependence of the state on agriculture. Land is, however, limited and therefore, its judicious utilization is necessary to meet the growing need of the tremendously increasing population and for the sustainability of soils, ecosystems and environment. The total geographical area of the state is 2.23 lakh sq km including those parts which are under the occupation of Pakistan and China. About 92 per cent of the geographical area of the state consists of high mountains rugged topography and only 5 per cent is available for culti­vation. The general picture of land-use and the proportion of area under different categories have been given below.

**Fig 2.4 : Land Pattern of Jammu and Kashmir**



Being, hilly, mountainous and snow covered, it is only the gentle slopes (below 15°) which may be developed as orchards and pastures after heavy investment. The proportion of old fallow and current fallow is 0.29 and 4.0 per cent respectively. About 12 per cent of the total re­porting area is put to non-agricultural uses, e.g., settlement, roads, cemetery, guls (canals) and water bodies. In general, the Jammu plain has a high concentration of wheat, rice, maize, pulses, fodder and oilseeds, while the Valley of Kashmir is well known for its paddy, maize, orchards (apples, al­mond, walnut, peach, cherry, etc.) and saffron cultivation. In Ladakh, barley, wheat, maize, vegetables, barseem and fodder are the main crops. The Kashmir Valley has a large capacity of fruit production. [Apples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple), [walnuts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walnut), [almonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almond), [cherries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherry) and [pears](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pear) are imported by many foreign countries.

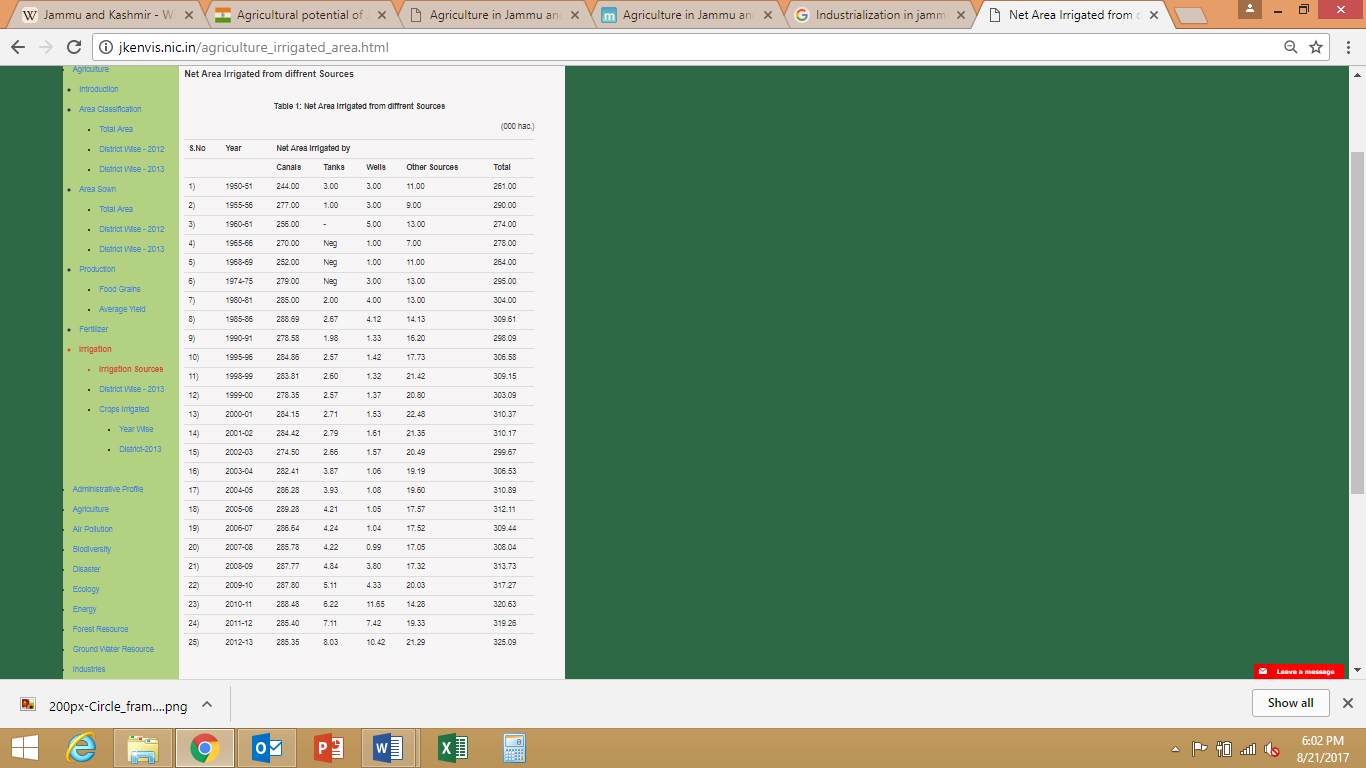
Over 70 percent of the Net Sown Area is under food crops and the area under fruits is a little over 13 percent. Viability of agriculture as a profession is presently affected capital inadequacy, lack of infrastructural support and controls on movement, storage and sale etc of agricultural produce. Dwindling water resources too is a major challenge as only 42 percent of the cultivated area is under irrigation.



