



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

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Views expressed by the contributors are personal and do not represent the views or position of the Editorial Board or the Executive Committee of the Branch.

- Chief Editor

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A Note from the Chief Editor



S.V. Ranganath, IAS (Retd.)

Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration – Karnataka Regional Branch

I am happy to place before our readers the **July 2022** issue of our *Virtual Newsletter*. This is our **24th Issue**, since we began this initiative.

The **Lead Article** in this issue is by the distinguished Professor of Public Policy and Public Administration, **Prof. Rumki Basu**, on '**Democracy and Good Governance in India**'. According to her, when judged by developing country standards, India's greatest asset has been that she has been ruled by civilian elected governments throughout its post-independent history, with a competent civil service.

The next article is a **Tribute to Smt. Mina Swaminathan** by **Smt. Uma Mahadevan**, IAS. One wholeheartedly agrees with her when she states that the passing of Mina Swaminathan comes as a loss to generations of researchers, practitioners and activists who drew inspiration from her work.

In the section on **Audit Matters**, our EC and Editorial Board member, **Mr. T. Sethumadhavan**, IAAS (Retd.) reflects on Karnataka State Finances during 2020-21, based on a recent report of the CAGI.

In the section on **Karnataka News**, we carry a report of the launch of the '**One Health**' pilot project. It is a matter of pride to note that Karnataka is one of two States where the programme will be piloted, the other State being Uttarakhand. The pilot will be used to develop a national **One Health Framework**.

In our section on our **Branch Activities**, we carry a report of the **Special Lecture** delivered by **Prof. Rumki Basu** at **St. Joseph's College of Law**, Bengaluru on '**Democracy and Good Governance**.'

In our **Books** section, we carry a brief Book Review of **Dr. Anil Kumar's** most recent publication, '**Politics, Governance and Philosophy**'. And we sign off with our '**Feedback**' column and a thought-provoking quote in '**Food for Thought**'.

I wish to add a disclaimer here that the views expressed by the contributors in this issue are personal and **do not represent the views or position of the Editorial Board or the Executive Committee of the Branch**.

Do write in, with your responses, views and ideas for improvement of the Newsletter.

Lead Article

Democracy and Good Governance in India



Rumki Basu

Senior Fellow & Head, Centre for Public Policy and Governance
Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi

The greatest tragedy of India has been that she seems to have been delegated to be a superpower-in-waiting status globally, despite huge resources and potential strengths. The quality of governance offered by our democracy is still mediocre and ‘soft’. Democracy has succeeded despite a low-income economy, widespread poverty, illiteracy and ethnic diversity. Judged by developing country standards, India’s greatest asset has been that she has been ruled by civilian elected governments throughout its post-independent history, with a competent civil service.

Unlocking India’s potential and taking her rightful position in the comity of nations will require, above all, a strong visionary leadership and a world-class public administration to manage a country of such continental proportions as India. Public systems are managed by politico-administrative regimes and every developed state today rests on the strong and able shoulders of good and efficient governance systems which deliver public goods and services efficiently to the people.

India is facing huge challenges, and some of them are as indicated below:

1. If India does not respond adequately to Climate Change, clean up its soil, water and rivers, revive its forests, millions of its citizens will be at risk. India is still groping for an ideal environment-development trade off.
2. Human Development is the second challenge that our regime needs to take care of. India’s Human Development ranking is poorer than some of her South Asian neighbours.
3. The third vital challenge is infrastructure, which is still woefully inadequate. Our public transport, sewage management, energy and communication systems are sub-standard, erratic and poor, as compared to other developing countries.
4. Our ‘soft’ state status is our biggest liability.

The fault lies not in the democratic system which is often perceived to be corrupt, inefficient and slow moving, but in the translation of electoral promises into effective delivery systems for citizens. There is a need to rebuild a relationship of trust and

faith between the state and the citizen in Indian democracy. Given our practice of democracy in the last 74 years, this can best be realized through institutionalized statutory citizen entitlements, enabling the demand for reasoned answers from the bureaucracy.

