



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**  
**Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru**

**ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ**  
**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು**

**Virtual Newsletter**  
**ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರ**

**Vol. 3, No. 28, November 2022**  
**(For Private Circulation Only)**

*Special Edition*



The formation day of Karnataka is celebrated with joy and fervor on November 1 every year,  
as *Kannada Rajyotsava Day*.

Note: 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**



**PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOUNDATION**  
Partnership for Better Governance

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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 **November 2022** issue of our *Virtual Newsletter*. This is our **28<sup>th</sup> issue** since we began this initiative. It is a **Special Issue**, as we have a lot of exciting news to share. It is longer than usual, and we hope our readers will bear with us.

Our **Lead Feature**, this time, is on the **Public Affairs Index 2022**, which was released last month. The Public Affairs Index is a flagship product from the **Public Affairs Centre**, Bengaluru. This report is published every year to rank the States in India based on niche parameters.

We are delighted to inform our readers that our Branch has been adjudged the '**Best Regional Branch**' by the **IIPA, New Delhi**. We are equally delighted that our EC Member, **Mr. V. Balasubramanian, IAS (Retd.)** was awarded the prestigious **Paul Appleby Award** "*for distinguished service to Public Administration and to the IIPA*", at the AGM of the IIPA held on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022. We carry a brief **Profile** of Mr. Balu in this Newsletter.

Another of our EC members, **Mr. Madan Gopal, IAS (Retd.)** was a recipient of the prestigious **Rajyotsava Award** for 2022. He received the award from the Chief Minister on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2022.

In our *Audit Matters* section, **Mr. T. Sethumadhavan** has analyzed the implementation of **Housing Schemes for Urban Poor in Karnataka**, based on the recent **Performance Audit Report** of the **Comptroller and Auditor-General of India**.

In the section on *Karnataka Matters*, we carry a few interesting, laudable and thought-provoking snippets which appeared in the media.

In the *Diary of IIPA Regional/Local Branch Activities*, we report on the **Prelude Conference** organized by the **Dharwad Local Branch**, in collaboration with the **Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University** at Gadag last month. In the section *on IIPA-KRB EC Members in the Media*, we provide the links to Lead Articles penned by **Dr. Gurucharan Gollerkeri** and **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar** in the popular media.

We end the issue, with columns on *Miscellany, Books, Feedback* and *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.

## Publications

### Lead Feature



## Public Affairs Index 2022



**PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE**  
Committed to good governance



**Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**

Head-Policy Engagement and Communication  
Public Affairs Centre, Bengaluru

The Public Affairs Index 2022 ([PAI 2022](#)) is a flagship product from the Public Affairs Centre ([PAC](#)). This report is published every year to rank the States in India based on niche parameters. The Public Affairs Index (PAI) conventionally undertakes a triennial re-evaluation and re-assessment of the methodology and the framework used for its analysis.

PAI 2022 report was launched on Friday, October 14, 2022 in Bengaluru. The event was well



attended by Government representatives, academicians, students, partner NGOs, and media, to name a few.

PAI 2022 focussed on measuring the Large and Small States in India based on the Constitution of India. This was done keeping in mind and celebrating India's 75 years of Independence. This conceptualisation of justice was operationalised through **three Themes** – Social Justice, Economic Justice and Political Justice – **five Sub-themes** and **22 indicators**.

The methodology used was to a scientifically rigorous, data-based framework that measures the quality of governance at the subnational level and ranks the States of India on a Composite Index (CI).

The objective of PAI is to bring to the notice of the governments on how they can improve their performance and guide them to use data effectively.

### How is PAI Compiled?

PAI uses open data from the Government portals and measures the performances in various categories. It also uses a qualitative enquiry into the citizen-centricity of States, its policies and politics. PAI 2022 also included a qualitative enquiry into the citizen-centricity of States, their policies and politics

PAI 2022, through its efforts in quantitatively measuring sub-national governance intends to trigger policy reorientation and action in areas where States fare poorly. As a head-start to the policy action, PAI 2022 provides State-level factsheets highlighting areas of accomplishments and aspirations. The factsheets also offer broad set of recommendations to help steer development policies through focused research.

In the last year, PAC has been able to engage with some of the State Governments by working with them to ensure that the polices are in place, and implementation plans are viable, based on the Public Affairs Index.

### **Approach to Rank the Winners**

Keeping in mind the 75 years of Independence of India, the theme was based on Economic Justice, Social Justice and Political Justice.

