



# An Evaluation of Infrastructural Development in Jammu and Kashmir Since 2010-Secondary Data Analysis

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## ABSTRACT: -

Infrastructure is known as a pivotal part of economic and social development in the world in recent times. It is in fact a measure of both growth and development for a country. This paper will focus on the impact infrastructure of Jammu and Kashmir has on economic development by examining various parameters like employment, health, education, tourism and health. Several schemes have been launched by the Government to improve the infrastructure in the UT but still the growth of this sector is observed to be very slow. This paper will also provide some suggestions based on findings which will be very valuable for the future development of infrastructure in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

**KEYWORDS:** - Infrastructure, Economic development, Tourism, Employment.

**INTRODUCTION:** - The development of UT of J&K is not dependent on its economy but also on its infrastructure both economic and social. Economic infrastructure includes roads, railways, electricity etc. and social infrastructure includes health and education in the region. The study focuses on the evaluation of infrastructural development in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. It has been found that Jammu and Kashmir lacks behind in the development of both economic as well as social infrastructure.

There are many factors which contribute to the slow development in infrastructure like, armed militancy in Kashmir, low productivity in agriculture and allied activities which in turn, hamper income generation and employment, poor infrastructure in industries and lack of investment, weak governance and lack of sound management of fiscal policy etc. The growth rate of other states of the country with regards to infrastructure is faster than that of Jammu and Kashmir.

The evaluation we are having with regards to social and economic infrastructure is from 2010 onwards. As infrastructural development adds to the growth process in the UT, in this study we what are the drawbacks of infrastructure development in the UT and which areas need improvement.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE: -

**GUL AND KHAN (2014)** revealed that the schemes of education and development did not bring any positive change in the condition of girls, the study attributed major reasons to ignorance of parents, poverty and lack of basic infrastructural facilities. Terrorism, militancy and topography of J&K were other factors which were causing hinderance in the development process.

**MIR (2014)** in his study revealed that Jammu and Kashmir has large number of tourist destinations, but there exist shortcomings in the development of infrastructural facilities, low Government budget, destinations which are

unexplored, security concerns etc. It was suggested that with the growth of tourism industry in Jammu and Kashmir, other growth indicators of the economy like infrastructure, employment and competition will also increase.

**RASOOL et al (2016)** in its review named "Disparities in the levels of educational development in Jammu and Kashmir, India: A district wise analysis expressed that Jammu and Kashmir lacks far behind in terms of literacy level, infrastructure, opportunities for primary, secondary and higher education etc. It was further concluded that the poor infrastructure is the main cause of disparities in the level of development in education.

**SHARMA AND THAKUR (2017)** the analysis of the paper shows that power is the most pivotal socio-economic infrastructure, but the UT of Jammu and Kashmir is having shortage of power supply. The policies of Government with regards to development projects are slow in pace. The social, geological, economic, administrative, environmental and security issues did not lead to development of projects. The survey conducted by Rural Electrification Corporation, Government of India, the village which are not electrified in Jammu and Kashmir are large in number. In order to meet the demand power with growing population, power cuts are imposed, 10 hours in winters and 8 hours in summers.

**AHMED (2018)** the study focuses on slow growth of entrepreneurship in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir because of poor infrastructural facilities, for example, power, lack of economic information, transport and communication. These are considered as the basic infrastructural facilities which are necessary for a business entity to get started.

**BANDE (2019)** in his study stated that with the rising population, rate of employment remains very low. So, because of unemployment it became easier for the youth to join militancy, hence the youth of Kashmir indulge themselves in acts which are associated with violence. Also, due to lack of industrial growth, unemployment rate has increased. In the year 2008, registered unemployed youth were 1,06,130, it increased to 3,07,827 by 2013. This data included literate ones with degrees. The skilled and literate persons registration have increased than the illiterate ones.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** - The methodology which was used for carrying out the study has been discussed in this section. It includes the area of the study, sampling size, sampling procedure data, sources of data, formulation of research hypothesis, objectives of the study and statistical tools used. The study is based on Secondary data collected from Statistical Digest Of Jammu and Kashmir.

