



Analysis the role of Good Governance on the development of Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract: The good governance prescription is displayed as a significant instrument bolstered by existing organizations to produce the certainty required for development. From a parallel perspective, institutional quality is a key factor in setting up good governance and is fundamental to the applicable approach face off regarding. The present paper tries to basically assess the good governance central contention by investigating the instance of Jammu and Kashmir. It additionally goes for giving an extensive examination of the institutional bottlenecks and pathologies that undermine the long haul points of view of the Jammu and Kashmir development. Institutional information uncover that Jammu and Kashmir foundations are less developed than different conditions of India partners making the contention of institutional inconsistencies among states a pivotal perspective for forming the comparing strategies. Abnormal amounts of defilement and the disappointment of the administrative system don't give a protected premise to performing artist's expectations. The examination consolidates hypothetical argumentation with experimental investigation and tries to illustrate the connections between intelligent institutional changes and development. To additionally investigate this speculation for Jammu and Kashmir the impacts of far reaching institutional endeavors are surveyed against the benchmark of institutionally developed states. At last, the examination brings up the issue of by and large and incomplete institutional change with a specific end goal to unravel the suggestions these arrangements involve for Jammu and Kashmir development dynamism.

Keywords: Governance, Development, Corruption, Jammu and Kashmir

Introduction:

Jammu and Kashmir has always been a subject of interest for the political leaders, opinion makers, diplomats, researchers, journalists and members of the civil society over the years and across the globe. The only Muslim majority State in the Country of a billion, the strong belief of its people in secularism, the composite culture of Kashmiriyat, the rich history of Sufism, unity in geographical, ethnic and cultural diversity, World's highest motorable road, Asia's largest fresh water lake, the saffron fields, the serene valley and the majestic rivers are a few unique features that engage attention of the nation and the World on Jammu and Kashmir.ⁱ

Good: The word "good" is derived from "God" which means "an ability to distinguish between

right and wrong, just and unjust, fair and foul, right and wrong and moral and immoral." In the context of good governance it is so taken in public interests. Which means interests of large number of people? Bentham described it as "the greatest good of greatest number of people. In context of good governance it means those decisions, policies and actions which aim at the welfare of all."ⁱⁱ

Governance: Governance means administration. It is old thought as human stepped forward. It means "the process of decision making." The system of government concentrating on effective and accountable institutions, democratic principles and electoral process, representation and responsible structures of an open and legitimate relationship between the civil society and the status.ⁱⁱⁱ Governance encompasses every institution and organization in society from the family to the state". Governance has been defined as a network of private, public non- governmental bodies that have a role to play in the formulation and implementation of public policy and the delivery of public services.^{iv}

Development: This leads to realization of the potentials of human personality.^v

Good Governance: Good Governance is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels; which comprise mechanism processes and institutions through which citizens and group articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.^{vi}

Objectives of the Study:

The fundamental objectives in this paper are

1. To know about good governance.
2. To comprehend the qualities of good governance.
3. To elaborate rule of different rulers and their achievements towards development.

Methodology:

This paper is principally in view of data gathered from different books, diaries, news paper, and magazines and web sources. This article is mainly



based on secondary information. The technique for this study is fundamentally descriptive.

Background of Kashmir Governance and development:

Kashmir has a written history of five thousand years. The name best recalled by the Kashmiris is that of Lalitaditya (697-738 CE). He was a fair and great King and a radiant winner. He requested that workplaces ought not to be held by family inner circles, but rather he was very unforgiving versus the cultivators. Ruler Avantivarman (855-883 CE) was another awesome lord and a hero. His commitment in enhancing the water system and seepage of the valley is unparalleled.

The most illuminated among the rulers of Kashmir was Zain-ul-Abidin, known as Budshah (The Great King). The wonderful part of his long manage of around fifty two years (1417 CE to 1470 CE) was advancement of learning, expressions and creates and, most importantly, resilience towards the minority groups. He didn't utilize official wage for individual finishes and met every one of his costs from the pay of a copper mine he had found. He committed himself to inquiries of arrangement, designating the better points of interest of organization to his put stock in functionaries.

The State went under Mughal control amid 1586 CE when the remainder of the Sultans of Kashmir was vanquished. The run of Mughal rulers was genuinely just and illuminated. Nonetheless, since the Mughals had a colossal realm to control, it was unimaginable for them to leave any solid engraving on the organization of Kashmir aside from foundation of town officers in compatibility of Todar Mal's income plans. The development of mind blowing greenery enclosures and some open works are the lobby characteristic of this period. A portion of the Mughal governors, in any case, wound up noticeably exploitative viz-a-viz merchants and cultivators. Jehangir ousted one of his governors from the valley in view of protests against him.