Within the international community, Democracy and Good Governance are widely advocated as intrinsically desirable and important public goals. The challenge for democracies is therefore not simply to strengthen downward electoral accountability so that vote-seeking politicians have an incentive to pay attention to citizen needs. It is equally important to endow the public governance systems with the capacity, technical skills and resources so that elected leaders can deliver the services that most citizens want: food and nutrition, education, basic health care and sustainable livelihoods. With the growth rates we have today, public power and resources can match effective and efficient public service delivery systems and citizen entitlements. Therefore, it is imperative to look at the Good Governance practices initiated by the Centre and the States in different sectors – infrastructure, education, health, urban civic services, etc., with visible or measurable impacts on the lives of citizens.

It is no exaggeration to state that the challenges facing the Indian administrative system are as unique and unparalleled in scale and diversity as the Indian developmental experience, and therefore there is no shame in advertising as well as owning up to one's achievements and failures so far. Nothing in this record goes to make the future trajectory look wholly pessimistic or wholly optimistic. The attitude should be one of cautious optimism that we should be able to overcome all that has held us back so far. The fact is that we never pushed ourselves to the limit and therefore remained under-achievers so far.

There has been more continuity than change in the pattern and functioning modes of Indian administration. More paradigmatic and transformational shifts are the need of the hour in the 21st century, if we are to give citizens of the largest democracy, the quality of public service they deserve.

Public Administration in India, if conceptualized in Weberian terms, with its rigid, rule-bound and hierarchic characteristics, will be an inadequate tool of analysis to understand the complexities of the Indian model of governance as it exists today. The Indian model was structured on the Weberian mode long back by the British, but even during the 1950 – 1990 era, the structure was considered inappropriate for administering development which required more dynamism and flexibility.

Today, the typical Weberian mode is still inadequate to meaningfully represent 'Governance'. Besides, the government is only one of many actors in the complex web of service providers in India today. The new governance style is obsessed with the implementation strategies in which the bureaucracy plays a supportive role to market and civil society. Adherence to rules and to procedure has a bureaucratic connotation. What is important is to get the job done. The result is that there is a growing tension between a bureaucracy whose bedrock is neutrality and pursuit of public interest and a new governance style that sees bureaucracy as a backbone of support for neo-liberal policies and promotion of private interest. It would also be very problematic, if bureaucrats seem to be measured on their ability to facilitate private business and the market.

The quest for a New Public Service based on new citizen-centric parameters of governance is just unfolding. How Indian Public Administration responds to these new directions needs to be carefully watched, researched and analyzed.

Tribute
Mina Swaminathan
Institution Builder, Friend to India's Children

Mina Swaminathan's work laid the foundations for important welfare programmes, including Integrated Child Development Services.



Uma Mahadevan Dasgupta, IAS |
Source: *The Indian Express*, March 18, 2022

The passing of Mina Swaminathan comes as a loss to generations of researchers, practitioners and activists who drew inspiration from her work. Most of all, it is a loss to India's *anganwadi* sector. She was a pioneering educator, researcher and activist for women's equality. She was a tireless friend of India's children, especially those without privilege.

In the decades after independence, a generation of women leaders, Mina Swaminathan among them, set up some remarkable organisations. These would lay the foundations for important welfare programmes in the young nation. Mina was deeply involved in trail-blazing initiatives such as the **Centre for Women's Development Studies (CSDS)** and mobile creches. Her greatest contribution was to lead the group whose report would become the basis of the **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** in India.

Born in 1933, Mina was the daughter of Tamil writer "Krithika" Mathuram Bhoothalingam, and civil servant and economist S. Bhoothalingam.

In Cambridge, Mina met her future husband, agricultural scientist **M.S. Swaminathan**. Both were committed to nation-building in independent India. After the devastation caused by the Bengal famine, Swaminathan chose to study

agriculture. He would become an institution builder, leader of the Green Revolution in India, and first awardee of the World Food Prize.

Mina's contributions were equally far-reaching. In 1970, she was asked to chair a study group on early childhood development. The group included Chitra Naik, J. P. Naik and Anil Bordia. Their report, submitted in 1972, was a powerful call to action: "*With every year, the gap between the privileged and the others widens... Social justice demands attention to the pre-school child because the first five years are crucial for all forms of development.*" The report became the basis of ICDS, the largest programme of its kind in the world.