### 3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN: -

3.1.1 Area of study: - The area of study is Jammu and Kashmir.

3.1.2 Total Universe: - The universe taken for the study was Jammu and Kashmir. For analyzing and studying the objectives of the research paper, secondary data was used.

3.1.3 Research Variables: - The study is a combination of Descriptive and Exploratory research.

3.1.4 Statistical Tools: - Ten years data is available to us and is analyzed by using various statistical tools.

### 3.2 COLLECTION OF DATA: -

Secondary data is collected from various sources, such as, Economic reviews of J&K, Diaries, Paper resources, books, journals, published and unpublished resources and internet.

**3.3 OBJECTIVES:** -The following are the objectives which the present research paper covers.

- i) The study aims to evaluate the infrastructural development in J&K.
- ii) To find out the reasons behind slow growth of infrastructure in J&K.
- iii) To find out the impact of slow growth of economic and social infrastructure on J&K economy.

### 4.0 RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS: -

## XXIII-EDUCATION

Table No. 23.07 (Contd.)

Examination Results																		
S.No	Year	Number appeared	BA (Pass & Hons)							BSc (Pass & Hons)								
			Boys			Girls			Total	Percentage			Boys			Girls	Total	Pass %
			1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12			
1	1950-51	954	192	15				207	41.70	71	8	4	1				42	48.85
2	1950-56	788	362	261				332	32.12	214	84	3	3				49	62.06
3	1960-61	950	260	104	364			32	13.21	482	234	40					56	58.85
4	1965-66	1542	616	369	885			63.88	814	413	87						50	49.43
5	1968-69	2196	876	400	1278	584		14	1769	751	120						671	48.24
6	1970-71	3012	1203	2333	2733			58.06	3486	2485	322						510	51.27
7	1978-80	5705	1858	1404	2899			52.39	1474	803	237						840	56.99
8	1980-81	6543	1767	1495	3262			49.85	1927	982	240						832	54.94
9	1985-86	9621	3477	2389	5866			61.15	2723	1318	399						1582	58.58
10	1990-91	9460	3192	2203	5395			57.04	3375	1709	389						1598	56.90
11	1990-91	9434	3674	1919	5593			67.12	1534	1685	854						2739	65.32
12	1999-00	7180	2118	1201	3319			41.64	6913	2745	911						3666	52.82
13	1999-00	7180	2184	2537	4391			61.24	2394	9962	2630						1726	43.55
14	2000-01	25307	4242	4380	8658			39.17	11420	4035	2363						7428	66.31
15	2003-04	3852	1488	728	2216			59.04	1534	5294	3627						5217	67.92
16	2003-04	2310	871	930	1740			68.67	2504	1277	875						2156	81.09
17	2004-05	30678	9814	NA	17335			56.51	15590	NA	NA						11491	73.71
18	2005-06	33694	9939	4648	8583			62.67	6759	2870	2422						5290	78.73
19	2006-07	14881	NA	NA	8622			62.64	6886	NA	NA						5597	85.11
20	2007-08	10596	4268	3628	6840			65.46	4256	2431	1277						3708	87.12
21	2007-08	11756	5263	4786	10079			85.44	2938	1659	528						2587	85.85
22	2011-12	29892	NA	NA	21817			73.35	6679	NA	NA						5407	80.96
23	2012-13	79983	NA	NA	46878			58.61	11963	NA	NA						12248	89.35
24	2013-14	30381	NA	NA	30338			77.65	4097	NA	NA						5565	87.97
25	2014-15	31485	NA	NA	19953			63.05	6997	NA	NA						5822	83.21
26	2015-16	8785	NA	NA	4874			61.46	4461	NA	NA						3705	85.05
27	2016-17	32429	NA	NA	20860			64.34	9951	NA	NA						7840	78.78
28	2017-18	4429	NA	NA	2582			58.35	1305	NA	NA						1234	82.24
29	2018-19	32923	5558	8664	14222			43.20	14960	3308	3842						7150	47.90