**Fig 2.5: Agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir**

### Irrigation

Dwindling water resources too is a major challenge as only 42 percent of the cultivated area is under irrigation



**Fig 2.6 : Net area Irrigated Data of Jammu and Kashmir**

Hilly terrain puts limits to mechanical farming and transportation of Products, especially horticulture produce. Fragile soil in hilly areas is susceptible to soil erosion and a single cropping season is available in temperate and high-altitude areas. Net irrigated area in the region is just 24 percent and double and multiple cropping is followed on a larger scale in the intermediate and warmer plain sub-tropical areas. Wheat, maize and rice crops grown in about 250, 000 hectares 210,000 hectares and 110,000 hectares area respectively are the major cereal crops of Jammu division. Basmati rice and rajmash (pulses) are valuable cash crops of the region. Vegetables, oil seeds, spices and condiments, aromatic and medicinal plants and fodder are also grown in specific areas of the region.

* + 1. Industrialisation and Minerals

Main industrial activity is concentrated in the Jammu and Kathua districts of Jammu division. This is mainly because Jammu is the only railhead, where loading and unloading of raw material becomes easy and less cumbersome as compared to Kashmir region where transportation cost is higher. The Industry sector has been declared as the main vehicle for accelerating economic activity besides providing employment opportunities to the unemployed educated youth in the State. To attract investment, the State government has come up with a new eco-friendly industrial policy in 2004, which is valid until 2015. The industrial policy is designated to promote rapid industrialization and has evoked a great deal of interest in the private investment. The policy has slew of incentives in the form of subsidies for all sorts of industries, especially for small-scale industries to make them capable of competing in the present market. The policy also lays emphasis on promoting industries based on local raw materials and skills. The State has set up two industrial growth centers - one in Samba, Jammu and other in Lassipora, Pulwama with the assistance of Central Govt. under the centrally sponsored schemes.

The key industrial activity in J&K includes:

* Horticulture
* Floriculture
* Handloom & Handicraft
* Tourism.
* Mineral based Industries.
* Gem & Jewelry
* Sericulture
* Information Technology
* Pharmaceuticals
* Insecticides
* Pesticides
* Electronics
* Hardware

Infrastructure

Housing

As per the census 2001 there were 155768 households in the state. The average household size is 6.5%. In urban areas, the average household size is little less i.e., 6.4%, the corresponding household size in rural areas is 6.6%.

Census 2001 has revealed that 55% of the households occupy permanent house whereas 32.16% resided in semi-permanent houses and 12.68% of household in temporary and unclassifiable houses.

Roads

An effective communication network is essential not only to cater to the needs of travel and transport but also for Socio-economic development of a State and the country. In case of J&K, the same is all the more important for promotion of tourism as well. Revival of Tourism and restoration of damaged infrastructure, which had become the target during the period of disturbance in the State has been a priority of the State Government.