Mina believed that children and mothers deserved better support. She wrote: "*When a woman says, 'I quit working because I needed to take care of my child', society accepts it as the natural instinct of a mother. This is obviously not enough — there is need for the involvement of the father and family, society and state, if children are to be born for happiness and not just for existence.*" For breastfeeding campaigns to go beyond slogans, she said, women needed nutritional support. As early as 1979, she wrote about the children of the urban poor. Millions of children growing up in urban poverty, she remarked, were invisible to policy. This was due to an exclusive focus on rural India in the mistaken belief that all urban Indians had escaped poverty. She noted drily: "*Funds are not wanting for fountains, parks, and city beautification. Cannot the same resources be used for worthwhile programmes for children?*"

In 1985, for the CSDS, she conducted a study of childcare facilities for low income working women in India, titled "*Who Cares?*" It was brought out by the feminist press *Kali for Women*. In her introduction, Vina Mazumdar reflected: "*Like many of us who belonged to the first-generation beneficiaries of the equality clauses of the Constitution, Mina Swaminathan had believed the women's question to have been settled at the time of Independence...*"

But the "women's question" remained. Women were usually coerced into work with lowest pay and lowest skills, such as childcare, making them near-invisible in the workforce. Mina emphasised that it was important not only to provide good childcare, but also quality training for childcare workers. She cautioned that a one-size-fits-all approach would not suit India's diversity.

She was an educator and mentor all her life, encouraging researchers to learn about the lived realities of women and children. Research, she said, must ultimately "*engage the passions in a call for action, but action to be taken in a climate of understanding.*"

Fifty years ago, it was a bold and powerful vision to propose setting up *anganwadis* across the country. Today, there are over a million *anganwadis* in India, and twice that many workers, providing multiple services to many millions of mothers and children. I am reminded of the character in a **George Bernard Shaw** play who says: "*You see things; and you say 'Why?' But I dream things that never were; and I say 'Why not?'*" Mina Swaminathan asked, on behalf of India's children: **Why not?**

Audit Matters

KARNATAKA STATE FINANCES DURING 2020-21

Highlights of Report No.1 of 2022 of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG)



Thayyil Sethumadhavan, IAAS (Rtd.)
Formerly Principal Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh

Financial Year 2020-21 was a difficult year with COVID-19 impacting every aspect of life both for individuals as well as for communities, including finance; but to the credit of the State Government, the State's finances were managed reasonably well. The Report of the CAG of India presented to the Legislative Assembly on 11 March, 2022 provides details of the Budget Estimates and actuals for the Financial Year 2020-21 in the background of comparative performance for a Five-year period and includes audit findings and recommendations. The Report points out that State of Karnataka had revenue surpluses from 2016-17 to 2019-20, but saw revenue deficit of Rs.19,338 crores in 2020-21 due to the impact of COVID-19. But to the credit of the Government, it was able to contain fiscal deficit below 5 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during the year. (Notably, the Fiscal Deficit was below 3 percent during the previous 4 years). The State's outstanding debt also remained below the normative 25 percent of the GSDP prescribed in the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2002.

The pandemic resulted in a shortfall in revenue as compared to the previous year, of 10.6 percent (Rs.23,204 crores) during the year. Even so, 67 percent of Revenue Receipts during 2020-21 came from State's Own Resources and 33 percent from Central Transfers and Grant-in-Aid. The State's share of Union Taxes and Duties and Grant-in-Aid also decreased during the year by 29.84 and 12.77 percent respectively.

The following Table, extracted from the Report, will give an idea of the financial position of the State at the end of the FY 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Description	2019-20 (Actual) (Rs. in crores)	2020-21 (Budget Estimate) (Rs. in crores)	2020-21 (Actual) (Rs. in crores)	As a Percentage of Actual to BE
1	Tax Revenue	1,20,363	1,11,991	97,052	86.66
2	Non-Tax Revenue	7,681	7,767	7,894	101.64
3	Share of Union Taxes	30,919	28,591	21,694	75.88
4	GIA, Contributions	34,380	31,570	30,076	95.27
	Total Revenue	1,75,443	1,79,920	1,56,716	87.10
5	Capital Receipts	50,707	53,214	84,843	159.44
6	Total Receipts	2,26,150	2,33,134	2,41,559	103.69
7	Revenue Expenditure	1,74,258	1,79,776	1,76,054	97.93
8	Capital Expenditure	39,599	46,511	48,075	103.36
9	Interest Payment	19,903	22,216	23,433	105.47
10	Public Debt Repayment	10,180	11,605	11,016	94.92
	Total Disbursement	2,24,037	2,37,892	2,35,145	98.42
11	Revenue Surplus / Deficit	1,185	144	(-) 19,338	(-) 13,429
12	Fiscal Deficit	38,166	46,070	67,098	145.64
13	Primary Deficit	18,263	23,854	43,665	183.05