### **Economic Justice- Equities and Inequities**

- Sub-themes - Revenues of States, and Social Security and Social Insurance

### **Political Justice: The Rule of Law**

- Sub-theme - Rule of Law

### **Social Justice: Endowments and Entitlements**

- Sub-themes - Control of Material Sources and Securing Social Order for promotion of Welfare

The PAI results are as follows

- **Haryana was ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the Large State category**
- **Sikkim was ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the small State category**

## **The Event**



**G. Gurucharan, (IAS, Retd), Director, PAC** in his **Opening Remarks** stated, *“This Seventh Edition of the PAI makes a paradigmatic shift in its approach adopting the constitutionally mandated framework of the roles and responsibilities of the States in India as the basis to assess the quality and adequacy of their governance performance during the year 2021-2022. The focus of the Public Affairs Centre (PAC) on the methodology applied for PAI 2022 has been to infuse scientific rigour in the analyses and to eliminate subjectivity”.*



Chief Guest, **Shri. V Sudhish Pai**, Senior Advocate shared, *“The Constitution represents a charter of power granted by liberty and not a charter of liberty granted by power. The rights and liberties of the people limit the State's authority. What obtains is limited government of enumerated powers. The institutions fashioned by the Constitution and its different provisions are meant to see that democracy and liberty are not empty promises and justice, and good governance are ensured. The Preamble along with Parts III & IV reflect the vision of the Constitution. (PAI 2022) seeks to assess the performance of governments in endeavouring to provide good governance and achieve the Constitutional vision of justice”.*



**Dr. A. Ravindra**, (IAS, Retd) Chairman, PAC in his Address stated, *“PAI 2022 returns to the roots of independent, modern India, it's Constitution. It reminds the States and the Centre of the spirit of the foundational document of good Governance-Justice: economic, social and political, enshrined in its Preamble and elaborated in the Directive Principles of State Policy. It should spur the States towards greater people-centred governance.”*

## Public Affairs Index 2022 An Overview)



**Anjana Kizhpadathil**  
Team Lead-PAI 2022  
Senior Programme Officer, PAC

In the ‘*Amrit Kaal*’ of India’s democratic journey, gauging the developmental progress of the country is neither unconventional nor unwarranted. The proximity to the governed, the federalist structure of Indian democracy and international attention to Sub-nationally driven governance, puts the States of India at the frontier of this developmental action. Recognising the central role of States in India as platforms of development action, the Public Affairs Index 2022 (PAI 2022) is an effort to quantitatively evaluate governance in the States of India.

PAI 2022 underwent a paradigmatic shift in its approach on multiple fronts. PAI 2022 undertakes a methodological shift from Principal Component Analysis (PCA) adopted in PAI 2021 to a **Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)** based approach. The framework of analysis in the PAI 2022 also underwent a transition from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based model to a Constitutionally enshrined conception of **Justice – Social, Economic and Political**.

This conceptual framework is operationalised through **three Themes, five Sub-themes and 22 indicators**

Theme	Sub-theme	Indicator
Economic Justice	Revenues of State	Public Expenditure on Development
		Labour Productivity
		Own Source Revenue Mobilisation
	Social Security and Social Insurance	Unemployment Rate
		Gender Contrasted Worker Population Ratio
		Standard of living of MGNREGS workers
		Gini Index
Coverage of Social Safety Net		
Political Justice	Rule of Law	Functional Devolution
		Commitment to Fiscal Federalism
		Police Efficiency
		Under trial Population in Prisons
		Crime Rate
Social Justice	Control of Material Resources	Households with improved sanitation services
		Households with improved drinking water sources
		Access to Clean Cooking Fuel
		Uninterrupted Power Supply
		Trade and Logistics Ecosystem
	Securing Social Order for promotion of Welfare	Premature Mortality
		Early Childhood Development Outcomes
		Learning Achievements
		Land Degradation

PAI 2022 introduces a **Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)** approach using the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) methodology to arrive at the Composite Index for States in India. The concept behind using TOPSIS is that the alternative chosen should be closest to the positive ideal situation and farthest from the negative ideal solution.

Despite the paradigmatic shift in PAI's conceptual underpinnings, commonalities between performance parameters were identified. A Time Delta Analysis was undertaken to assess the trajectory of States' along key metrics of governance.

As an addendum to the quantitative exercise, PAI 2022 also launches a qualitative enquiry into the citizen-centricity of States, its policies and politics. Policy objects mapped to the Constitution of India were placed in a Narrative Policy Framework. The social construction of policies was abstracted through a mining and processing of messages-colloquially called 'tweets'- on the microblogging social platform, Twitter.

