

# **Educational Development in Jammu and Kashmir after Revocation of Article 370**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this research paper is to find importance of education in Jammu and Kashmir and to find out the effects on education after the revocation of Article 370. To provide innovative and creative ideas and suggestions for the Jammu and Kashmir's educational growth. It will help to find out the problems faced by the youth generation of Jammu and Kashmir which will assist to us to resolve the problems. This research will guide us to analyze the level of literacy, the dropout rate, number of schools and colleges, population of children's(0 to 6 age group). Revocation of Article 370 affects the education development in positive manner.*

## **Result**

*It is established that due to natural calamities, human made disasters and long distance school leads to under development of education in Jammu and Kashmir.*

## **Methodology**

*We have used secondary method for analysis of literacy, dropout rate and population . We have taken a particular district for analyzing number of schools and colleges in Jammu and Kashmir.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

It helps in increasing in build skills and strength to grab opportunities. Education is the key to seek better opportunities, to seek better job, and to succeed in life. increases the knowledge of an individuals and develops skills through teaching and learning. Educational development means positive change in teaching, providing top quality education to the students in best possible manner.

Article 370 acknowledges the special status to the Jammu

And Kashmir in terms of autonomy and its ability to implement laws for the state's permanent resident. In 1954 Presidential order, among other things, the fundamental Rights in the Indian constitutions were made applicable to Kashmir with exceptions.

The constitutional expert Subhash C. Kashyap, according to BBC News, states that the revocation was "constitutionally sound" and that "no legal and constitutional fault can be found in it". The revocation of article 370 was passed by an "overwhelming majority" of support in the Indian Parliament.

As per the article the constitution of India does not apply to the Jammu and Kashmir. This has taken away all the rights from Jammu and Kashmir's people like the right to information, right to education, equitable marriage laws and much more.

## **PROBLEMS RELATED TO EDUCATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

There is lack of government facilities, before removal of article 370 there was no government to run the state efficiently. Therefore school and colleges were at long distance from village and towns. Because of lack of transportation children's were not liable to attend the school due to this many students drop out their further studies.

Due to natural calamities like wind storm, earthquakes, floods, landslides, etc. creates hurdle for students to reach the school. It also create risk to their life. Due to this teachers cannot conduct the lecture regularly. Therefore most of the time schools and colleges are closed.

Attitude of teachers becomes a bigger problem for less attendance of students in school and college. Teachers create partiality between the students i.e. rich and poor. Which demotivate the students in negative manner. This turns into discouragement to a lot of students from working hard.

Rich and powerful families send their children to high quality school abroad, their therefore middle class has no option. There is no government schools and better private schools which provide the education at low cost and efficient manner. Therefore the children's of middle class people don't get a better education. So that middle class and poor children are illiterate.

In Jammu and Kashmir there is no single private university. This becomes the biggest problems for youngsters. And therefore more than 20000 students from Jammu and Kashmir have to go to other parts of India for further education . And rest of the students who can't afford to go outside of the country for study, they dropped out from further education.

Due to this all problems, most of the youngsters of Jammu and Kashmir were not able to continue their further studies. This all result in under development of the state. Therefore the rate of literacy is not growing. So youngsters are struggling for high standard of living. So many times they Influence to do negative things in their life like terrorist, theft etc.

**ANALYSIS**

Table.1 shows that the child population in Srinagar in 2011 of age group (0-6)

**Table.1**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Persons	158300	2497	155803
Male	84897	1298	83599
Female	73403	1199	72204

**Literacy**

The literacy percentage of Srinagar in 2011 was recorded as 69.41% which is higher by 2.24% than the state literacy rate and this has ranked the district at 6<sup>th</sup> in the literacy in the state. The literacy level in rural and urban sector stands at 53.51% and 69.63% against the state literacy rate of 63.18% and 77.12% respective

**Table.2 Schools/colleges per 10000 population in town in 2011**

Sr.no	Name of the towns	Types of education institution (approx- number)				
		<b>Primary</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Senior Secondary</b>	<b>College</b>
1	Srinagar	2	3	2	0	0
2	BadamiBagh	5	2	3	0	0
3	Khonmoh	4	15	11	4	0
4	NowGam	4	16	12	4	0
5	Lusjan	4	4	2	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>

The table.2 indicates the school and colleges per 10,000 population in towns. The results available in the table shows that in urban areas of Srinagar district the number of primary schools per 10,000 population comes to be 19 and middle schools 40. The secondary schools / matriculation schools and senior secondary counts to be 30 and 8 respectively and whereas there is no college available in towns(urban).