Some of the Audit Findings are the following:

1. Of the total expenditure incurred in 2020-21, 78.55 percent was for Revenue Expenditures and 20.26 percent for Capital Outlay, with 1.19 percent for loans and advances.
2. Of the total expenditures during the year 2020-21, 25.09 percent was for General Services, 32.69 percent for Social Services and 38.50 percent for Economic Services.
3. Committed expenditures including salary, pension and interest payments etc. came to 75 to 85 percent of the total during the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.
4. Expenditure on salaries, excluding for ULBs, increased from 21,708 crores in 2016-17 to 32,033 crores in 2020-21.
5. Total investment of the Government in State Public Sector Undertakings came to Rs. 68,256 crores; but returns during the year was only Rs.80.70 Crores at 0.12 percent, against the average cost of borrowing of 6.22 percent.
6. Ratio of Debt to GSDP has been stable and well-below the 26.22 percent and 33.10 percent recommended by the XIV and XV Finance Commissions respectively. The State has managed to keep the Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio also well under control. However, the growth rate of

outstanding public debt is higher than the growth of GSDP, which invites attention.

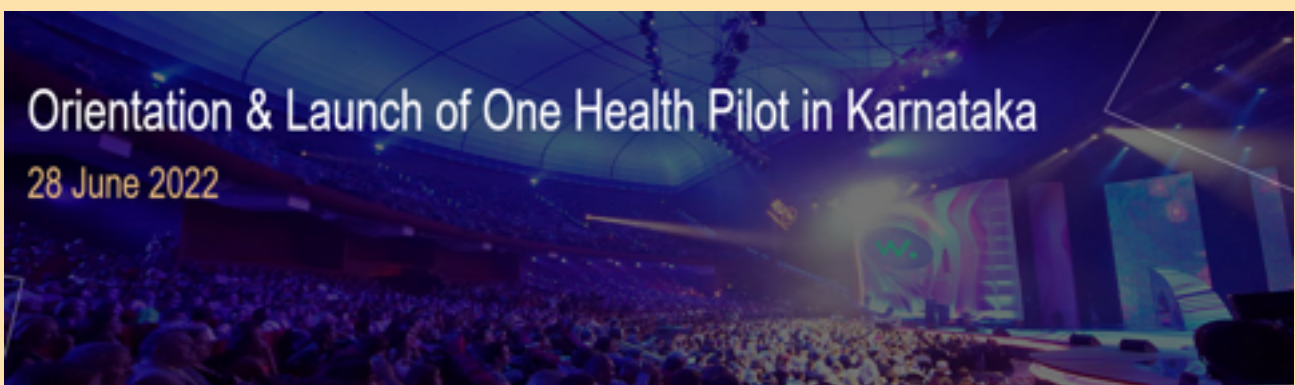
7. The percentage of allocation for Women-Specific Schemes in the Gender Budget showed a decreasing trend except during 2017-18.
8. In the case of Child-Centric Programmes, the allocation during 2020-21 came to Rs.51,084 crores, but 11 percent of it remained unutilized.
9. An amount of Rs.9,139 crores was released for the Energy Sector as subsidy during the year 2020-21; Rs.2,324 crores for Food and Supplies; and Rs.2,774 crores for Agriculture and Allied Services.
10. Total financial assistance for PRIs and ULBs during the year 2020-21 was Rs.43,787 crores. About 45 percent of the subsidy for PRIs was for salaries.

