**Executive Summary of the Project Report Titled as, “ Inclusive Governance, State system and Processes in the State of Jammu and Kashmir,”Dr. Manan Dwivedi, rof. Sushma Yabav,My IIPA**

In the First chapter the legal and political backdrop of the entire question is deliberated upon. On 5th of August, 2019, the Government of India took the historic decision of abrogating Article 35 from the nation’s Constitution by utilising Presidential powers given in Article 370. In a bold and meaningful move, the territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh were designated as Union territories which are further to be demarcated as two separate States in one of the recent statements of the Delhi Denomination. Our findings show a serious Governing deficit in Jammu and Kashmir, emanating due to rampant corruption and lack of awareness on mass scale, especially in the Kashmir valley. The study aimed at finding the real remedies , analyzing the facts in an academic perspective and explore solutions and challenges that have come in the way of realizing the true potential of Jammu and Kashmir.

The second chapter dwells on, historical facets of the Kashmir quagmire through the Annals of history. The State of Jammu and Kashmir basks with a rich and variegated history with different Kings, Dynasties and lineages populating the myriad time periods. One cam trace the historical origins much before King Lalitaditya, but a lot of satraps had ruled Kashmir much before the illustrious reign of King Lalitaditya who was a Hindu ruler/ King. The mention of the epicality of the State of Jammu and Kashmir leads to the aura and verisimilitude of Shalimar and Nishant gardens and the heady sway of the poplars. Kashmir has never been a palimpsest as narrated by Salman Rushdie in his classic, “Midnight’s Children” where-in, the beatific beauty and the historical- contemporary fissures in the Kashmir’s polity and society are assiduously vivisected along with the domestic skulduggery which has vitiated the socio-political clime in the state of Jammu and Kashmir..

The third chapter focuses upon the theme of Governance and Institutions in the Union territories of Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu and Kashmir, parties such as National Conference and PDP have over the years dealt with the weakening of Article 370 trough

several Presidential manoeuvres and referring to the entire effort as a grand betrayal for the denizen sin Kashmir. The chapter finds that the Kashmiri masses have been mobilized from time to time on faulty premises as they are led into believing that the relationship between India and J and K rested on this conditional provision. The chapter finds that the constitutional changes since 5th August, 2019, in the very first place bring an end to the long prevailing politics of coercion and protection that Article 370 has ensured in these seven decades. The debate on Article still goes on unabated.

The fourth chapter investigated upon the idiom of the theme of Governance and processes with an emphasis on the theme and fact of Elections in Kashmir as an instrument of Governing legitimacy. In the region, as the Chapter finds out, the electioneering has been interspersed with the theme of the acrid and dangerous security situation. Episodes of anti national activities along with the sputtering of militancy have tended to destabilize the applecart of the peace and growth in the region of Jammu and Kashmir as our study has shown. The chapter also analyses the nature of co terminusness with the security situation in the border areas with a direct impact on the internal security scenario in the region of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Fifth Chapter zeroes in upon the central financial packages since 1999 in the region of Kashmir. The chapter informs us that in 1999, PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced the first major financial package for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This package was known as the Prime Minister’s Jammu and Kashmir Developmental package amounting to 8, 697 crore which were part of the 26 Projects which were released by the Government in Delhi in 2002. These included the Projects of the Baramullah Railway Line, doubling of Jammu Tawi Jalandhar Railway Line, Sinthung pass, Rohtang Pass and several such futuristic growth and infrastructural processes.

The Sixth Chapter dwells upon the centrally sponsored schemes in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The State Government has been blessed with several Developmental schemes to be implemented by the State Government. The objectives being to speed up the developmental process in the State and to instil the State’s congealing with the Centre and thus, usher in a largely friction free State and Centre collaboration and cooperation. Unfortunately the State of Jammu and Kashmir has not been able to gain much by these centrally sponsored schemes due to the all pervading menace of corruption. The Bureaucracy was also instructed to take all the Centrally sponsored schemes very seriously and sincerely.

The Seventh Chapter delineates the theme of the impact on Stability on the Governance and corruption in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As the World Bank describes the term violence as an destabilizing act to shutter Governance and development in a region, the same kind of anomaly has been deciphered and reached upon in Jammu and Kashmir. The chapter also finds that the State has a long history of Protests where-in women have been the key segment of these afore-mentioned Protests. The political situation in the State was dismembered once the Farookh Abdullah led Government was ditched by Congress which un equivocally led to the upsurge of political violence and anarchy in the State. The chapter finds out tha there has been an confiscation of water bodies and other land assets by the militants and the anti national forces in the aftermath of instability in the State.

The Eight chapter investigates the sole head of corruption and elitist nepotism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is the practice of the abuse of power by the elites over the decades which brings the debilitating impact of corruption in the Institutional and routine life in the State. The lethal concoction of political instability and nepotism have shaken the applecart of governance and administration in the State as the Chapter posits.

The last chapter zooms in upon the idiom of the Governance deficit along with the impact and nature and extent of people’s participation in the State. The idiom of political participation is through the practices of voting, protests, membership of political partnership and lobbying at al. The social participation has become a nom de plume of the social participation in the rest of the nation but to a lesser extent in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All in all, the study intends to decipher and reach findings in the context of political violence, and corruption induced Governance deficit in the besieged State.