



News Letter

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION J&K REGIONAL BRANCH



Vol : 1

November 2010

No.: 2

EDITORIAL

The inaugural issue of our News Letter was well received. We are carrying some comments of our Readers in this issue. Besides the usual features it has been decided to henceforth carry write-ups of eminent persons and members on a theme subject. The theme for the current issue is "INDIA 2020".

The thought came as the nation celebrated the 64th Independence Day and embarked on its journey towards an economic power. It is perhaps time for retrospection to identify our strengths and weaknesses and visualize India as we would like to see in 2020. Poverty, education, healthcare and environment are some areas of concern. From the governance point of view corruption, electoral reforms, accountability and transparency and criminal justice system need to be revisited. The views on the theme subject can generate ideas to be pursued by the Regional Branch in coming months and years.

Our former chairman Shri J.A. Khan while writing for the inaugural issue highlighted the need for turning the first generation J&K Regional Branch into a next-gen-centre of learning. Taking a cue from this it has been our endeavor to focus now on conducting research, providing consultancy and organize training courses. It is proposed to start a biannual journal on Administration and Management. We are working on upgrading the library and enroll young academicians, administrators and technologists as members of the IIPA.

The success of this publication shall lie in how best it is used as a medium of communication between the Members and with the outside world. It is hoped that members will liberally contribute to the coming issues and remain in touch with the Editorial Board.



Bhartendra Singh Baswan
Director

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June 16, 2010

Dear J&K Branch,

Thank you very much for your letter No.IIPA/J&KRB/2010/593 of June 4, 2010 enclosing the inaugural issue of the biannual Newsletter of the IIPA, J&K Regional Branch. It has come out very well and is a tribute to all of you including Dr. Bloccia, Dr.Bhan and yourself in pushing this commendable initiative.

With regards and best wishes,

B.S. Baswan
(B.S. Baswan)

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UP REGIONAL BRANCH



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UP REGIONAL BRANCH

T. N. Dhar, I.A.S (Retd)
Hon. Secretary

No. 6409/IIPA/2010
Dated : 01.07.2010

Dear Doctor Bhan,

1. I am pleasantly surprised to receive the multi coloured Inaugural issue of the IIPA (J&K Reg.Branch) newsletter of May,2010. Congratulations.
2. It is informative and reflects the continued activities of the J&K Branch and the support it receives from the State Government. It is a pleasure to learn that IIPA (J&K) has its own building and receives an annual grant from J&K Government.
3. I wish your Branch and the Newsletter all success. We would indeed be interested to remain in touch with the activities of your Branch.
4. We have been regularly bringing our quarterly newsletter, "Dynamic Administration" for the last 22 1/2 years without a break. It is normally thematic in nature. I am enclosing a copy of the 89th issue of our newsletter (Jan-March,2010) for your perusal.
5. IIPA (U.P.) has also published 34 books so far on various aspects and issues of public administration.

With regards,

T.N. Dhar
(T.N. Dhar)

Encls: As above.

The readers would be pleased to know that the theme for the next issue of newsletter is 'Preventing Environmental Degradation'. All those who are interested to contribute articles on the said theme are requested to kindly focus their contributions on J&K with special reference to Soil Erosion, Deforestation, Waste Disposal, Pollution Control, Flora and Fauna etc. The authors need to strictly adhere to a limit of 800 words and send a soft copy of the same along with a hard copy to the Editor.

Release of Bi-Annual Newsletter of IIPA, J&K Regional Branch



In an attempt to evolve into a next generation centre of learning, IIPA's J&K Regional Branch initiated the bi-annual Newsletter under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Ashok Bhan, Chairman, IIPA, J&K regional branch. Dr. S. S. Bloeria, former Chief Secretary and Patron of IIPA, J&K regional Branch formally released the newsletter on May, 31, 2010 along with other members. Dr. Bloeria appreciated the efforts of the institute in bringing out the publication and hoped that it will be of immense help to the various stakeholders. IIPA's noteworthy contributions in providing need-based expertise to government officers through the regular arrangement of workshops, seminars and other informative

programmes were highly appreciated. The initiative of releasing IIPA newsletter has been applauded by various regional branches of IIPA across the country.