Source: 1. Education Department, J&K as source agencies

2. Jammu University. 3. Kashmir University.

4. IUST, Awantipora. 5. BGSBU, Rajouri.

6. Cluster University Jammu/Kashmir

7. SMDU, Kara.

7. SMVDO, Katra

Note: i) From 2014-15, IUST Awantipora & BGSBU Rajouri have been included

ii) \* indicates population of Kashmir University only

ii) (+)-Information for 2013-14 is in respect of Kashmir University only

iv) (\*) Year 2015-16 and 2017-18 does not include Kashmir University

## XXV-HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Table No. 25.00  
Medical Institutions (Public)

Number of Medical Institutions (Public and Private)

		Disposables					Other Institutions					
S. No.	Year	Dent/ Private Hospitals & Assisted Hospitals	New types PWC	Oralnet	Apical	Primary Health Centers	Medical Aid Centers & Mobile Units	T.B. Center	I.T./ T.V. Clinics	Family Planning Centers & Sub-Centers	Leprosy Sub-Centers & Leprosy Units	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	1972-73	29	209	184	176	206	113	12	14	164	41	
2	1973-75	35	259	189	179	267	113	12	12	164	41	
3	1980-81	42	271	196	184	272	117	10	10	182	43	
4	1985-86	52	400	191	126	366	460*	13	10	371	101	
5	1990-91	72	415	191	242	652	460*	12	13	110	130	
6	1992-93	56	320	154	164	486	486*	11	9	121*	53	
7	1995-02	109	720	194	349	622	478*	11	9	1841	53	
8	2000-01	159	263	184	249	361	471*	11	9	1990	57	
9	2002-11	111	258	183	250	361	471*	11	9	2058	58	
10	2003-14	149	247	183	247	472	472*	11	9	2094	54	
11	2004-05	118	256	183	251	388	473*	16	13	2094	57	
12	2004-05	117	253	186	241	394	454	12	8	2090	53	
13	2006-08	152	252	183	241	391	457	9	8	2128	58	
14	2007-07	110	253	182	242	386	349	10	8	2172	53	
15	2007-08	113	243	164	239	305	338	10	8	2126	52	
16	2008-09	162	242	161	241	347	347	8	8	2067	57	
17	2010-11	115	209	175	262	412	573	11	9	2081	55	
18	2012-12	112	233	175	242	418	475	8	9	2153	52	
19	2012-13	117	249	181	242	406	162	10	10	2451	23	
20	2013-14	121	282	182	241	406	162	10	10	2400	23	
21	2014-15	122	247	185	238	409	162	15	10	2190	23	
22	2015-16	120	247	184	239	410	162	10	10	2196	23	
23	2016-17	128	428	189	234	476	181	17	18	2634	39	
24	2017-18	137	448	177	239	410	182	17	18	3303	39	
<b>2018-19</b>												
1	Aligarh	5	26	28	6	27	1	1	0	151	0	
2	Budhgaon	5	38	13	9	19	0	0	0	168	0	
3	Puneha	4	27	21	1	21	1	1	0	87	0	
4	Shajapur	4	10	1	0	4	2	0	0	87	0	
5	Seeragar	13	43	20	4	36	36	1	0	87	0	
6	Gandharbat	3	16	11	9	14	0	0	0	87	0	
7	Budhgaon	10	30	26	10	32	0	0	0	139	0	
8	Amroha	8	63	53	12	44	0	0	0	191	0	
9	Budhgaon	4	21	17	2	6	1	0	0	71	0	
10	Kanpur	3	32	23	5	31	0	1	0	258	0	
11	Lah	3	14	0	1	14	0	1	1	131	1	
12	Meerut	5	24	0	0	1	0	0	0	144	0	
13	Meerut	76	332	195	58	252	8	9	2	1422	4	
14	Jammu	20	56	1	64	33	9	1	2	252	1	
15	Meerut	2	0	0	14	11	2	0	0			
16	Meerut	3	25	1	32	22	17	1	2	136	1	
17	Deesa	3	21	3	16	12	0	0	0	74	0	
18	Deesa	3	31	3	13	13	2	0	0	120	0	
19	Ranai	4	23	7	0	9	15	0	0	104	0	
20	Kaifraz	2	18	6	18	7	19	1	0	70	0	
21	Kaifraz	7	26	0	53	24	1	2	0	184	0	
22	Kaifraz	34	6	28	21	21	52	0	0	198	0	
23	Deesa	4	27	1	17	10	0	0	0	128	0	
24	Deesa	36	271	52	189	169	100	7	7	1484	20	
25	Deesa	127	883	345	187	421	108	14	8	2728	14	