The move in specialist from Delhi to Kabul amid Afghan administer (1753-1819 CE) did not convey any help to the financially discouraged individuals of Kashmir. Rather, it demonstrated more deplorable as the new bosses were more egotistical and merciless. They led Kashmir through their governors and did not roll out any improvement in the arrangement of organization.

The victory of Kashmir by the Sikhs in 1819 CE, disparaged off camera by the British, brought about more inconvenience for the majority as the triumphant armed force turned to plunder and

pillaging. A large portion of the governors gave most extreme need to raising incomes and even rode unpleasant shod on the religious sensibilities of the nearby individuals, by shutting the doors of Jamia Masjid and precluding the (Azan) call for petitions. Among the Sikh governors, be that as it may, Col. Mehan Singh (1834-1841 CE) is known to have conditioned up the organization by forcing order and responsibility and by making sustenance grains accessible at financed rates.^{vii}

Dogra Period (1846-1947 CE)

Having procured the kingdom of the State of Jammu and Kashmir from the British through the Treaty of Amritsar, the primary need of Maharaja Gulab Singh was to reestablish peace. His fundamental commitment was in presenting an arrangement of proportioning of rice for the general population who did not have agrarian land, especially the city occupants.

The errand of changing the State organization on sound lines tumbled to the parcel of Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1856-1885 CE) by re-arranging the authoritative units and declaring the new State Penal Code. The working class, be that as it may, kept on torment because of flawed arrangement of land income and degenerate methods for its accumulation. The frequency of land income was three times more than the sum requested in the British regions of Punjab. The situation of alternate classes was no superior to the workers. Shawl industry saw a general decrease due to foul rates of expenses exacted on shawls.

Maharaja Partap Singh's administer started in 1885 CE, with a billow of doubt from the British rulers. The British forced a Council of Regency on him, endowed with the undertaking of running the administration. Under weight from the British, the issues of the lower class got some consideration, and a land settlement operation was propelled, at first through a specialist A. Wingate and, after two years, this assignment was endowed to Sir W. R. Lawrence, who achieved the task. The activity attempted by him speaks to a point of interest in the land organization of the State.

Another period of clear settlement and resistance unfolded in the State, with the promotion of Maharaja Hari Singh to the royal position in 1926 CE. He allowed certain concessions to the lower class as far as tenure rights. A regulatory gathering was constituted to help the Maharaja in controlling the State proficiently.

A noteworthy Development which occurred amid Maharaja Hari Singh's rule was the acquaintance of



obligatory training up with the essential level in the critical urban communities and significant towns.

With regards to regulatory changes, a Commission was delegated under the chairmanship of Mr. B. J. Glancy with Pt. P. N. Bazaz, Kh. Gh. Ahmad Ashai, Choudhary Ghulam Abbas and Shri Lok Nath Sharma as non-official individuals. The Committee needed to go into the grievances of the diverse groups. An expansive number of suggestions identifying with (a) religious issues, (b) instruction, (c) administrations, (d) arrive income and (e) different things were made by the Commission, which were all things considered acknowledged by the Maharaja. A Reform Committee for execution of the suggestions was constituted by the Maharaja. The Committee laid weight on doing a unique drive for enlistment of Muslims in the administration occupations, together with some unwinding in the measurement of Muslim hopefuls.

Post-1947 Developments:

Prior to the nation picked up freedom in 1947, the procedure of administration focused on people and the general population everywhere stood prohibited. The evening of 15 August 1947, individuals came to possess the inside stage.

In light of the change motivation contained in the record "Naya Kashmir" detailed by the National Conference in 1944, the people groups' administration which assumed control over the reins of energy from the Dogras in 1947, propelled a few measures went for enhancing the states of the majority, particularly the working class. The main radical land change enactment, authorized in 1950, annulled the enormous landed domains without remuneration of any sort, exchanging the proprietorship to the genuine tillers of land. Another law authorized by the new government finished the unending obligation of the provincial populace. These laws, additionally revamped by the new Agrarian Reforms Act of 1976, have been in charge of giving a populist base to arrive possession in the State.

The second essential choice taken after 1947 was to present free instruction in the State up to the college level. In spite of the fact that the State still lingers behind the national normal as far as education, it has been an exceptional voyage for the State to have gone up from single digit (2-3% out of 1947; 11% of every 1961) to around 55% of every 2001. The third significant choice taken after 1947 identifies with the re-association of authoritative units. Toward the start of chronicled period when Kashmir came to have a sorted out

government, the valley had two noteworthy managerial units: Madavaraja and Kamaraja (exchanged throughout the years to Maraz and Kamraz). In course of time these managerial units came to be known as Wazarats. At the season of freedom, Kashmir valley had just two Wazarats, namely Anantnag and Baramulla. This regulatory choice stayed in place till 1950. In 1951, one more Wazarat named Srinagar was cut out of the existing two districts. To make the planning process effective and furthermore to build the general population's association in the formative exercises at the grass roots level, the legislature, in 1979, partitioned the valley into six locale, and the State overall into fourteen regions. In 2007, the State government expanded the quantity of regions in the valley to eight and in the State to twenty two.

