



Infrastructural Road Map for Socio Economic Development in J&K

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ABSTRACT

Infrastructural support ensures the social and economic development. The paper examines the role of infrastructure in the socio economic development in J&K with special focus on education, health, and housing. In J&K state there are 16364 primary schools, 8766 middle school, 809 high school beside two Sainik School, 36 Kendriya Vidyalaya and 14 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas providing education to 19.30 lakhs children. Since the introduction of NRHM in 2005, health services in the state has improved as the focus has been shifted from urban to the rural and other neglected areas. To provide shelter to the people of state of J&K, this state Govt. is providing all sorts of assistance available under central sponsored scheme such as Indira Awas Yojna, Rural Housing Schemes, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, Jawaharal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

Keywords : Multilevel inverter, Cascaded multilevel inverter, Total Harmonic Distortion

1. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure is the basic structure required for the progress of an operation. Poor infrastructure layout leads to poor economic growth of a nation hence low living standards of the citizens. India is a country which has large population size which makes it strenuous for the government to meet the required infrastructural facilities to citizen of the country. In J&K, the state Govt. has taken a number of initiatives for the development of efficient Infrastructure and toward creating an enabling environment for private participation and enhancing competition. In Infrastructure development sector education, health and housing occupies a central position and government of J&K giving special consideration to these sectors.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE LINKAGES TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN J&K

The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well recognized. It opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education in its broadest sense of development of youth is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. The objectives of education is to increase level of literacy rate in the state, to start special scheme of education like SSA, female education, mid day meal etc., to increase the overall quality of education in the state, development of young generation and expansion of network of schools, mobile schools, colleges, universities in the state. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life.

State is committed to make every effort to safeguard and promote health of the people, and ensure widespread and efficient medical service throughout the state. Keeping in view the importance of health care which has direct correlation with the welfare of the people, the state has been focusing on infrastructural facilities, availability of manpower, medical equipments, besides undertaking health sector reforms as per the changing needs of the time. As a result of measures initiated, the public health system of the state has witnessed both quantitative and qualitative improvements over the years. The infrastructure objectives in the sphere of health is to safeguard and promote health of the people of the state, to reduce maternal mortality rate, to provide financial and

food assistance to pregnant females, to start many health schemes under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Housing is the basic need of every individual and is also a measure of the economic well being of the people. The Jammu and Kashmir state is implementing the national housing policy of "shelter for all" to address the issue relating to the development of housing infrastructure. The objectives of housing is to create conducive environment for house construction, to reduce number of houseless person in the state, to initiate special for homeless person etc.

3. STATUS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE J&K STATE

At present there are 16364 primary schools, 8766 middle schools, 1947 high schools and 809 high secondary schools in the state. Besides this, there are 2 Sainik schools, 36 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 14 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Govt. sector. The estimated child population from 6-14 years stood at 21.64 lakhs. The dropout rate at primary level and upper primary level is 3.46% and 7.84% respectively. The number of out of school children stands at 0.39 lakhs as on March 2011. The school education system is governed by two Provincial Directorates, 22 Chief Education Officers, 22 DIET principals, 200 ZEOs, 877 head masters, 10284 masters and 51890 teachers. Besides 32286 RET (Rahbar-e-Taleem) working under SSA. In order to increase the enrollment and to decrease the drop outs, a number of programmes such as SSA, Mid Day Meal scheme (MDMs) have been introduced by the Govt. of India SSA aimed at achieving the universalization of elementary education and to bridging the social and gender gaps.

State Govt. joined hands with central govt. and taking several steps to provide preventive, promotive and curative medical and health care services to the people at their doorsteps. The various hospital projects completed and made functional which are emergency hospital Qazugund, OPD Block SDH Tral, PHC Babnagri, PHC Gulmarg, PHC Badrukalan, PHC Amb Garota, additional block at Govt. hospital Sarwal Jammu, indoor block at DH Poonch, New DH and diagnostic block at Rajouri, new building at Kathua, new building at accidental hospital Vijaypur and block B and C of 50 bedded Unani hospital Shalteng. Six month orientation and promotional training programme of female multi purpose health

workers started at Jammu. Maternal death review committee has been constituted at district level. Wide publicity through print and electronic media is being made by J&K state AIDS control society in all regional languages. The scheme name based "tracking of pregnant women and children" introduced has been introduced. Under the scheme, ASHAs are given additional incentives of Rs 600/- for tracking each pregnant women and Rs 400/- for tracking new born till full immunization. The state has got approval from the ministry of health and family welfare, for engagement of 4799 specialists, doctors (allopathic/ISM) and other paramedics on contract basis in the current year's programme implementation plan of NRHM against which 3191 specialist, doctors and other paramedics have been engaged so far. State has engaged 270 officials as programme/accounts data managers to facilitate the implementation of NRHM at different levels against the number of 351 approved in the programme implementation plan. 9500 accredited social health workers (ASHA) have been engaged for performing different activities of mother and child health care and are being paid performance based incentives. 6403 posts have been created in the Govt. medical college Jammu/Srinagar and health services Kashmir/Jammu.