## Economic Justice

Top Performers among Large States – **Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Karnataka**

Top Performers among Small States – **Sikkim, Arunachal and Goa**

## Social Justice

Top performers among Large States – **Punjab, Haryana and Kerala**

Top performers among Small States – **Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim**

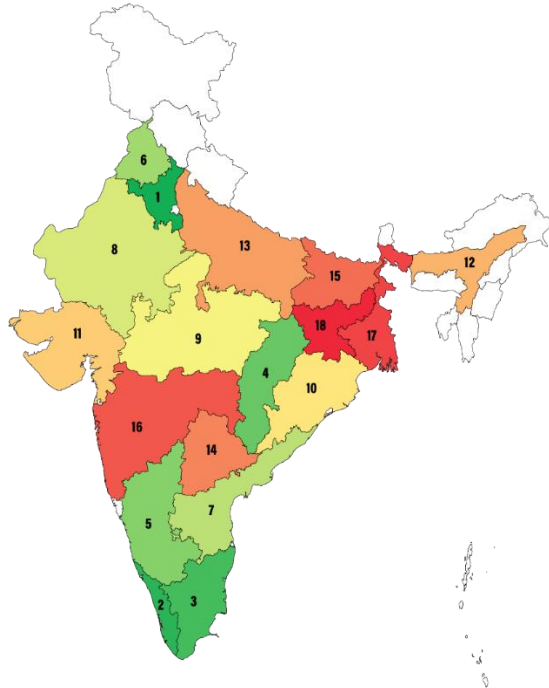
## Political Justice

Top performers among Large States – **Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh**

Top performers among Small States – **Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Mizoram**

To conclude, the accolades and debacles in rankings apart, States across India stare at one common finishing line- the Directive Principles of State Policy. Although non-justiciable, the Directive Principles in Part IV of the Indian Constitution are the mandatory ends of governance in India. While PAI 2022 weighs the statistical distance of State Governments from realising their Constitutional mandates, the Directive Principles are where our democratic sensibilities conclusively lie, forming the bedrock of 'justice' as we understand it.

## Overall Ranking of Large States in India, in PAI 2022



Rank	Large States	Index
1	Haryana	0.695
2	Tamil Nadu	0.667
3	Kerala	0.667
4	Chhattisgarh	0.631
5	Punjab	0.622
6	Karnataka	0.622
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.593
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.577
9	Rajasthan	0.553
10	Gujarat	0.547
11	Odisha	0.541
12	Uttar Pradesh	0.520
13	Assam	0.502
14	Telangana	0.487
15	Bihar	0.461
16	Maharashtra	0.442
17	West Bengal	0.424
18	Jharkhand	0.353





### ***Karnataka Audit Matters: Implementation of Housing Schemes for Urban Poor in Karnataka***



**Thayyil Sethumadhavan, IAAS (Rtd.)**

#### **Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG) (No.4/2022)**

Housing for the poor in urban areas and slum development pose acute challenges to planners and policymakers in light of the increasing migration of people from rural areas, with approximately one-third of the population already living in cities. It is assessed that about 40 percent of the population will be in urban agglomerates in the country by the year 2030. The Prime Minister's Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) known as (PMAY (U)) was launched in 2015 with a view to providing affordable houses for all urban poor over a period of 7 years. The Government of Karnataka notified the 'Karnataka Affordable Housing Policy' (KAHP) in 2016 and dovetailed the then-existing housing schemes with PMAY. Through a comprehensive Performance Audit, the CAG has analyzed the implementation of the Scheme in Karnataka with an audit focus on two verticals, namely, Affordable

Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary-Led Individual House Construction (BLC), both of which entailed payment of subsidy to the targeted beneficiaries at a pre-determined level. CAG's audit covered project implementation by 36 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), apart from the centralized planning and monitoring system; and included verification of 803 representative beneficiaries, selected at random, through a survey and joint inspection of their Dwelling Units (DU).

#### **Targeting Beneficiaries**

With the application of digital technology and leveraging the Unique Identity Numbers (Aadhar), the targeting of deserving and eligible beneficiaries through a fair selection process should have been clearly achievable and was to be the first step in the implementation of PMAY. But CAG's audit observed that Beneficiary Selection Mechanism was not effective. *On the one hand, it failed to ensure houses to all houseless poor, while on the other, several ineligible persons were extended the benefits of the scheme.* As per the PMAY (U) guidelines, Demand Survey was to be the first step and beneficiaries were to be selected from a 'Prospective Beneficiaries List' prepared out of the survey. Though GOK issued instructions for conducting the Survey engaging enumerators, and released grants to meet the cost, the timeline allowed for the survey and follow-up was too brief. Notably, 47 out of 273 ULBs did not conduct the survey. Responding to auditors' query, 45% of the sample beneficiaries also confirmed that no officials ever visited them; and that they had applied for houses on hearing about the scheme from others. Even where surveys were held subsequently, the records were either incomplete or patchy. Out of 20.35 lakh people requiring affordable

housing in various urban areas in Karnataka as projected in the KAHP, only 13.72 Lakh (67%) could be identified through the limited surveys held over time.