1. Nomenclature of Allopathic Dispensaries and Medical Aid Centers has been changed as "New type Primary Health Centers and Sub-centers" respectively Vide Govt. order No: 345 HME of 2012 dated 16-05-2012

Source : 1 Directorate of Health Services Kashmir/Jammu

2. Associated Hospitals Srinagari Jammu

## XV -EMPLOYMENT

Table No. 15.00

### Registrations and Placements made by Employment Exchanges

(Fig. in 000s)

S.No.	Year	Employment Exchanges (Nos.)			Registrations made			Placements made			Strength on the live register as on last day of the year		
		Jammu	Kashmir	Total	Jammu	Kashmir	Total	Jammu	Kashmir	Total	Jammu	Kashmir	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	1962	1	1	2	533	444	977	0.83	0.32	1.15	N/A	3.80	N/A
2	1965	5	3	8	979	704	1683	1.26	0.35	1.61	2.24	2.26	4.50
3	1968	5	3	8	1900	1560	3460	0.83	0.33	1.16	4.47	2.07	6.54
4	1974	5	3	8	1270	812	2082	0.68	0.33	1.08	14.53	8.37	22.90
5	1977	6	4	10	1984	1262	3246	1.25	0.41	1.66	23.89	20.63	44.52
6	1980	6	4	10	1854	1012	2866	1.00	0.62	1.62	32.12	19.16	51.28
7	1985	8	9	17	1490	862	2352	1.13	0.20	1.33	46.93	27.01	73.94
8	1990	8	9	17	1733	3925	5658	0.45	0.16	0.61	68.41	44.02	112.43
9	1995	8	9	17	1706	3942	5648	0.09	0.12	0.21	72.99	73.53	146.52
10	1996	8	9	17	1662	3523	5185	0.03	0.05	0.08	82.72	77.44	160.16
11	1997	8	9	17	1830	1850	3753	0.08	0.08	0.16	88.31	74.49	162.80
12	2000	8	9	17	2418	1262	3680	0.02	0.03	0.05	101.63	65.60	167.23
13	2001	8	9	17	2251	1234	2675	0.00	0.00	0.01	105.16	62.29	167.45
14	2002	8	9	17	2236	866	3102	0.03	0.00	0.04	88.62	58.24	146.86
15	2003	8	9	17	1212	1446	2658	0.02	-	0.02	81.48	58.67	140.35
16	2004	8	9	17	2134	1470	3604	-	-	-	68.56	44.67	113.43
17	2005	8	9	17	750	659	1409	-	-	-	70.94	43.68	114.62
18	2006	8	9	17	513	614	1127	-	-	-	42.40	66.96	109.36
19	2007	10	12	22	1231	1119	2240	-	-	-	69.48	42.68	112.16
20	2008	10	12	22	2658	1150	3808	-	-	-	60.70	45.38	106.13
21	2009	12	12	22	2187	2493	4681	-	-	-	372.07	256.29	628.36
22	2010	12	12	22	808	718	1526	-	-	-	280.25	257.07	537.32
23	2011	12	12	22	554	512	1066	-	-	-	280.79	322.19	602.98
24	2012	10	12	22	086	553	639	-	-	-	219.83	269.02	488.85
25	2013	10	12	22	4021	9082	13103	-	-	-	80.41	155.25	235.66
26	2014	10	12	22	1196	1525	2720	-	-	-	75.83	148.35	224.18
27	2015	10	12	22	1293	176	2369	-	-	-	62.88	84.25	147.13
28	2016	10	12	22	1173	339	1512	-	-	-	45.90	57.99	103.89
29	2017	10	12	22	1151	742	1893	34.00	-	34.00	45.82	42.22	88.04
30	2018	10	12	22	895	810	1705	-	-	-	42.67	37.70	80.37

- Not Available

Source: Director Employment, J&K

Note : Registration of unemployed educated youth is valid for three years after which registration has to be renewed and in case of failure to do so, he/she is automatically deleted from the live register.