**AS PER ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016**

**Dropout Rate**

Ever since the launch of SarvaShikshaAbhyan(SSA), Mid day meal scheme(MDMS) and initiation of host of steps like provision of free text books, scholarship, various education facilities at an easy reach etc. The state

has been able to reduce the drop-out rate. The dropout level at primary level has come down to 5.66% and at upper primary level to 4.18%.

## Higher Education

The Higher Education is one of the most important sector of development of human resources in social sector. The department of higher education is charged with the responsibility to provide access, equity and quality education above 10+2 level in the state by extending facilities for the opening of the colleges and universities. Over the years, the Jammu and Kashmir has achieved many goals in higher education. The number of colleges providing education in 1950-51 was just 07 including 01 women college. Up to 1999-2000 the number of colleges was grown up to 33 including 07 women colleges. By the year 2015-16 the number of colleges has increased to 95 including 12 women colleges. Moreover there are 02 state university and 05 Government- Aided Universities functional in the state. 15 off sites campuses of the two state universities have also been sanctioned out of which 09 campus have already been made functional.

## EFFECTS ON EDUCATION AFTER REVOCATION OF ARTICLE 370

While the other nations adopted the way of to on- going global developments but the Jammu and Kashmir remained stuck in the past due to the conditions imposed by state laws. This one is found difficult to multiple childrens of Jammu and Kashmir to go out and grab multiple education and employment opportunities. Effects of 370 brings an opportunity to go out for further education and also for employment. With this the youngsters of Jammu and Kashmir will unlock multiple employment and entrepreneurial possibility.

Divisional Commissioner of Kashmir-Baseer Akhad Khan directed all the deputy commissioner's in the valley make sure that no tuition fees or bus fees is charged from students for the days in August and September when the institutes were closed.

Before the 370 article revocation, higher education all across the country has witnessed a boom but not in Jammu and Kashmir but now the sector will boom through PPP model. PPP mode means public private partnership. It helps in education that is they bring together the scale of the government system with the innovation of the private sector to improve the quality of the system as a whole. Therefore because of PPP model, there will be no compulsion for youngsters of Jammu and Kashmir to go outside for education.

There will be a proper government which will regulate the Jammu and Kashmir whose responsibility will be to provide better infrastructure to the public (that is roads, transportation, bridges, public schools, public hospitals etc.) Which will help in increasing the literacy rate in Jammu and Kashmir. The biggest problem for less education institution in Jammu and Kashmir is, due to no infrastructural are provided and due to no proper roads and transportation facilities, the students face many problems to reach the school and this will result in increase the absenteeism in the schools.

Because of article 370 revocation, the government will made large investment in education is accepted. Also there will be a lots of development in technology sector, industry sectors etc. Development in technology helps in education system. Therefore the level of illiteracy will decrease.

## SUGGESTIONS

The government must focus on providing more infrastructure development by initiating new schemes so that private universities can invest their resources in constructing schools near village and towns so that it is easily accessible to students. This will increase the number of schools and colleges in Jammu and Kashmir.

The education institutions should provide some transportation facilities to those areas where students face problems to reach school and if it is not possible for students to reach school then institutions should send the teacher to their location to provide the education, for example they can provide school bus which will collect the students and teachers will teach them in bus which will save huge cost on infrastructure and every child will get a education at there locality.

Government should encourage e-learning in Jammu and Kashmir by creating awareness among the peoples which will help the students for learning by sitting at home which will save time. Teachers who are highly

qualified and experienced can record their lectures and upload on internet and students can easily watch it. This will help the students to access the world at one click.

## **CONCLUSION**

Revocation of article 370 will boost up the growth of Jammu and Kashmir in education and other sectors. Educational development will increase the standard of living of the people, reduce the terrorism, take the young generation to positive way, increase the economy of the state. Due to this industries can enter in the state very easily which will increase the employment opportunities for graduates. There will be no need to travel other states in search of job and education.

## **REFERENCE**

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