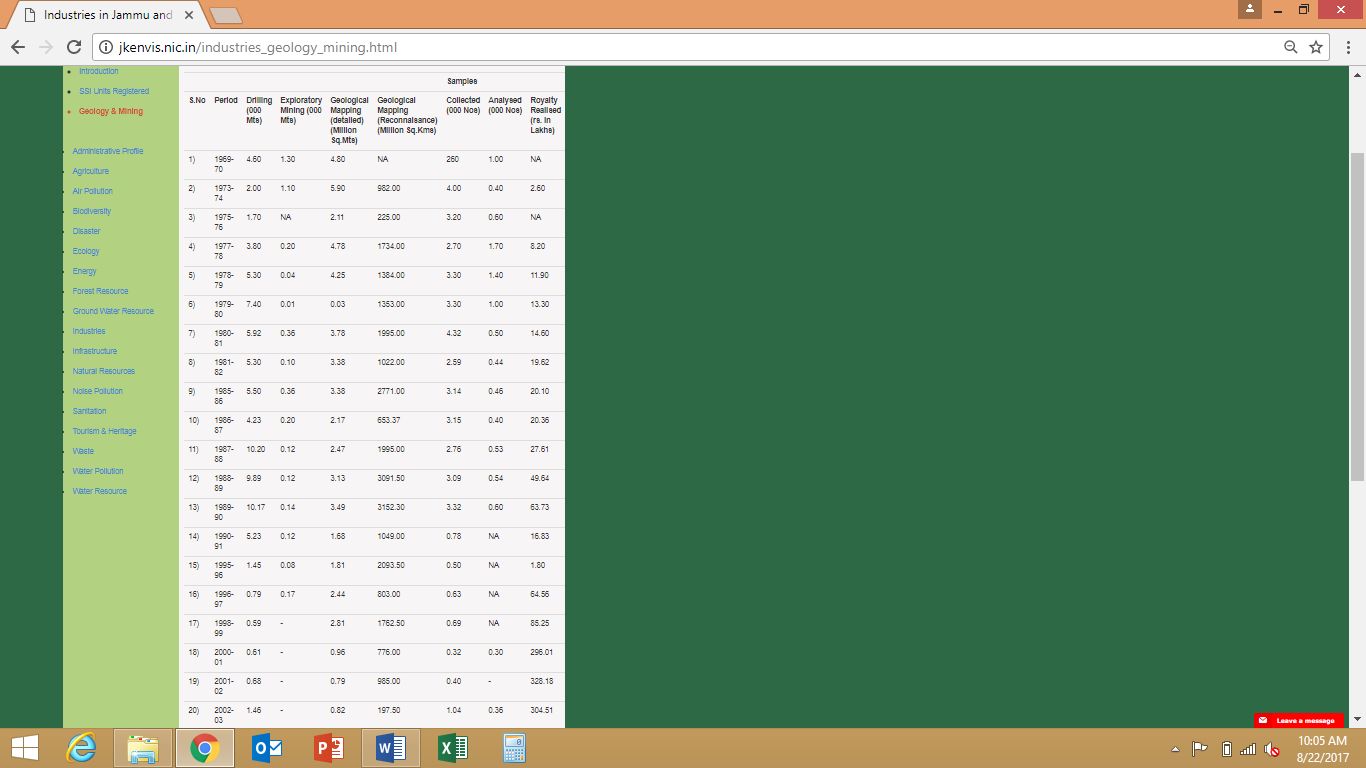
The State Government, with the supplementation of Central resources, made concerted efforts in rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure in the shape of roads, bridges, school buildings and the social infrastructure, etc. With this objective in view, special schemes were launched, besides giving a boost to the ongoing schemes of the Department.

Railways

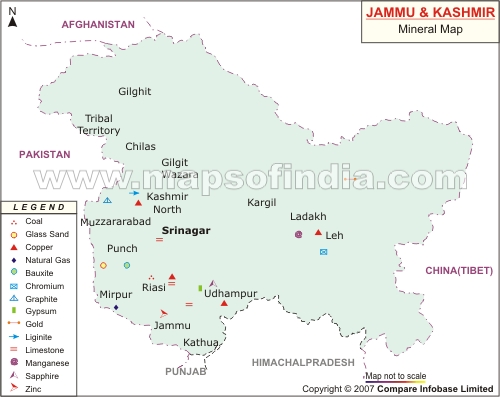
Jammu & Kashmir have railway network of only 238.77 km. The state government has recognized the crucial role of railways in the process of economic development and in response to that the government of India has also extended full cooperation in all respects by providing technical and financial support for developing railways links in the state at a very fast speed.

**Geology and Mining Activities**

**Fig 2.7: Geology Activities of Jammu and Kashmir**



**Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir**



**Fig 2.8: Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir**

There is a wide source of mineral resources in the state that includes Limestone, Gypsum, Dolomite, Quartz etc.