GSDP and Growth Rate

The GSDP of Karnataka during the year 2020-21 was Rs.18,03,609 crores which worked out to 9.25 percent of the GDP of the country (1,94,81,975 crores). Per Capita GSDP of the State was Rs.2,49,947 against the national average of Rs.1,41,945. Further, Net per capita Income of the State at current prices came to Rs.2,26,796/- against the All-India average of Rs. 1,26,968/- During 2020-21, in spite of the constraints of the pandemic, the GSDP grew at 10.72 percent as against 9.28 percent in the previous year while the national growth rate was negative at (-) 4.27percent. However, due to decline in the growth rate of agriculture, industry and services sectors during the period, there was decelerated growth rate as compared to 2016-17 when the rate of growth was 15.54 percent.

(The Report was presented to the State Assembly on 23rd March, 2022.)

Karnataka News



Source: K.C. Deepika, *The Hindu* dt. 17th June 2022

Karnataka will be one of two States where the ‘**One Health**’ programme will be piloted, the other State being Uttarakhand.

Launched on June 28, the pilot will be used to develop a national **One Health Framework**, a key objective of the One Health Support Unit (OHSU) initiated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India.

The framework is aimed at improving national and State-level resource allocation and policy ecosystem on early prediction, detection, and diagnosis of zoonotic diseases through increased quality, availability, and utility of data evidence.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, Atul Chaturvedi, Secretary, DAHD, said, “*At the global level, four organisations — World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Organisation for Animal Health, and the United Nations Environment Programme — have joined together to work out strategies as far as the inter-relatedness and the way to move forward for One Health are concerned. As a concept, it is assumed that any health matters are all interrelated with each other and we cannot treat human, animal or wildlife health in isolation,*” he said.

In India, the government has been taking many initiatives to arrive at implementing the **One Health** concept, he added. “*Since the bridge between the human and wildlife health are the domesticated animals, which are the carriers of a lot of diseases between human beings and wildlife, or which starts from the livestock sector and gets transferred to human health, the DAHD decided to operationalise this concept where all three platforms start talking and reporting to each other and do capacity building so we start asking the right questions to each other;*” he explained.

Apart from an apex inter-ministerial governance committee chaired by the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Secretary, DAHD, comprising of authorities from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, ICAR, civil societies, international development organisations, and field practitioners. Along with this, there will be a State-Level One Health Committee (SLOHC).

The two States were chosen, said Mr. Chaturvedi, based on an exercise of identifying operational parameters — infrastructure related to diagnostic facilities, digital interventions, occurrences of zoonotic diseases, responsiveness, and proactive administration in responding to those diseases, and non-operational parameters such as human-animal interaction index, ecosystem health index, health infrastructure index, and livestock disease diversity index — on which all States were graded. The top five States based on this were Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra, and Odisha in that order, of which the top two States were chosen.

The pilot in Uttarakhand was launched in April. Based on the recommendations of the PSC, six interventions have been planned for the pilot in Uttarakhand and Karnataka, including institutionalising the mechanism for data collection on disease outbreak, prevalence, management, and development of targeted surveillance. It also entails integrating the network of laboratories with a focus on strengthening communication and lab testing capacities around zoonotic diseases, developing a communication strategy across sectors with an emphasis on livestock and animal health-related issues, and integration of the data with the digital architecture of the National Digital Livestock Mission to enable the analytics needed for the development of One Health Programme.

The six specific interventions for **One Health** (OH) project are as follows:

1. Establishing an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism at the central and State-levels
2. One Health Gap Assessment at the federal level and for selected States
3. Pilot of *One Health* platform in selected States
4. Integration with the digital architecture of the National Digital Livestock Mission
5. Creating a roadmap for scaling up the OH programme at the national level
6. Developing and implementing the OH communication strategy

Beyond the Call of Duty

Source: *Deccan Herald* dt. 8th June 2022

Cop sets up toilet-on-wheels raising Rs 2 lakh through crowdfunding

SUNIDHI ARAKERE
BENGALURU, DHNS

The challenges faced by his mother to access a toilet inspired a police sub-inspector (PSI) to set up a toilet-on-wheels at Goraguntepalya.

Functioning with 12 stalls - five each for men and women and two for gender-neutral people - the toilet-on-wheels moves around in the area for a few kilometres as per the requirement.

“The issue of toilets in our country is something that has always been on my mind,” PSI Shanthappa Jademmanavar at the Vidhana Soudha police station said.