Lecture on Income Tax Law & Administration - An Overview

On June 29, 2010 a lecture was held on "Income Tax Laws & Administration - An Overview" by Sh. G. R. Sufi, Chief Commissioner IT, Amritsar. During the lecture, Sh. Sufi addressed key issues pertaining to Income Tax and Law and discussed important clauses at length. He also gave a brief insight about the new act which is likely to be introduced in the next financial year. The function was attended by the President chamber of Commerce and Industries, Chartered Accountants, IIPA members along with the officers from Income Tax Department. Dr. Ashok Bhan Chairman, IIPA J&K Regional Branch presided over the function and Sh. J.B.S Johar, Hony. Secretary conducted the proceedings.



Reservation & Inclusive Growth



In an interactive session Dr. Abha Chouhan, Head Department of Sociology, University of Jammu talked about "Reservation and Inclusive Growth" on September 30, 2010.

In her lecture, she emphasized upon paying greater attention towards the implementation of Reservation policy.

Dr. Chouhan also recommended that in order to attain an equitable development, the policy makers must try to attain inclusive growth by making necessary changes in economic policies and institutional design. The lecture was attended by Government Officials, Civil Society, Academicians and NGO members also.

Condolence

"J&K Regional Branch of IIPA deeply mourns the passing away of our founder member and veteran Journalist Shri Sati Sahni. A versatile genius, he will be remembered for his contribution to the civil society, his humility and organizational skills. The Regional Branch shall ever be grateful for his contribution to its growth. We pray for peace to the departed soul. May almighty give strength to Smt. Prem Sahni and other family members to bears this irreparable loss."



WATER SECURITY

Dr. S. S. Bloeria

The concept of water being a factor in the security of individuals, communities and nations is rather new. Neither Sun Tsu's ART OF WAR (500 B.C.), nor Chankya's treatise on statecraft (300 B.C.) makes any mention of water being a factor in the security of the state. The British published 17 volume series titled OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE INDIAN ARMED FORCES IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-45, a very detailed and thoroughly professional analysis of the defence of the Indian sub-continent again has no reference to water as a factor of consideration, except in the context of ocean based maritime security of the coastal India.

The concept of water security which is only a few decades old has emerged because of the huge growth of population, substantial increase in the per-capita demand and depletion in the sources of fresh water supply, climate change and technological advances. Some analysts believe that water will be a cause for internal strife as well as future wars. Essential features of water security in the Indian context include the following parameters.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

Though India has some outstanding issues relating to the sharing and utilisation of water resources with Bangla Desh, Bhutan and Nepal, but these are relatively minor in nature and do not pose any security related concern.

However, for India the Indus and Brahmaputra river basin systems which relate to the sharing of water with Pakistan and China are a cause for concern as our relations with these countries are not on the best of terms. The Indus Water Treaty was signed with Pakistan in September 1960 and has so far withstood the stresses and strains of the Indo - Pak tensions. Under this the three eastern rivers are for the exclusive use of India and the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab are reserved for use and exploitation by Pakistan, subject to a pre-determined quantity of water resources set aside for India.

The IWT permits use of Indus system of water for irrigation purposes up to 1.34 million Acres of land and storage up to 3.60 Million Acre Feet (MAF) for power and flood moderation in J&K. This quantity is fixed and is independent of the flow of water in the Indus basin. Currently India is using much less water than its entitlement.

On the other hand Pakistan is not using its share of water resources efficiently and as per an estimate, up to 35 MAF out of allotted 137 MAF flows into the sea during flush season. There are also serious inter - province disputes about sharing of water. Pakistan's population has grown from 34 millions in 1947 to an estimated 175 millions currently. The per capita supply of water has reduced from over 5,000 cubic meters annually in 1947 to about 1,000 cubic meters at present. This is highly insufficient. With population figures consistently on the rise, increase in the per capita demand and reduced flow of water in the Indus system due to climate changes, the situation is likely to turn even grimmer. Add to this picture the fixed quantity of usage rights of India under the IWT. Thus while legitimate Indian share of water is likely to rise, Pakistan may get less proportionately in a future

scenario. As it is the Pakistan regularly blames India for the water shortages in their country. With further deterioration in the supply these voices will get shriller and the availability of water may become a serious security issue. The answer to this looming crisis is cooperation between India and Pakistan, as envisaged under Article VII of the IWT, to optimize benefits through joint investigations, engineering works and transparency. The moot question is that since Pakistan is likely to get more hurt by the status quo, which of the two countries should show more keenness to move in this direction.