Another Major Decision taken in the post – 1947 time identifies with the structure of organization at the area level. Generally the Wazir-e-Wazarat (later called the Deputy Commissioner) has been accused of duties of organization, income and lawfulness, other than being considered, un-formally, the leader of the organization of the locale.

The pivotal choice in regards to presentation of Single Line Administration was taken in 1976, making the Deputy Commissioner the Head of the organization and Nodal Officer with forces of the Major Head of the Department for usage of the improvement works in the areas. At first, it was presented in Doda region in view of my proposition in my ability as the Deputy Commissioner of the locale, with regards to absence of managerial responsibility at the region level. Later around the same time, it was felt that this test could be presented in every one of the areas of the State and, in like manner, the course of action was reached out to alternate regions in December, 1976. The arrangement of Single Line Administration has been instrumental in designation of expert at the locale level for expedient usage of formative projects and empowering investment of the general population's portrayal during the time spent advancement, consequently turning around the best down approach in getting ready for improvement.

Boards for Administrative Reform at State Level

Amid the primary portion of the twentieth century the British government pushed the Dogra rulers to realize some authoritative change as effectively brought up above. After 1947 the State Government set up a few Committees now and again for re-sorting out the instruction segment. A Development Review Committee under the past Governor Shri L. K. Jha was constituted in 1976



which gave its reports on redoing the approaches and systems identifying with different parts of improvement organization.

Godbole Committee on Economic Reforms. A noteworthy advance taken by the democratic government which came into control in 1996, after a long and sterile time of Governor/Presidents' Rule, was to set up a Committee on Economic Reforms under Shri Madhav Godbole previous Union Home Secretary in September, 1997. This board of trustees, was ordered to consider an edge work of methodology for realizing monetary and money related changes on a suitable and forward looking premise in the State and toward that path propose fitting measures, particularly as to the advancement of assets and age of extra wellsprings of income for giving a fillip to the improvement procedure in the State, with a superior feeling of documentation and responsibility.

The Committee had far reaching dialog with a cross area of individuals including the political official, senior levels of administration, the legal and the scholarly world, other than the delegates of businesses, trade and different areas of common society. The Committee presented a between time report in 1997 and its last report in August, 1998, in light of a careful audit of the monetary and different laws, focus State budgetary relations, the State of government accounts and sectoral procedures. Its suggestions secured a wide field covering the large scale and in addition small scale parts of the money related, financial and improvement divisions. Albeit every one of the proposals of the Committee has not been actualized, the report speaks to a land stamp in making a leap forward in the monetary and money related parts.

Report of the Committee for encircling an Action Plan for "Compelling and Responsive Administration" 1997: A Committee was constituted in April, 1997, under Mr. Moosa Raza, previous Chief Secretary, J&K for working out modalities and confining an activity design. After point by point and inside and out exchanges, the Committee made a few proposals with respect to decentralization of organization, foundation of a multi-level grievance instrument for change of the grievances of subjects and additionally government workers, setting up of Ombudsman, presentation of straightforwardness in the organization, better

administration of the common administrations fixing of the Vigilance Organization, rearrangements of standards and methods and execution of control component like visits, examinations and so on. A Working Group was constituted in 2006 under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Saxena, in pursuance of the Prime Minister of India's announcement, to constitute five working groups, at the Round Table Conference held at Srinagar on 24-25 May, 2006. I had the privilege of being a member of this Working Group. The Working Group had several rounds of discussion on the status of governance and administrative systems in the State. The Group felt that the focus of reform and the end outcome should be improved services to the citizens, by making the government more effective and empowering the citizens with information and knowledge. Accordingly the Working Group made a number of significant recommendations, placing strong e-governance.^{viii}

Conclusion

Good Governance is a perfect, which is hard to accomplish in its totality. In any case, to guarantee sustainable human development, moves must be made to work towards this perfect with the point of making it a reality^{ix} Notwithstanding, in spite of making progress on a few tallies, there are as yet many difficulties for the governance framework in Kashmir nation. Corruption is one of the greatest elements that frustrate effective execution of the economy. There is have to dispense with interface in the conveyance of administrations. It is likewise important to embrace non-optional approach towards basic leadership and start two-path correspondence with the clients. Governance is an all encompassing methodology, including every one of the mainstays of the State, including arrangement of equity. Disentanglement of laws is additionally required for good governance.

Today, responsibility, straightforwardness, comprehensiveness, impartiality sustainable development and so, on have turned into the key elements of good governance. Governance, as defined here, is "the conscious management of regime structures, with a view to enhancing the public realm "In Kashmir Good Governance has shown ups and downs from ages, Kashmir need a man of steel nerves to handle and take state towards prosperity and give peace a chance, without a single development is not possible.



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