“A few months ago, when I travelled with my mother to Ballari, I saw how difficult it was for her to access a toilet. This is not an issue unique to her. All our mothers, sisters and daughters suffer the same way, and it spurred me to do something,” ...

He started a Twitter campaign that reached its 100th day on June 14. He did not receive a response although the Twitter handles had been otherwise active, he said.

Joining hands with like-minded people, he started a crowd funding



The mobile toilet at Goraguntepalya built by PSI Shanthappa Jademmanavar. DH Photo/BK Janardhan

campaign and raised Rs 2 lakh to contract the mobile toilet for six months. Jademmanavar also took permission from the Bengaluru Traffic Police saying the mobile toilet would not disrupt traffic.

Unlike many public toilets in the city, the mobile toilet is not pay-and-use. “We will maintain it through voluntary funding as long as we can. I don’t think we should charge a fee for something that is a matter of human rights,” he said.

‘Dirty and lowly’

He faced opposition from those who thought the project was dirty and lowly. “This stigma is what forces people, especially women,

to stay quiet about this basic need. Most women are not comfortable asking openly for space to attend to nature’s call, and when the facilities are not available, they suffer,” he said.

Jademmanavar said the toilet is also meant to draw the attention of authorities responsible for sanitation and public service. “This cannot be a permanent solution after all, and it is the authorities who must take appropriate steps.”

IIPA-KRB Activity Report

Special Lecture on ‘*Democracy and Good Governance*’

Prof. Rumki Basu, distinguished scholar of Public Policy and Administration, (former Professor and Head of the Political Science Department at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and currently Senior Fellow and Head, Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi) delivered a Special Lecture at **St. Joseph’s College of Law**, Bengaluru on *Democracy and Good Governance*, in collaboration with the **Karnataka Regional Branch** of the IIPA, on 18th June 2022. The essence of her lecture is reflected in the **Lead Article** in this issue of the Virtual Newsletter. The poster and some pics of the event are seen below.



Above: Prof. Rumki Basu, lighting the lamp, before the start of the event. Seen (from left to right) are **Fr. Jerald D’Souza**, S.J., Director, St. Joseph’s College of Law, **Ms. Pauline Priya**, Principal, **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar** of IIPA-KRB, and **Prof. Rumki Basu**.

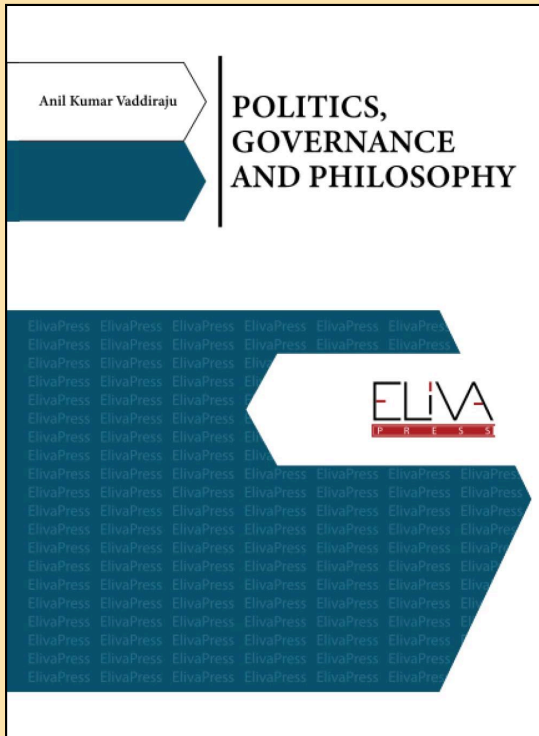


Above: Prof. Rumki Basu, **Ms. Pauline Priya** and **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, with the students of **St. Joseph’s College of Law**, Bengaluru.