There have been reports in the media about China interfering with the natural flow of Brahmaputra waters in Tibet for use in the higher plateaus as also to deny India the advantages of the considerable flow of its water. According to Shri B.G. Verghese these reports are highly exaggerated. In any case, according to him, 70 per cent water of this river comes from the tributaries south of Himalayas in India. But the fact still remains that due to its control over Tibet, the Chinese do exercise pre-eminent discretion over the largest fresh water resources, outside the polar region.

Therefore, it would be in the interest of both countries, more so that of India, and in fact the entire South Asia if India and China enter into a Treaty of bi-lateral cooperation in investigation, distribution and transparent engineering projects on the Brahmaputra basin.

INTERNAL FACTORS

After independence need was soon recognized for a comprehensive plan to optimize utilization of country's water resources by taking water to the unreached parts of the country, impounding the monsoon run-off and linking major river systems. Dr. K.L.Rao, the then Union Minister for Irrigation and power said in 1960, "...One of the interesting features is that when the Brahmaputra is in floods, other rivers in India do not have floods. During the periods when the Ganga flow is low, there is a lot of demand for upstream water utilization. The supplies in the Ganga at the time of low flow can be augmented with water from Brahmaputra by a link canal.". Many other eminent persons have emphasized the need for connecting the Brahmaputra - Ganga - Cauvery systems.

There have always been endemic water shortage areas in some parts of the country, but this is now on the increase due to rapid growth in population, rising urbanization, industrialization, agricultural development as well as climate change, creating grounds for water conflicts within the country thus impinging upon its security. River water disputes have given rise to serious law and order problems and can lead to harmful internal security situations. Insufficiency of water has lead to disputes between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana, Delhi and Haryana, Andhra and Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh etc. In the background of this scenario, the exponential growth of Indian population which is estimated to rise to 1700 millions by 2050 provides a grim picture as far as fulfilling water needs are concerned.

Following measures are required to meet the increasing restlessness between states and various stake holders;

1. Review and amend The Inter-State Water Dispute

1. Act of 1960 to put in place a more robust and effective administrative and legal frame works.
2. Establish a National Water Grid, on the pattern of the Power Grid, by restructuring the National Water Development Agency, established in 1982.
3. Appointment of an arbitration authority as an integral part of every major water related project.
4. The Panchayats and Municipalities / Corporations also must get involved in water management.
5. According to an informed estimate, India is able to use only about 10 percent of its annual rain fall and about 18 percent of the fresh water resources. This

underlines the need for intense and effective measures to conserve and harness our water resources.

CONCLUSION

Water is life. Hence water security is essential for a secure life on earth. There is no way ahead other than conservation, a genuine attitude of give and take, transparency and cooperation; internally as well as externally, for the survival of individuals, families, communities, nations and in fact, the entire human race.

Dr. S.S. Bloeria, Former Chief Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir and Patron of IIPA, J&K Regional Branch

BALANCE POWER FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

K.R. Lakhanpal

The balance in exercise of power and assuming responsibility between the political executive and the civil services needs to be restored. The political executive should formulate policies and frame laws, while holding the civil services accountable for their implementation

The euphoria of an emerging superpower has given rise to a belief that if India grows at an annual growth rate of 8 per cent for 20 years, it will become a developed nation. This belief is erroneous on two counts. Firstly, such a high growth will be difficult to sustain with institutions and instruments of governance being in such a sorry state. Secondly, even if, by some magic; it were to be so, India, at best, would be a high-growth economy, but not a developed country. For that to happen, a vast and all-round improvement in governance is a pre-requisite.

