PREFACE

Administration, needs social and economic developmental schemes to make it effective and worthy to work. Implementation of reform initiatives for the better governance is a must and needs enhancement of resources, so that they are utilized on proper footings. Work procedure along with work load need equilibrium, for better maintenance of social balance.

Administration is one such thing which needs reforms. Administrative reforms have been taking place since long. Reform initiatives like in the chief Ministers conference were implemented at the state level as well as centre-level. This requires centre-state relations to be improved to make proper implementation of these initiatives. At the union level, the Chief Minister’s conference, committees on centre-state and other such reform committees and their reports have been published through department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances. However, its implemented is still a question which begs an answer.

In states, these reports under the Chief Secretary’s conferences have been established. Like in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Moosa Raza committee report has been established but since 1990’s it has not been implemented. Hence, there is no question to find lacuna in the reports and committees but need arises of having practical implementation of these reports, so that there is enhancement in the socio-economic development of the nation as a whole and the state of Jammu and Kashmir in particular. As the state is being deprived of the basic amenities since the last decade, to counter such an equilibrium, one needs to strengthen these reform initiatives to make better avenues for the development and enhancement of the state’s normalcy.
Enquiry committees, established to curb corruption have only led to the wastage of time and money on such committees. Even if the acquitted one was found guilty, his jail term was more pleasant than what a middle class person had in his daily life. In other way, need to implement the reform initiatives arises to avoid over lapping of rules and regulation through many reforms and recommendations. The present topic is being distributed among six chapters, each dealing with different aspects of administration.

In the first chapter, introduction to the administration from its historical inception has been taken. This overview of administration briefly describes the way administration is to be done in the Indian society. Reform committees formed to bring reforms in administrative fields like Administration Reforms Commission (ARC) in 1966 were established to formulate reforms in different aspects of administration. Department of Administration reform and Public Grievances was established to sort-out the problems of reforms. Similar reform committees and commission have given their recommendations.

The system of more work for more wages exists in these systems while in government offices it is different, less work at less wages. The former leads to the efficiency of work with the work satisfaction bringing more of progress in work. New techniques and innovative tools bring progress in the administrative function. Reform initiatives have been done on a large scale but improper implementation has resulted in wastage of their formulation. These initiative need timely implementation, otherwise their importance is wasted and need arises of formulation of another committee according to the requirements of the times.
Law forms an essential part of the administration. It influences the civil servants through the code of conduct and Business Rules. To bring accountability in the administration these set of rules have to be followed. Public accountability is needed to have equivalence of the work order. Accountability committees are established to give broad overview of rules and laws and recommend reforms in the administration. These reform committees are established at the state as well as central levels. In various departments also, these committees are established to bring accountability and transparency according to the need of the system concerned.

Reform initiatives during the various times, give only the space for more and more complication in the governance. With the increase in the number of recommendations there is increase in the ways of implementing them. Hence change in the system of administration, rules and regulations change with the change in recommendations hence bringing public accountability to a fix.

Malpractices in the administration can be curbed by way of formulating and implementing these recommendations. Corruption forms one of the main sources of bringing administration to the level of destruction leading to inefficiency in governance. Bureaucratic malfunctioning like red-tapism, circumlocution, nepotism have become the basis for governance without which the system of administration cannot function. To overcome the grievances caused due to these malfunctions, redressal committees have been set-up. Various Ombudsman cells have been established in departments to overcome the grievances. Vigilance committees to put the vigil on these committees are a must and put the law and order into practice. Hence reform committees to bring
accountability and transparency in administration is the basic need of the hour.

In the states, administrative reforms have been formulated through various committees. The state of Jammu and Kashmir in terms of laws and regulations has established its system of administration. The government of the state having foreign influence works under the system having multidimensional values. Historical review of the state's administration reveals its own character of governance, under the influence of Indian administration. After the merger with India, the administration of the state is similar or based on the facts and values of the Indian system of governance. Administration of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is based on the centre-state relation of the Indian state. Various conferences have been conducted between centre and states to improve the administrative relations. The chief Ministers conference and the Chief Secretaries Conference are having importance, due to their role in building the relations and improving the efficiency of governance. The implementation of the recommendation and suggestion of these committees and conferences still hangs in balance.

Many committees at the state level were set-up after the conferences of centre-state relation to implement their reforms, Moosa Raza committee being one such reform committee established in 1996. However since its formulation, change of governments has resulted in lack of implementation of the recommendations of such report. In a similar way Master Plan to develop the capital city of the state-Srinagar needs to be implemented. Other such committees and plans were formulated right from the existence of the state of Jammu and Kashmir as a single entity, under different rulers.
Single line reform was established in 1976, which is still not implemented on all levels. Sheikh Abdullah implemented decentralization of power in the state of Jammu and Kashmir after the time of annexation with India but it still lags implementation on practical grounds, although every forth-coming government in power is initiating it formally. Municipal corporation Act 2000 has not been given due importance because of delay in elections. Moosa-Raza report has got no importance in the present Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) congress coalition government 30 point Common Minimum Programme (CMP). Hence reform initiatives set-up in the state have not been given due importance.

Reform committees and commissions recommendations are not different from their previous recommendations. There is a slight change of words – whether you approach the problem from end or from the beginning; the aim is to solve the problem. This can be termed as wastage of time and money.