Books

- D. Jeevan Kumar

Unravelling the Crises in Politics, Governance and Philosophy



Anil Kumar Vaddiraju
Politics, Governance and Philosophy
 Eliva Press, Moldova, Europe - 2022
 Pp.150. Rs.4305

Dr. Anil Kumar Vaddiraju is serving as Associate Professor and Head, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru. He is also a Life Member of the IIPA. His latest book is a compendium of his articles published earlier at different points of time in different journals. The topics covered range from the condition of women agricultural labourers in India to local governance, to hermeneutics in the contemporary world, to modernity and democracy in India. The articles reflect some his theoretical and empirical concerns over the years, which have evolved over time and bear the birthmarks of the time in which they were written. The author says the articles have been grouped under the title, '***Politics, Governance and Philosophy***' because these words reflect his academic concerns over time: "*These articles are not only products of their time; they also speak to our times. They speak to the crisis in our times: the crisis in politics, governance and philosophy.*"

The first four articles in the book appear in the section on **Political Philosophy**. They deal with (1) Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the Human Condition; (2) Gramsci and Freire: Bridging the Divide in the Indian Context; (3)

Social Power and Political Movements: The Quest for Rights; and (4) Interpreting the World in a World of Interpretation. The rest of the articles are included in the second section titled, **Politics and Governance**. They deal with (5) Ecology and Proletarianization; (6) Agricultural Labour and the Gender Dimensions; (7) The Mandal System in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; (8) Urban Governance and the Right to the City; (9) A Tale of Many Cities: Governance and Planning in Karnataka; (10) Urban Governance in India and China; (11) Inequality and Exclusion; (12) Learning to Read, Reading to Know; and (13) Modernity and Democracy in India.

The themes in the book also reflect the crises in the alternatives to the contemporary world, for example, the crisis in Socialist theory and practice. A comparison of Gramsci with Freire speaks about the role of knowledge and intellectuals; the question of interpreting the increasingly inter-connected world raises many questions as to whose interpretation of the world is authentic. They raise questions for lay people and intellectuals alike. The article on Hannah Arendt speaks about the crisis in what came to be known as modernity. The author's reflections on Indian modernity are presented here by viewing the same essentially as an unfinished project.

The author confesses that the themes in the book do not sit cogently with each other. Nonetheless, they reflect his worldview, his understanding and analysis of issues in policy, governance and development, and most importantly, his solutions to some of our persistent problems. The printing of the book, however, leaves much to be desired. And for a slender volume of 150 pages, it is definitely over-priced.

Feedback

Dear Sir,

Thank you for sharing this newsletter.

I found Dr. A. Ravindra's article very apt and timely. However, these ideologies are easy to write or express, the challenge is how to operationalize them? The current situation in the country is for want of commitment to implement by all stakeholders.

The other article that drew my attention was the report on the seminar by Dharwad branch IIPA on "*Public Health Governance in Karnataka: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*". I found no technical stuff and how it benefitted the audience. I wish such seminars are organized after analyzing the situation in the local district and giving some practical suggestions for improvement.

My compliments to CESS for the Report of Study on "*Policy Framework for Post-Pandemic Development Needs*". The visuals give a good insight into what is required by different sectors. The analysis of the Health sector, again, is more theoretical suggestions. It would have been better if it were to be applied to any district and suggest what actually could be done. The articles on Gandhiji, Liveable Cities, and Accounting Complexity were eye-openers for me.

Dr. Suresh Kishanrao

Hon. Professor, Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag



Dear Mr. Ranganath,

Many thanks for your email of June 8 and IIPA-KRB's June 2022 Newsletter attached to it.

Like IIPA-KRB's earlier newsletters, this one too is amazing for its broad-spectrum coverage and insightful articles. I commend you and your editorial team on these monthly newsletters.

The most appreciable article in the June 2022 newsletter was of course Mr. Anil Gokak's review of the Kannada edition of my book, '*Gandhi: The Soul Force Warrior*'. I am deeply grateful to him for writing it. Sadly, I am unable to read it and therefore hoping that he would do me the additional favour of providing its English translation to me.

Attached is the PDF of the 2020 / 2021 Newsletter of Sarvodaya International Trust of which I am one the founders and its Managing Trustee since inception.

Alan Nazareth

Ambassador of India (Retd)
Bangalore-560 005

Food for Thought



“The comfort of the rich depends upon an abundant supply of the poor.”

- Voltaire



IIPA-KRB Virtual Newsletter

ಭಾ.ಸಾ.ಆ.ಸ - ಕ.ಪ್ರಾ.ಶಾ ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಪತ್ರ

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