**Table 2.3: Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir**

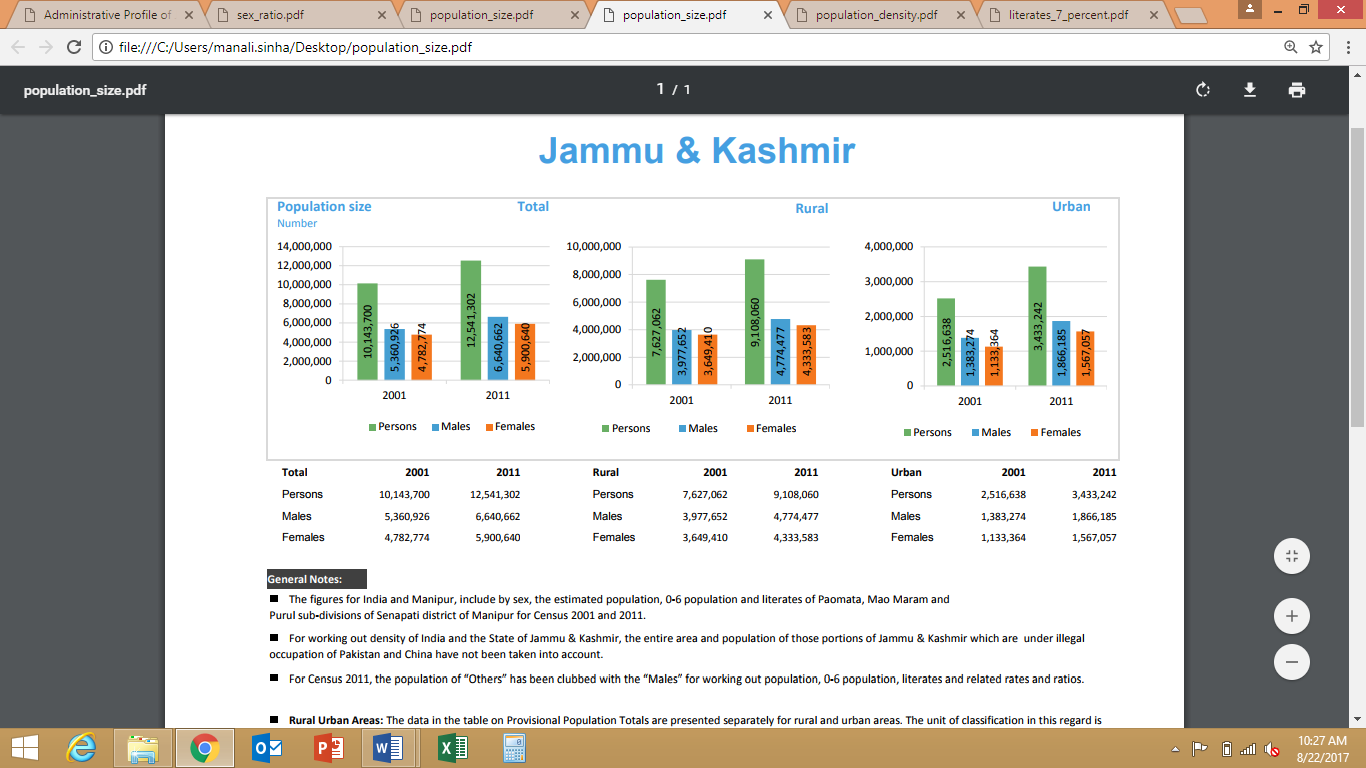
| **Mineral** | **Occurrence** | **Reserves** | **Uses** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Limestone** | All districts of Valley, Kathua, Udhampur,Rajouri,Poonch, Kargil and Leh | 6081 Million tonnes | Manufacture of Cement, Calcium Carbide, Quicklime, Bleaching- Powder, Glass, Paper, paints |
| **Gypsum** | Baramullah,Kathua,ramban and Doda Distt. | 150 Million tonnes | Cement, fertilizer, Filler in Paper, Paints, Rubber, Textile industry, Plaster of Paris & sanitary ware, |
| **Marble** | Kupwara, Kargil, Leh | 400 Million Cubic mtrs | Decorative building stone. |
| **Granite** | Kargil, Leh, Ganderbal , Baramullah,Poonch and Doda | 5.2 Million Cubic mtrs. However, stretched over an area of 800 sqkms | Decorative building stone. |
| **Bauxite** | Udhampur and Ramban | 8.6 Million tonnes | Manufacture of aluminum, aluminum products, and aircraft industry |
| **Coal** | Udhampur,Rajouri (Kalakot) | 9.5 Million tonnes | As fuel |
| **Lignite** | Nichome, Handwara, Distt Kupwara | 8 Million tonnes | Thermal power and low grade fuel |
| **Magnesite** | Udhampur | 7 Million tonnes | Refractory Bricks for furnaces . Pharmaceuticals |
| **Slates** | Poonch,Kathua,Doda and Baramullah | 9.6 Million cubic mtrs | Building Material |
| **Sapphire** | Doda (Paddar) | 2 kms mineralized zone | Precious Stone |
| **Quartzite** | Anantnag, Baramullah and Kupwara | 2 Million tonnes | Glass & IT industry |
| **Borax** | Puga valley, Leh | 400 tonnes annual crop | Medicine, glass, ceramics, nuclear industry, rocket fuel |
| **Dolomite** | Rajouri,Udhampur, Reasi | 12.37 Million tonnes | Refractory bricks |
| **China clay** | Doda,Udhampur | 28 Million tonnes | Ceramics, pottery |