No wonder, from Plato's Republic to Aristotle's Politics, good governance and devising systems to ensure the same have remained at the heart of all political activity. On our part, we constituted ourselves into a secular, socialist and democratic republic and gave ourselves a constitutional government, just in less than three years of the country becoming independent. The constitutional government, in its very nature, is a limited government in which no organ of the state has an absolute power and there are checks and balances in the exercise of power between the legislature, judiciary and executive. While there is a fair degree of clarity regarding the powers of the legislature and judiciary, the exercise of executive power has remained fungible between the political executive and the civil services.

Up to the '70s, a fine balance, based on mutual trust and respect for each other, between the political executive and the civil services was maintained. Politics gradually degenerated into an arena for hard-power play, in which pursuit of power for its own sake and for serving the vested personal, party and group interests became the order of the day. Then on, the political executive has viewed the civil services through this narrow prism. Sadly, popular perception of a civil servant is either of a thuggish collaborator or as a rank obstructionist. Even the media pejoratively dubs him as 'babu'.

Evolution of the political system over the past 60 years, has thrown up some flaws in myriad aspects. A quick count points towards (a) A first past-the-post electoral system; (b) Absence of inner party democracy; (c) High entry barriers to politics; (d) Role of money and muscle power; (e) Vote bank and identity politics; (f) Misuse of government machinery; (g)

Non-trans- parency in selection of candidates for various elected bodies; (h) Politicisation of criminals; and i) Politics as a family business.

Unless addressed, these challenges are potent enough to thwart the constitutional government, which hinges upon empowering individuals to improve their own condition. Fareed Zakaria, in his book 'Future of Freedom', argues that, while democracy has flourished, freedom has not. In another book, Power, where is it? Prof Donald Savoie has essayed to find the loci of power in the American and Westminster models of democracy and has concluded, with a selfdoubt, that he is not sure where power exactly resides. But it surely does not lie with the voters, majority of politicians and political parties and parliamentary institutions or civil servants. If it resides anywhere, it is with a handful of politicians and businessmen, the individuals who have usurped the vacuum created by hollowing out of the constitutionally sanctioned institutions.

On a more mundane plane, a look at the standing order for disposal of government business in a typical Punjab Government department is revealing. It stipulates who can recruit whom, who can place, promote, transfer and discipline whom and who can spend how much on procurement and award of contracts by the government. Nowhere does it mention what this blessed department is supposed to deliver by way of public good and who, in the department, is to be held accountable. It does not follow the principle of delegation of authority, commensurate with responsibility and accountability and the principle of chain-of-command, essential for functional effectiveness in hierarchical organisations. The current standing order also bears comparison with its counterpart of the '70s to know as to how the political, executive has entirely gobbled up to the day-to-day functioning of the government in the name of they being the elected representatives of the people.

The balance in exercise of power and assuming responsibility and accountability, between the political executive and the civil services needs to be restored. The political executive should formulate public policies and frame laws and rules, while holding the civil services squarely accountable for their implementation in letter and spirit.

For good governance to usher in and for us to be proud of being citizens of a developed country, flaws in the political system must be overcome, institutions embedded in the Constitution must prevail over vested interests; and balance in exercise of power and assumption of responsibility between different organs of the government must be restored. Till then, to hell with governance.

K.R. Lakhanpal, Former Chief Secretary, Punjab

POLICY BALANCES AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Prof. Varun Sahni

The Indian University system has continued to exist and function in tediously familiar grooves since at least the mid-1960s. The changes of the last decade, such as the information technology (IT) revolution, globalisation and commercialisation of education, and the explosive growth in technical education, have largely passed it by. The problem is less about resource scarcity and more about myopic vision and infirm decisions. The few decisions taken in recent years, such as the “deemed university” stratagem, have not been particularly successful and may indeed have hastened the pace of decay.

I am increasingly convinced that the revitalisation of the Indian university system will depend on our getting seven delicate balances right. This will require not just bold decision making but also policy subtlety—and lots of hard work, plenty of pluck and a fair amount of good luck as well.

Achieving the first balance requires us to recognise that there is always a tension between mass education and quality education. To not recognise this tension is tantamount to policy dishonesty. We can make sensible policy choices involving our universities only when we acknowledge that mass access to education will, because of the sheer number of students, impact negatively on standards in education. The reverse is equally true: an emphasis on quality alone would imply deliberately and wantonly excluding the bulk of our population from access to a university education. Clearly, the policy challenge is to achieve both goals, since both are equally desirable.

