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No doubt the district has high human and natural resources potentialities for more and more development. But the fact is that they are yet to be utilized properly and efficiently.

The following points may be added as suggestions for the improvement, enhancement and development of the district:

1. There is an urgent need for the upgradation of human and natural resources of the district. For this purpose awareness and training programmes must be conducted by different governmental organizations and NGOs.
2. Construction of well connected and developed roadways and railways has been a vital need of the district. The lack of such facilities has created many villages as remote places even within this district. Therefore, public and private funding including foreign funding should be sought in the development of better transportation facilities in the district.
3. In the district prior importance must be given on the construction and expansion of irrigation facilities, flood control measures for increasing agricultural production and productivity.
4. Development in the power sector with special emphasis on generation and distribution of industrial and agricultural power.
5. Prior importance must be given on the rapid electrification in order to achieve balanced and diversified economic structure.
6. Active awareness, involvement and participation of the people in the Govt. planning and programmes is a prime necessity for the overall development of the district.
7. Education and vocational training must be provided to the people in the district in order to achieve sustainable and balanced economic development.

Thus, adequate infrastructural facilities have to be provided to initiate the process of economic development in the backward districts of the state. Since if districts develop then we along with our state and country will attain growth. Therefore, in formulating plan for the infrastructure development in different districts of the state, the specialization of the district should be kept in mind.

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- Statistical Handbook Assam, BTC, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam, Guwahati.

Table No. 7
Enrollment And Teacher In Upper Primary Schools In Assam

District/State	Enrollment		
	Schools	Students	Teachers
Udalguri	235	38799	1740
Assam	5832	1608590	83161

Source: Statistical Handbook Assam And BTC

In the year 2012-13, the district has 235 upper primary schools, having 38799 students and 1740 teachers as against this, there were 5832 schools, 1608590 students and 83161 teachers at the state level.

Table No. 8
Enrollment And Teachers In High Schools, Higher Secondary And Junior Colleges

District/State	Enrollment								
	High School			Higher Secondary			Junior College		
	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers	Colleges	Teachers	Students
Udalguri	125	19479	1169	15	2192	271	5	50	2604
Assam	5743	864030	48256	1080	161029	16163	466	6146	152099

Source: Statistical Handbook Of Assam And BTC.

In the same period district had 125 high schools, 19479 students and 1169 teachers, as against this figure there were 5743 high schools, 864030 students and 48256 teachers at the state level. At the same period district had 15 higher secondary schools having 2192 students and 271 teachers, as against this figure there were 1080 higher secondary schools, 161029 students and 16163 teachers at the state level. At the same period district had 5 junior colleges with 50 teachers and 2604 students as against this figure there were 466 junior colleges, 6146 teachers and 152099 students at the state level.

7. Health:

Table No. 9

No. Of State Govt. Hospitals, P.H.C, First Referral Units, C.H.S, S.D.C.H In Udalguri And State

District/State	C.H.C	S.D.C.H	P.H.C	C.H.C	S.C
Udalguri	1	0	23	0	147
Assam	25	13	975	38	4609

Source: Statistical Handbook Of Assam And BTC.

C.H.C=Community Health Centre, S.D.C.H=Sub Divisional Civil Hospital, P.H.C=Primary Health Centre, S.C=Sub Centre.

In the year 2012, there was 1C.H.C, 0 S.D.C.H, 23P.H.C, 0 C.H.C, 147 S.C in Udalguri district. As against this figure there was 25C.H.C, 13 S.D.C.H, 975 P.H.C, 38 C.H.C, 4609 S.C at the state level.

Conclusion and Suggestion:

From the above analysis and discussion of data, it can be concluded that the existing pattern of development of udalguri district is one of the socio-economically backward in nature as compared to other district of the state.

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Commerce, Assam

District/State	No. of Villages Electrified	Percentage
Udalguri	800	92.43%
Assam	22294	74.75%

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam and BTC

In the year 2014-15, there were 12 micro enterprises, 1 small enterprise, 0 medium enterprise in the udalguri district which is quite insufficient and negligible compared to the state level which consist of 2468 micro enterprise, 149 small enterprise, 12 medium enterprise.

4. Power:

Table No. 4
No. of Villages Electrified

District/State	No. of Reporting Offices	Credit Deposit Ratio
Udalguri	32	67.62
Assam	2047	36.88

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam and BTC.

Udalguri has 800 villages and according to the economic survey, Govt. of Assam, 2011-12 electrified villages in the district is 92.43% which is better as compared to 74.75% of the state average villages.

5. Banking:

Table No. 5
Distribution of Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks

District/State	No. of Reporting Offices	Credit Deposit Ratio
Udalguri	32	67.62
Assam	2047	36.88

Source: Statistical Handbook Of Assam And BTC

In the year 2015, the number of reporting offices in udalguri district was 32 with a credit deposit ratio of 67.62 which is satisfactory with the number of 2047 reporting offices and 36.88 credit deposit ratio at the state level.

6. Education:

Table No. 6
Enrollment And Teachers In Lower Primary Schools In Udalguri And State

District/State	Enrollment		
	Schools	Students	Teachers
Udalguri	1035	72010	2552
Assam	35064	2957340	103010

Source: Statical Handbook Assam And BTC

In the year 2012-13 there were 1036 lower primary schools having 2552 teachers and 72010 students in the district. As against this, in the same period we have 35064 lower primary schools, 2957340 students and 103010

appreciable urban population.