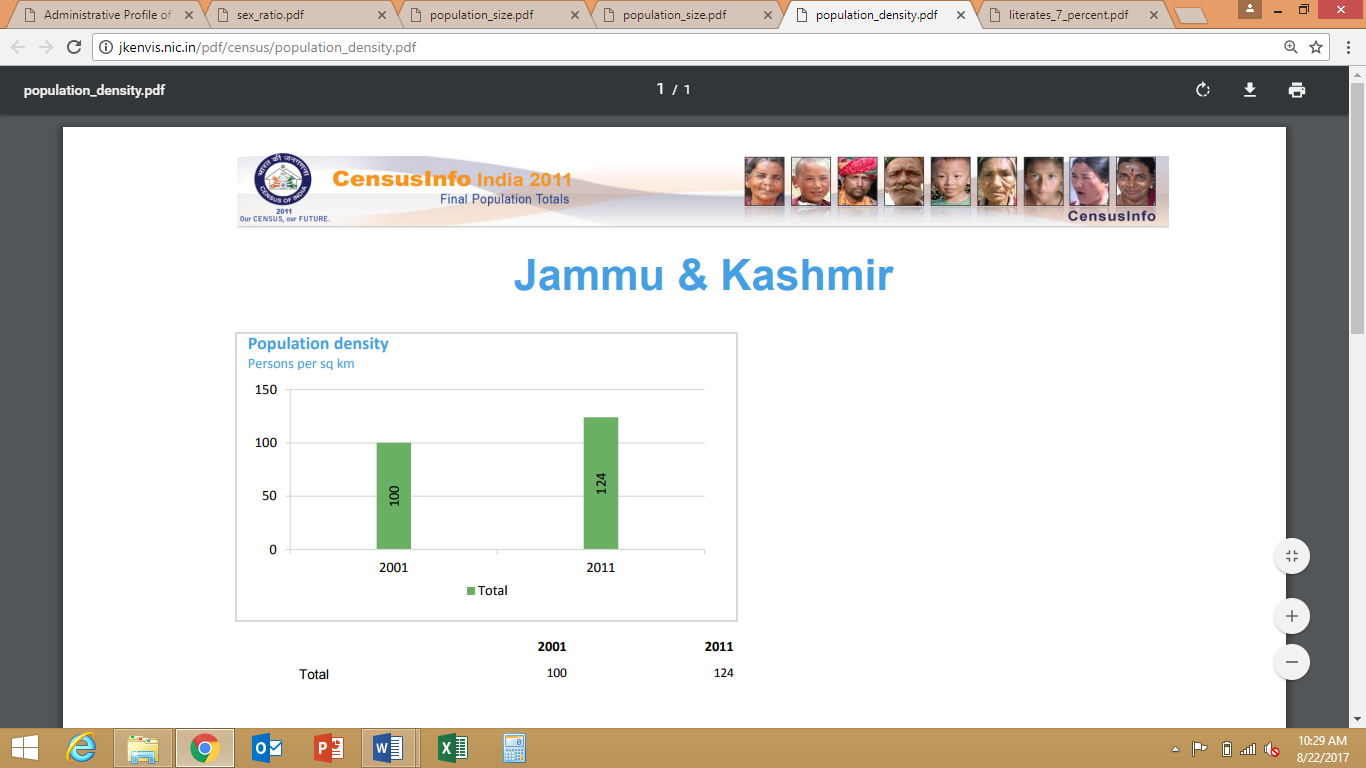
**Population & Literacy**

As per details from Census 2011, the following data is given by the Department of Ecology Environment and Remote Sensing.