In India, an emphasis on mass education is inevitable because it is necessary. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in Indian higher education (i.e., the percentage of Indians of university-going age who are actually enrolled in a university) is estimated to be about 12.4 percent, which is less than half the estimated world average of 26 percent. This is where we will need to make critical choices. One such would be whether we should continue to focus on questions of access after the first degree, or decide instead that all graduates will henceforth compete for entry to postgraduate specialisation. Or we could choose instead to focus on mass education till the second degree, but not thereafter. That's precisely the point: we have to achieve the right balance between two policy desirables.

The second balance that we will have to maintain is between continued government support for higher education and allowing space for private initiative. The niches that the private sector is seeking to occupy in the provision of higher education are enlarging and multiplying with each passing day, but they nevertheless remain niches. We will see increased private sector provision of technical, medical and other professional education in the coming years, especially in some states. One of the advantages of the private sector is that it can move quickly to take advantage of new and emerging sectors, which explains the presence of so many private players in IT education.

However, as the focus of private players in higher education

moves from philanthropy to business opportunity, the role of government in supporting university education will remain. A full-fledged private university, with both a philosophy department and a swimming team, is still many years away in India. Thus, the best universities in India will continue to be in the public sector for a long time to come.

Globalisation is imposing a third balance upon the Indian university system: that of strengthening Indian universities while simultaneously allowing for foreign competition. The issue of permitting foreign universities to enter India has generated a live debate that has now taken on a sharper edge. The unvarnished truth is that foreign competition already exists for Indian Universities. Firstly, the best Indian universities, such as some IITs, IIMs and JNU, have already featured in global Top 200 lists like that of the Time Higher Education Supplement. Thus, the pressure to compete is already here, and it's global. Secondly, Indian students are travelling abroad for an education in ever larger numbers: 157,000 were, at last count, attending classes from Cardiff to Chicago, Moscow to Melbourne. How long, then, till foreign universities are finally allowed to set up their campuses in India? The decision to exclude foreign universities from Indian soil is unsustainable because it is elitist: only those Indians wealthy enough to live abroad can currently earn a foreign degree. Furthermore, we must recognise that collaboration rather than competition could well emerge as the predominant relationship between Indian and foreign universities in the future.

The fourth balance, between strict regulation and decision making autonomy, is perhaps the most difficult to get right. With the entry of private players into the game, transparent and stringent regulatory mechanisms are essential in higher education. Foreign universities, were they to enter the scene tomorrow, would throw up a series of novel regulatory challenges. Even universities in the government sector need to be regulated for maintenance of essential standards. Thus, a certain degree of standardisation is perhaps inevitable. The challenge for India's regulatory authorities in higher education would be to recognise that quality can come in diverse shapes and sizes. It is by no means certain that the existing regulatory bodies are up to this challenge. In particular, it is essential that the decision making autonomy of university authorities should not be circumscribed. Greater autonomy of the universities must, of course, be accompanied with greater transparency in procedures and accountability of output, as well as in the generation of resources.

The four balances delineated thus far all relate to issues that must be decided at the systemic level. The remaining three balances would have to be achieved by each university internally.

The fifth balance is between research and teaching. It is true that research and teaching not only go together but also interpenetrate and influence each other. Nevertheless, every academic department within a university needs to decide what to emphasise: research or teaching. A research-oriented department would necessarily focus on a few specializations, while a teaching-oriented department would seek to cover all the branches and sub-fields in its discipline. Both are legitimate choices, but they must be recognised as choices that

need to be made consciously and with due deliberation.

Universities also need to achieve a sixth balance between enhancing knowledge and imparting training in essential skills. Most Indian universities focus on knowledge at the cost of skills, which is why so many Indian students in the arts and sciences emerge with a degree but without any marketable skills. Few Indian students have both literary and quantitative skills, and even fewer have foreign language competence.

Finally, as Indian universities focus on preparing their students for the job market, something they have not done so far, they must not forget to maintain the final balance between market needs and social capital. There will always be disciplines that have little or no market value, such as philosophy and the classical languages. Far from eschewing these disciplines, which add so much to civilised life, it is the duty of the university to nurture them. State universities have an added responsibility, which is to preserve and enrich local languages, history and culture. Indeed, the best universities in the world manage to achieve an eighth balance between universal knowledge and local relevance, making them magnets for the best and brightest.