Census 2001 has recorded 2768 thousands houses in J&K as against 249095 thousand houses for the country. Number of occupied residential houses 1452125 constitutes 52.45% of total census houses for J&K state, the corresponding percentage of occupied residential census houses for India, accounts for 75.14%. There seems a deficit of one lakh houses for J&K and the corresponding figures for the country is 48 lakh houses.

The various schemes initiated by state Govt and number of housing programme with the financial support of Govt. of India has helped in addressing the housing problems both by way of construction and upgradation. The initiatives of the Govt. through various scheme like Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojna, (VAMBAY), NSDP development of housing colonies for the weaker sections of the society, Indra Awas Yojna, Rural Housing Scheme has helped in solving housing problems in the state. The Govt. of India has launched IAY a centrally sponsored scheme in the year 1989. The scheme is funded on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75/25 between the Govt. of India and State Govt. Under this scheme, financial assistance provided to poor people and who live BPL. The kutcha house is converted into semi pucca/pucca house with the provision of sanitary latrine and smokeless chullahs. Under the IAY ceiling and construction assistance is rupees 35000/- to plain areas and 38000/- Rs for hilly areas and Rs 15000/- for upgradation of kutcha house is provided. VAMBAY (Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna) was started by Govt. of India and state Govt in three colonies in Srinagar, Bemina, Samerbug and two colonies at Rajinder Nagar and Nagrota for economical weaker section. JNNURM (Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) the Govt. of India launched on 3rd of December, 2005 seven years urban reforms linked infrastructure development and housing programme in mission called as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

4. BOTTLENECKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN J&K

There are several loopholes in the present educational system inspite of several efforts taken by the Govt. to improve the educational scenario in the state. The various constraints are

- Majorities of educational institution lacks teaching faculty, modern teaching aid and library, laboratory equipments, manpower.
- In the most of the educational institutions there is lacks of basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation facilities, lightening and ventilation sitting arrangement, shortage of books etc.
- State Govt. has opened colleges in every nook and corners of the state without taking into consideration about basic infrastructure such as building. Most of the baby colleges or newly opened colleges are running either in

schools or rented accommodations with limited areas.

- Lethargic attitudes of the Govt. and other concerning departments are unaccountable to the society.

In health sector , the various shortcomings observed are

- Shortage of medical infrastructure in the state Health Department.
- Lack of biomedical waste treatment facility in the state.
- Shortage of mobile medical units which deals emergency situation in far flung and remote areas.
- Lack of maternal and child health care services in the state.
- Many central govt. health sponsored schemes do not reach to target groups.
- Shortage of life saving drugs and life saving medical equipment.
- Acute deficiency of health institutions, manpower and so on.

According to economy survey 2010-2011, in our state 0.13% people are houseless and 32.13 present are living in slums are which are characterized by poor housing conditions, lack of drinking water, congested huts where people of all the generation packed in single room accommodation. Most of the people due to poverty often select neglected pieces of land such as along the sewerage drain, unstable slopes, along the railways tracks which often prove disastrous to them. Lack of the proper implementation of the policies for the target group. Biased attitude of the blue eyed people as most of the people are illiterate and unaware about their rights.

5. MEASURES TO IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE IN J&K STATE

Suggestion for improving infrastructure in the sphere of education ,medical and housing are

- In order to increase the enrollment of students in schools and colleges, Govt. should provide basic amenities in the educational institutions like drinking water, sanitation facilities, proper ventilation, sitting arrangement, first aid facilities and both indoor and outdoor games. Special care should be taken to improve the infrastructure of newly created colleges.
- There should be provision of scholarship and financial aid for the students of weaker sections of the society. Careers oriented programmes such as mushroom cultivation, sericulture, apiculture, horticulture etc. should be started in order to enabling them to earn income.
- The education at higher classes can be modernized by using latest techniques such as smart classes, use of latest teaching aid, internet etc.
- Timely recruitment of faculty in the school and higher education. All financial benefits should be given to the school and higher education on time.
- Encouragement of more sports activities in schools, colleges and universities with proper infrastructure and facilities.
- Teacher's education schemes should be implemented properly.

Health

- State government should put complete focus on the infrastructural facilities, available of manpower, medical equipment as per the changing needs. State government should start more mobile hospital for the remote and far flung areas.
- State government should approach central government and central sponsored medical schemes be implemented in the state
- Government should immediately start super specially hospital on the pattern of AIIMS, Delhi & PGI Chandigarh.
- Free medicine and X-Ray, city scan and other facilities be provided to the citizen of state at nominal rates. Capacity of emergency ward should be raised through out the state.
- Regular appointment of medical faculty in the departments. More health care institutions should be opened in remote and far flung areas to tackle the patient load.

Housing

1. The state should implement National Housing Policy for target group.
2. The municipal institutions of the state facing acute shortage capacity and pressure of urban population challenge the planner and administration to improve the living conditions of the people in an integrated manner. For this,
3. The state should implement schemes like health environment, affordable housing for lower income groups at subsidized rates.

To provide infrastructure facilities, the state has committed to millennium development goals of education for all ,importance of health care and housing at affordable rates.

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