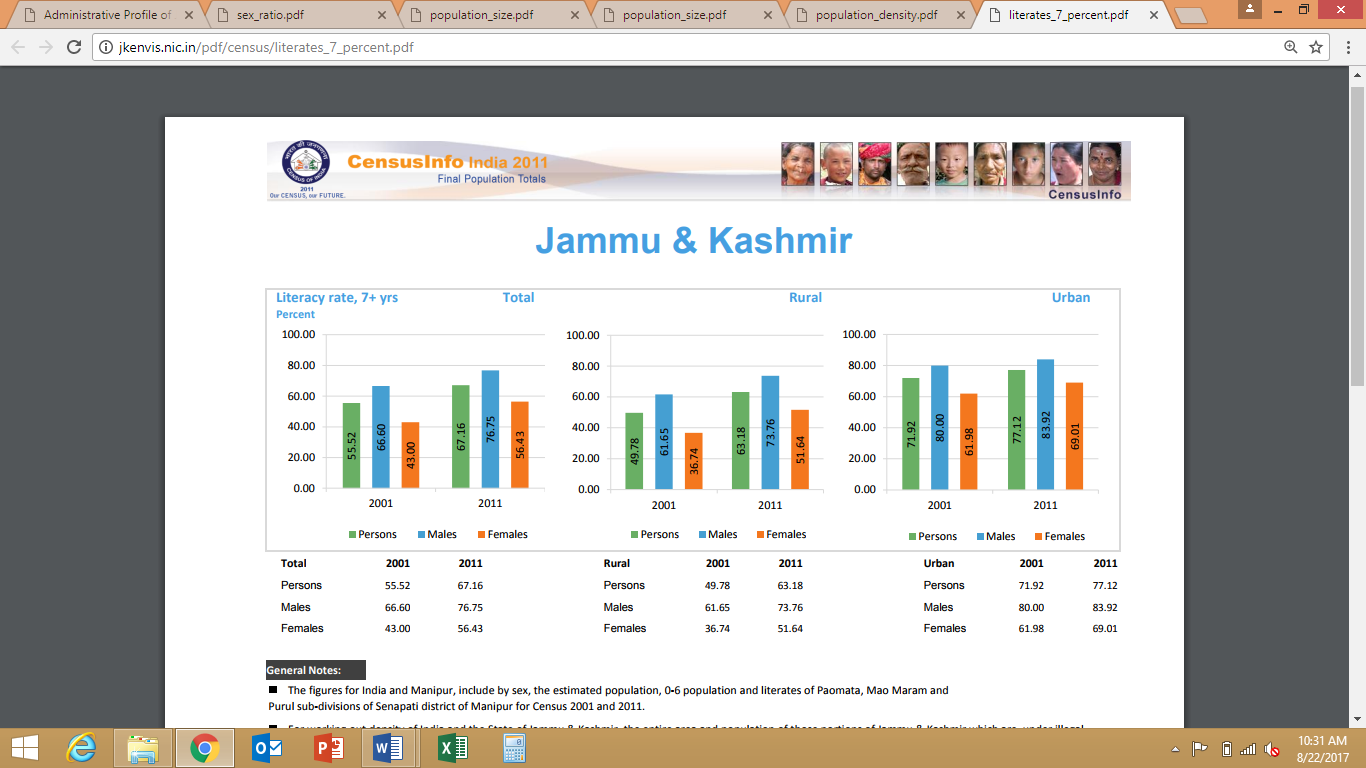
**Fig 2.9: Jammu and Kashmir Data**

1. **Population Size of Jammu and Kashmir**





1. **Population Density of Jammu and Kashmir**



1. **Literacy Rate of Jammu and Kashmir**

**Tourism**

Jammu & Kashmir with its vast potential and growing economy has immense potential for the sustenance of the tourism industry. Tourism has historically remained an instrument of economic growth in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and has contributed a lot in developing the economy, particularly in Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. This sector has given jobs to many people and generated economic activities especially in the tertiary sectors. Its impact is visible in service industry sectors of the State such as transport, hospitality, horticulture and small scale industry.The tourism activities at a particular place are directly related to the arrival of tourists at that place. The more the arrival, the more economic activities get generated and make impact on the related sectors accordingly. Tourist expenditure generates multiple effects on the service sector such as agriculture, horticulture, poultry and handicrafts.

Jammu & Kashmir is an important tourist destination and has been a place of attraction for tourists since centuries. The lush green forests, sweet springs, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine scenery and pleasant climate of Kashmir valley, has remained an internationally acclaimed tourist destination, whereas Jammu region is attracting a large number of pilgrim tourists and the important destination has been Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine at Katra.

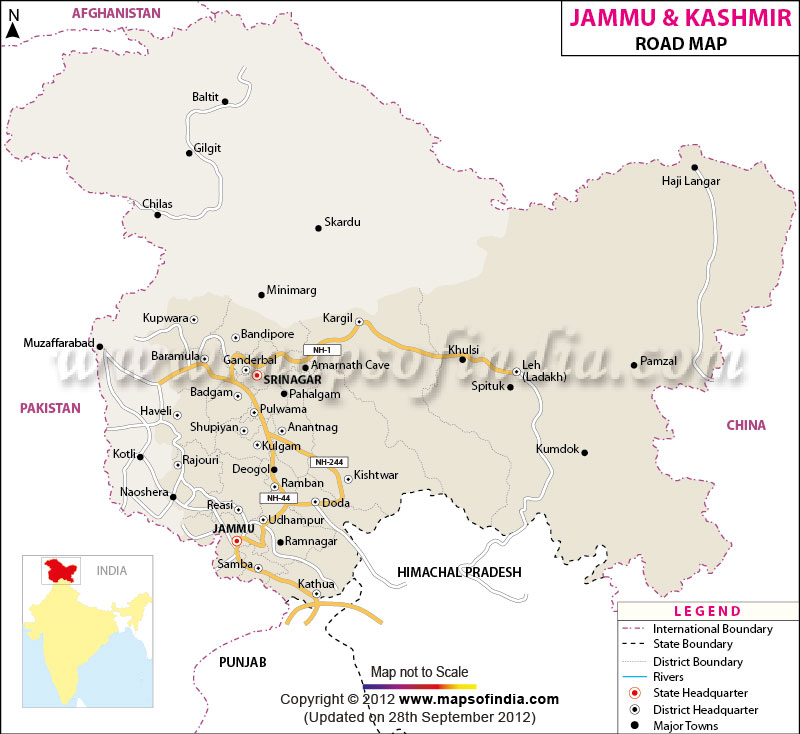
Ladakh region, the moon land has been a much sought-after destination, especially for the foreign tourists and is famous for adventure tourism. The tourism tag has always placed the State of J&K in the limelight at the national level as well as international level. Besides, two Directorates of Tourism, one for the Jammu division and other for Kashmir division, 19 Tourism Development Authorities for main tourist destinations, J&K Tourism Development Corporation (JKTDC), Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), J&K State Cable Car Corporation (JKCCC) and Royal Springs Golf Course, Srinagar are functioning for the promotion of the Tourism Sector in the State.