Analysis and discussion:

1. Transportation:

Roadways:

Table No.1

Length of roads of Udalguri district and State [ASSAM] in kms

Sr. No.	Categories	Udalguri	Assam
1	N.H	21	3069.22
2	S.H	56	3134
3	M.D.R	125	4413
4	R.R	1639	36544
5	U.R	9	1409
	Total	1850	48569.22

Source: Statistical Handbook Assam and BTC.

N.H=National Highways, S.H=State Highway, M.D.R=Major District Roads, R.R=Rural Roads, U.R=Urban Roads.

In the year 2013 in udalguri district the N.H is 21km, S.H is 56 km, M.D.R is 125 km, R.R is 1639 km, and U.R is 9 km. In the same year there is only 219.51 km of roads against 1 lakh population, 109.20 km of road against one hundred km of geographical area in the district. As against this data, in the same period at the State level, the N.H is 3069.22 km, S.H is 3134 km, M.D.R is 4413 km, R.R is 36544 km, and U.R is 1409 km.

Therefore, from the above analysis conclusion can be drawn that the road transportation facilities in udalguri district is not adequate in comparison to other district in the state level.

2. Postal Services:

Table No. 2

Number of Post Offices in Udalguri district and in the State

District/State	No. of Post Offices		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Udalguri	100	3	103
Assam	3725	287	4012

Source: Statistical Handbook Assam and BTC.

In the year 2014-15 in the udalguri district there were 103 post offices out of which 100 in rural areas and 3 in urban areas. In the same period, as against this there were 4012 post offices in the state out of which 3725 were in rural areas and 287 in urban areas. The number of post offices per lakh of population in rural areas is 20.02 and in urban areas is 3.29 which is almost satisfactory with the state level figure which is 20.72 in rural areas and 4.39 in urban areas.

3. Industry:

Table No.3

No. of Registered MSME units under commission of State Industries and

items as oil pipelines; the term was then broadened to include various other capital items. The term was adopted more generally as preferable to social 'Overhead Capital' in the early days of the Marshall plan after World War II, to avoid confusion with hospital, schools and similar welfare type facilities. P. Rosenstein 1943 used it mean 'basic industries'.

W. A. Lewis while explaining infrastructure appears to include public Utilities, docks, water supplies and electricity in the context.

Albert O. Hirschman lists law and order, education, public health, transportation, power, water supply, irrigation, drainage in the context of concept of infrastructure.

A World Bank expert A.M. Kamarch defines 'infrastructure as the basic services of public utilities, which are necessary to commodity producing sector of the economy.

Agarwala A. N. defines infrastructure as "capital of a society or social capital that has embodied in such forms as help direct productive activities. The forms in which the capital is found for example, transport and communication, power or broadly the nature of infrastructure installation is that, these do not produce commodities directly. These are in nature of facilitative structure that promotes general economic activities. As such it is also known as overhead capital."

Brief Profile of Udalguri District:

The district of Udalguri was formed on June 14, 2004 as one of the four new districts under the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District dated 30/10/2003. This district was carved out mainly by bifurcating Darrang district and a part of Sonitpur District. The territory of the present district was earlier Udalguri sub-division of the undivided district of Darrang.

This district falls under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) which is a territorial privilege established under according to the Memorandum of Settlement of February 10, 2003. The area that falls under the BTC jurisdiction is called the Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD). It consists of 4 districts: Kokrajhar, Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang. The BTAD is created under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Udalguri district is one of the 27th district of Assam and Udalguri town is the headquarters of the district. The district has two sub-division : Udalguri and Bhergaon. These two sub-divisions are further divided into 9 revenue circle: Udalguri, Majbat, Harisinga, Kalaigaon, Khoirabari, Dalgaon, Patheright, Mangaldoi and Dhekiajuli. The main composition of people are Bodo, Assamese, Koch Rajbangsi, Rabha, Saotal, Marwari, Bengali Hindu and Muslims, Nepali, Garo, and other tribes. The udalguri district is found one of the low urbanized district in Assam as recorded in the census of 2011. During the year the district recorded 4.52% of urban population in the district which is very low compared to the state 14.08%. Only three circles of the district namely udalguri [7.09%], kalaigaon [5.97%], harisinga [7.08%], have

Relationship between Infrastructure and Economic Development: An Analysis of Udalguri District, Assam

* Priyambee Swargiary

Abstract- The availability and expansion of infrastructural facilities plays a crucial role in accelerating and speeding up economic development, whereas its inadequacy hampers growth. It represents the wheels of economic activities. Moreover it is a powerful instrument for realization of the objective of balanced regional development. Since independence, top most priority has been assigned to infrastructure by Indian Planners in promoting economic development. This paper investigates the necessity to undertake a systematic study in respect of the level of infrastructure facilities in udalguri district so as to identify the problems impeding the process to the facilities. The subject of the study is confined primarily to the role and development of transport, communication, health, industry, banking and education sector in the district.

Key Words- Infrastructure, Development, Social Overhead Capital, Economic Overhead Capital, Backwardness, Poverty.

Introduction: The term "infrastructure" was evolved during the Second World War by military strategists to indicate wide ranging elements of war logistics. Therefore Economists introduced the term into the literature of development economics. Though the concept of infrastructure has been extensively used in the literature as economic development, yet it has not been explicitly defined in precise and generally acceptable manner. Oxford Dictionary defines infrastructure as "basic structural foundation of a society or enterprise".

Objectives:

1. To assess the present scenario of the availability of infrastructural facilities in the district.
2. To measure the existing inequalities in infrastructural facilities.
3. Suggests measures and remedies for the smooth functioning of infrastructural development in the district.

Methodology: The study is based on secondary data.

Review of Literature:

According to P. Rosenstein Rodan, the term infrastructure originated as military invasion of France during World War II and was applied to such

* Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University, Assam

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