Going back to the basics, we must recognise the social purpose of the university remains the production and transmission of knowledge. This implies privileging the twin foci of research and teaching and not dissipating institutional energies on non-essential activities. Universities are where the most educated people in any society are located. This means that universities, and the people who work in them, will necessarily be held to a higher standard. While the vitality of a university depends upon its openness and willingness to be a thought factory, its productivity is necessarily a product of discipline and hard work. Finally, let us not forget that universities are a core element in comprehensive national power. In the last 15 years, China has managed to transform many of its provincial universities into world class institutions. We can, and must, do likewise in India.

Prof. Varun Sahni, Vice-Chancellor, University of Jammu, Jammu

*This article is a revised version of Varun Sahni, "Reforming University Education", *Mall Today (New Delhi)*, 17 September 2009, p. 10.*

INDIA 2020 - INTERNAL SECURITY CHALLENGES

Dr. Ashok Bhan

A stable internal security environment is a pre-requisite for India's march forward to achieve its growth ambitions as a global power. India's position among the most attractive investment destinations has to be retained. Today naxalism and cross border terrorism are the most important challenges facing the country. Our relations with neighbours particularly China and Pakistan will have a strong bearing on the security scenario. In the words of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh the country needs "strategic autonomy". We can't depend on the American support or Chinese or Pakistani goodwill. The key is our preparedness to meet the internal as well as external challenges.

Naxalism has to be dealt with firmly through coordinated operations. In a democratic polity we can't permit gun to be used to usurp power. However, at the same time we have to accelerate our development efforts in the Naxal-affected areas. The administrative machinery has to be made more sensitive and responsive to local concerns. Special Centrally sponsored schemes for these areas have to be closely monitored. The coming decade can be used to bring hapless citizens of these areas to the mainstream.

Despite law and order being a state subject, capacity building to fight terrorism should include creation of a Federal Anti-terrorist Agency on the lines of Homeland Security in the US. Political consensus will have to be developed to raise Task Forces in vulnerable States and cities to prevent terrorist strikes through intelligence gathering, carrying out operations in the event of a strike and investigating cases with inter State and international ramifications. These Task Forces can be raised through generous Central funding and include Officers and men from respective States too. Eventually, the National Counter Terrorism Centre and National investigation Agency need to merge with this Agency. In close cooperation with State Police Forces it can become a very effective tool to fight terrorism. A word of caution. The minority community should

have nothing to fear from such an Agency. In fact members of minority community must be made a part of such Task Forces if the experiment has to succeed in a pluralistic society like ours.

The management of borders shall remain a formidable task. A fresh look on the existing fencing to dovetail new technology to make it a force multiplier will have to be taken. The porous borders with Nepal and Bangladesh need to be revisited. The border infrastructure has not only to be developed along land borders but coastal security will have to be further strengthened. A decade hence we need to be confident that any attempt to infiltrate or smuggle arms and ammunition can be neutralized.

Grievances of people in the North- East and Jammu & Kashmir will have to be addressed. Communication channels must be opened and dialogue started making it clear that talks can be held only within the Indian Constitution. Addressing the "trust deficit" and "governance deficit" will go a long way in improving security scenario in these sensitive areas.

India has a large population of young men and women. It will be a challenge to use this large work force in nation building. If they are not gainfully employed it will put strain on the law and order situation. Agitations related to reservations and separate statehood has led to violent protests in recent times. These situations need to be diffused before they turn ugly. Mercifully the communal situation, has remained under control. This environment needs to be maintained.

Some of the toughest challenges lay in India's neighbourhood and therefore defense and diplomatic measures need to be in place if peace and stability in South Asia has to be ensured. Our preparedness on defense and anti-insurgency fronts will to a large extent dictate the course of events on diplomatic front. A strong and well prepared nation with a broad political consensus on challenges facing the country can take us through this decade to new heights.