**Fig 2.10 (a) Shikara in Dal Lake** F**ig 2.10 (b) Vaishno Devi Temple**

* 1. Transport system Network
     1. Roads

Jammu and Kashmir has a wide range of road network that connects all the cities. The major highways in Jammu and Kashmir are NH 1, NH 1A, NH 1 B, NH 1 C, NH 1 D, NH 3, Srinagar-Jammu National Highway, Udhampur -Jammu Highway. A detail road network in the state is shown as below in the map.



**Fig 2.11: Jammu and Kashmir Road Map**

* + 1. Railways

Jammu & Kashmir have railway network of only 238.77 kms. The state government has recognised the crucial role of railways in the process of economic development and in response to that the government of India has also extended full cooperation in all respects by providing technical and financial support for developing railways links in the state at a very fast speed.

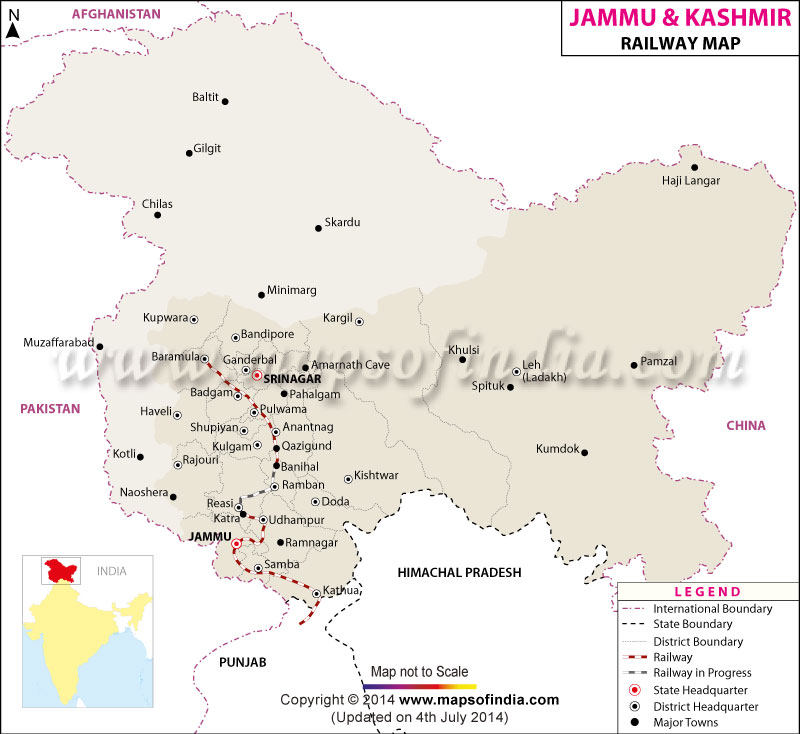
The list of railway stations in [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir) can be divided into 3 parts :-

Railway stations in Jammu Region

Railway stations in Kashmir Region

Railway stations in Ladakh Region

A detail Railway network in the state is shown as below in the map.



**Fig 2.12: Jammu and Kashmir Rail Map**

* 1. Economic Perspective

The future traffic growth will thus depend on the future economic development in the state. The economic perspective for the state is based on the past performance of the economy and the economic growth.

* + 1. Past Performance

The details of **GSDP** are given in Table below.