**XXI-TOURISM**Table No. 21.03  
No. of Tourist Huts / Bungalows

S. No.	Year/District	No. of Tourist Huts	No. of Tourist Bungalows
1	2	3	4
I	2006-07	44	32
II	2007-08	44	32
III	2008-09	50	38
IV	2009-10	50	38
V	2010-11	54	48
VI	2011-12	46	38
VII	2012-13	18	20
VIII	2013-14	18	20
IX	2014-15	18	20
X	2015-16	199	47
XI	2016-17	190	41
XII	2017-18	189	43
	<b>2018-19</b>		
1	Jammu	-	3
2	Udhampur	-	2
3	Kathua	-	1
4	Rajouri	-	-
5	Poonch	-	-
6	Doda	-	-
7	Kishtwar	-	-
8	Ramban	39	8
9	Reasi	-	3
10	Samba	2	2
11	Anantnag	50	7
12	Kulgam	1	4
13	Pulwama	-	-
14	Shopian	-	-
15	Srinagar	71	4
16	Ganderbal	7	4
17	Budgam	6	2
18	Baramulla	17	3
19	Bandipora	-	-
20	Kupwara	-	-
21	Leh	-	-
22	Kargil	-	-
	<b>Total J&amp;K</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: Managing Director, JKTDC, J&amp;K

Note: The total in respect of 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 does not include Kashmir Division.

**i) Employment:** - In the data above with regards to registration and placements that no placements were made against the year 2004-2016.

**ii) Health:** -If Distt. Private and Associated hospitals seen in Jammu are 131 in UT of J&K BY 2018-19 but in Jammu District it is only 20, Samba 2, Udhampur 3, Poonch 4, which is very poor.

**iii) Education:** -With regards to education, the University examination results showed the total pass percentage fell from 85.44% in 2009-10 to 43.20% in 2018-19.

**iv) Tourism:** - The number of Tourist Huts and Bungalows are very less in number since 2010. But their number has increased only in the year 2015-16 to 2017-18.

**v) Power:** -The installations in Jammu District are very less That is 5.78 lakhs to 10.43 lakhs and in Kashmir it was 6.20 lakhs to 9.80 lakhs from the year 2009-10 to 2018-19.

**5.0 SUGGESTIONS: -**

Following are some suggestions to improve infrastructural development in J&K.

i) The UT of J&K has unique features, but the development needs a speedy pace to match the pace of other states with regards to development in infrastructure. The first agenda of the Government should be to maintain peace in the UT, so that, there should be no breach in the law and order.

ii) The old technologies need to be replaced by the new technologies.

iii) The programme with regards to development schemes need to be accelerated, efforts for the development of socio-economic infrastructure and removal of poverty are required. The problems of people need to be resolved on urgent basis.

iv) The development of IT sector can solve the problem of educated unemployment in J&K.

v) Increasing the number of private universities and hospitals, encouraging foreign direct investment as well as providing uninterrupted power supply to the IT sector shall be the agenda.

vi) In a nutshell, sound economic policies and good initiatives by the Government can lead J&K on the path of development.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION: -

It is very much clear that infrastructural development contributes a major role in the economic development of J&K. Development of infrastructure can solve multiple problems in J&K, which includes unemployment poverty with regards to health education, tourism, etc. which in turn will increase the GDP. The impact of slow growth of social as well as economic infrastructure is visible as there are lack of employment opportunities and the number of registered educated unemployed are large. The reasons behind the slow growth of infrastructure are lack of good governance, no sound policy, longer time period for clearance of papers, no investment from outside, militancy, problem of law and order, bandhs and hartals are visible very often which hit the economy very badly, especially the small scale industries. The facilities with regards to education sector and the health sector are very less which has forced the people of J&K to visit outside the UT for higher education as well as advanced treatment. Hence, New policies should be framed so that people are not put into a situation to visit outside J&K.

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