Dr. Ashok Bhan, Former Director General of Police of J&K Cadre

“INDIA IN 2020”*Prof. A.N. Sadhu*

India is emerging as an economic power as per the assessment of experts-both national and international. The resilience shown by the economy during the last few years is noteworthy. The stability of the financial market, during the period when global economic giants were faced with severe financial meltdown, has brought forth the strength of our economy to weather such storms steadily.

India will certainly emerge as one of the super powers of global reckoning in the coming decade. The industrialization will take place on much larger scale and so will be the expansion of the services sector. The urban infra-structure will mark qualitative improvement and there will be a path breaking development on other fronts such as science and technology.

Sixty three years along the time path after independence, the country has many achievements to its credit but there are also a large number of pitfalls that came to fore during this period. The corruption, administrative inefficiency and falling standards of political leadership, have significantly contributed to slackening of the pace of socio-economic transformation and realization of optimal results. India 2020, will have to be viewed in this back drop. Yesterday is in history, today is an opportunity and if it is lost, tomorrow is not going to be all that bright. I am an optimist but optimism can't be fed on idealism. To realize my vision 2020, an honest, sincere and committed effort has to take shape today itself for tomorrow will be too late.

India 2020, will have a number of achievements to boast of but I am afraid it will also leave areas of serious concern, if some thoughtful measures are not taken right from now. I would like to address to only two of them (viz) internal strife and external interventions.

India 2020 will be far too different and distant from Bharat 2020. There has been significant inequality of income and wealth in the country although but the same has further sharpened since 1990's resulting into the emergence of two

Indias. The rural urban divide is widening and the India of villages is drifting down from the urban India and holding a dangerous portent of internal strife which will consume the affluent urban India, will programmes like Bharat Nirman suffice to bridge this gap is a big question. As a student of Economics, I am sure unless some proper blend of fiscal and administrative measures is adopted to ensure the working of trickle down mechanism so that the gains of growth percolate to all sections of the society and the distortions are removed and lopsided development overcome. Judging by the current status of political leadership, administrative machinery and public response, I am afraid, I cannot forecast an India 2020 being far too different than India 2010. 37% population is living below poverty line as of now, which in absolute numbers amounts to around 400 million people and the prospect of this number swelling further is quite high keeping in view the present rate of growth of population. My India 2020 to be an egalitarian society warrants strenuous efforts both on demographic and economic front but these certainly are not short term measures and would therefore not hold any prospect of making India 2020 much different from what it is today, unless these are pursued on sustained basis.

All said and done, there are grey areas and the country has shown its worth and the sectors that stand developed as of now will attain greater strength particularly in the field of nuclear technology, defence production, space research, computer software and financial management and these developments will keep the country in news. This will invite recognition as also the evil eye and that will attract intervention and unwarranted interference by neighbours through border incursions and by superpowers through subtle ways. We have to be in the state of preparedness both militarily and mentally not to allow external interferences to serve as stumbling blocks in our achievable progress. To the extent we safeguard these two fronts, we should aspire for a better India 2020. We have the strength, let us back it up with a strong will. We will achieve, we must achieve to make our tomorrow brighter than our today.

Prof. A.N. Sadhu (Retired), Professor from Department of Economics, University of Jammu.

JK Journal of Administration & Management (JKJAM)

J&K Regional Branch of IIPA announces publication of a bi-annual Journal of Administration and Management. Call for papers is enclosed as a pull-out to this Newsletter. Last Date for receipt of manuscripts is December 31, 2010. The first issue is likely to be released in March, 2011.

Editor



Governor Lt. Gen. Retd. S.K. Sinha welcoming Union Home Minister Sh. Shiv Raj Patil while C.M. Jb. Ghulam Nabi Azad and Chief Justice B.A. Khan watch



Governor G. C. Saxena, B.G. Verghese, Ms. Sushma Choudhary with other dignities



Former Director General Police Sh. M.M. Khajooria, Sh. Prem Gupta & Dr. Ashok Bhan in an IIPA Function



Late Justice R.P. Sethi being welcomed during a programme



Justice K.K. Gupta being welcomed by Sh. Balraj Puri and Late Sh. Ram Sahai



Justice V.S. Malimath and Sh. P.A. Roshia Former Police Chief of J&K and Haryana in an IIPA Function

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