**Table 2.4: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) Estimates (Revised) by Economic Activity at Constant (2004-05) Prices**

(Unit Rs. in Lakhs)

| **S.No** | **Sector** | **2011-12 (Q)** | **2012-13 (Q)** | **2013-14 (A)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Agriculture including Livestock | 743878 | 745110 | 756742 |
| 2 | Forestry and Logging | 130261 | 130059 | 131083 |
| 3 | Fishing | 18071 | 18160 | 18347 |
| **(A)** | **Agriculture & Allied (1+2+3)** | **892209** | **893330** | **906171** |
| 4 | Mining and Quarrying | 10446 | 44768 | 313638 |
| **(a)** | **Sub-total Primary (A+4)** | **902655** | **938098** | **50300** |
| 5 | Manufacturing | 290872 | 305100 | 956471 |
| 5.1 | Manufaturing (Registered) | 134062 | 138905 | 313638 |
| 5.2 | Manufaturing (Un-registered) | 163740 | 166195 | 142740 |
| 6 | Construction | 476989 | 489583 | 170898 |
| 7 | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply | 185792 | 188497 | 508922 |
| **(b)** | **Sub-total Secondary (5-7)** | **690583** | **983180** | **194022** |
| **(B)** | **Industry (b+4)** | **971029** | **1027949** | **1016582** |
| 8 | Transport, Storage & Communication | 326981 | 349799 | 233485 |
| 9 | Trade, Hotels & Restuarants | 290376 | 299924 | 379532 |
| 10 | Banking & Insurance | 232571 | 256991 | 286321 |
| 11 | Real Estates, Ownership of Dewelling, Legal & Business Services | 228437 | 238825 | 249603 |
| 12 | Public Administration | 684436 | 747025 | 823423 |
| 13 | Other Services | 519803 | 554075 | 594528 |
| **(C)** | **Sub-total Tertiary (Services Sector)**  **(8-13)** | **2200827** | **2366546** | **2566892** |
|  | **Total GSDP (a + b + c)** | **4064065** | **4287825** | **4539945** |
|  | Population in Lakhs | 118.06 | 119.52 | 120.96 |
|  | **Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)** | **34424** | **35875** | **37533** |
|  | **Growth Rate** | **6.19** | **5.51** | **5.88** |

(Data Source: Digest of Statistics, 2012-13)

The details of **NSDP** are given in Table below.

**Table 2.5 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income**

| **S.No** | **Year** | **NSDP (Rs. in Crore)** | | **Per capital income (Rs.)** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **At Current Prices** | **At Constant**  **(1980-81) Prices** | **At Current Prices** | **At Constant**  **(1980-81) Prices** |
| 1 | 1980-81 | 1049.50 | 1049.50 | 1776 | 1776 |
| 2 | 1985-86 | 1929.23 | 1229.84 | 2874 | 1832 |
| 3 | 1986-87 | 2134.01 | 1245.82 | 3108 | 1809 |
| 4 | 1987-88 | 2086.26 | 1109.63 | 2954 | 1571 |
| 5 | 1988-89 | 2547.67 | 1257.47 | 3517 | 1736 |
| 6 | 1989-90 | 2688.38 | 1285.35 | 3618 | 1730 |
| 7 | 1990-91 | 2908.26 | 1359.89 | 3816 | 1784 |
| 8 | 1991-92 | 3249.87 | 1390.48 | 4157 | 1779 |
| 9 | 1992-93 | 3564.56 | 1452.27 | 4457 | 1816 |
| 10 | 1993-94 | 5500.20 | 5500.20 | 6543 | 6543 |
| 11 | 1994-95 | 6001.44 | 5744.99 | 6915 | 6619 |
| 12 | 1995-96 | 6973.05 | 6031.48 | 7783 | 6732 |
| 13 | 1996-97 | 7850.89 | 6320.65 | 8667 | 6978 |
| 14 | 1997-98 | 8857.86 | 6652.24 | 9491 | 7128 |
| 15 | 1998-99 | 11128.21 | 7005.33 | 11591 | 7296 |
| 16 | 1999-00 | 13532.97 | 13532.97 | 13816 | 13816 |
| 17 | 2000-01 | 14328.40 | 13917.48 | 14268 | 13859 |
| 18 | 2001-02 | 15456.42 | 14184.90 | 15019 | 13784 |
| 19 | 2002-03 | 17399.87 | 14907.16 | 16739 | 14341 |
| 20 | 2004-05 | 23292.21 | 23292.21 | 21734 | 21734 |
| 21 | 2005-06 | 25278.10 | 24371.09 | 23240 | 22406 |
| 22 | 2006-07 | 27652.09 | 25794.32 | 25059 | 23375 |
| 23 | 2007-08 | 30720.05 | 27387.31 | 27448 | 24470 |
| 24 | 2008-09 | 34290.32 | 29102.03 | 30212 | 25641 |
| 25 | 2009-10 | 38718.20 | 30513.15 | 33650 | 26519 |
| 26 | 2010-11 | 4674012 | 3225589 | 40089 | 27666 |
| 27 | 2011-12 (Q) | 5336075 | 3431596 | 45198 | 29067 |
| 28 | 2012-13 (Q) | 6154429 | 3625604 | 51493 | 30335 |
| 29 | 2013-14 (A) | 7087432 | 3843266 | 58593 | 31773 |

(Data Source: Digest of Statistics, 2012-13)