### **Beneficiary Database and Implementation**

The database of beneficiaries maintained by the ULBs was deficient in terms of essential information such as ownership details of existing houses, types of existing houses, details of family members, employment status, etc. As many as 6.72 lakh (48 %) of the total 13.72 targeted beneficiaries were added from 2017 to 2021, rendering the demand assessment an ongoing process, which affected the planning and monitoring exercise.

Importantly, though the benefits were intended only for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories, details of the economic status of beneficiaries were available only in respect of 31 percent of the listed beneficiaries (4.19 lakh against a total of 13.72 lakh). *Out of 3,04,600 DUs approved under 300 projects of AHP during the project period of 2015 to 2021, only 21,840 DUs (7%) were actually constructed; while 2,29,774 units (75%) were yet to be commenced (March 2021), due to reasons such as shortage of funds, delays or failure to collect beneficiary details on time, etc.* Non-fulfillment of conditions by the State in the meanwhile led to delays in the release of Central Assistance. There was also an omission to assess the capacity of beneficiaries to contribute their mandatory shares; only 2 % of the dues from them in 300 AHPs could be actually collected. A similar situation arose in the case of ULBs' contribution also. In 10 projects under AHP reviewed by auditors, 8,728 units had to be canceled due to the inability of beneficiaries to contribute their share. *It also transpired that GOK had not accorded*

*administrative approvals (March 2021) for as many as 1,095 projects under the scheme, involving 2,15,474 units out of 2,472 projects which had received sanction from the Centre.* In the case of BLC, out of 2,12,920 DUs approved under the scheme, only 66,558 DUs (31%) were completed by the due date. Of the rest, work on 98,725 DUs (46%) was yet to start.

### **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to Beneficiaries**

To the credit of the project authorities, monetary benefits of Rs.2,117 crore were transferred to 95,671 beneficiaries by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) successfully. Audit of GPS photographs of the transactions did not bring out any major irregularities; but the system allowed the generation of multiple beneficiary codes in a few cases, facilitating erroneous payments. Also, in respect of the AHP, it came to notice that in one ULB, the contractors had transferred the assistance to the beneficiaries in cash, instead of constructing houses as per the approved design.

### **Project Monitoring and Follow Up**

The Performance Audit has brought out the poor quality of monitoring the projects at various levels, in spite of the Government providing for a Third- Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA), Geo-tagging, State/ City Level Technical Committee (S/ CLTC), Social Audit, etc. Further, delays were noticed in preparing HFAPOA (Housing for All Annual Plan), Annual Plans, etc. HFAPOAs prepared by 3 consultants at a cost of Rs.7.67 crore, post-selection of beneficiaries, and made available by June 2021, turned out to be a formality in documentation.

In fact, the non-completion of Geo-tagging of AHP projects undertaken by the implementing agency, KSDB, had led to

the non-release of the second installment of the Central Assistance. Further, the deviations from the concept of Group Housing envisaged under AHP vertical, and the constraint of the application in tracking the scattered individual units defeated the objective of geo-tagging as an effective monitoring mechanism. For instance, there was an instance of uploading of fake geo-tagged photographs which led to the payment of Rs.1.24 crore to 245 beneficiaries, though houses were not constructed. The audit found the monitoring by the TPQMA and SLTC not up to the expected level, while Social Audits were yet to begin.

### **Omission to Adopt Group Housing Schemes**

The PMAY guidelines provided for Group Housing in a single layout with uniform plans of apartments, for uniformity and convenience. However, only a small percentage of the houses were built in the above mode. Verification of 38 AHP projects by auditors revealed that only 2,883 DUs out of 22,199 DUs (13%) were in Group Housing mode and even they were mostly incomplete. In one local area, it was noticed that the beneficiaries had refused to relocate because the Group Houses constructed were far from their area of livelihood. Worse still, the required civic amenities were not provided by the ULBs for the newly constructed units, thereby rendering the utility of the scheme in question.

### **Inclusion of Beneficiaries Outside the Approved Lists**

*Although the addition of names to the lists of beneficiaries approved by CSML was not admissible, verification of 35 approved lists revealed that 88% out of 12,979 beneficiaries were those outside the approved DPRs. Moreover, out of 10,188*

recipients of scheme benefits, as many as 4,446 beneficiaries (44 %) were not even part of the Prospective Beneficiary Lists derived through the demand surveys. Also, in 20 ULBs, there were 7,640 beneficiaries who were not those identified in the demand surveys. Auditors also came across cases where selected beneficiaries had income in excess of the ceilings prescribed.

### **Construction of High-Cost DUs**

A joint inspection by auditors and officials showed that 740 out of 1816 houses (41%) approved for assistance under the scheme were high-cost and multi-storied buildings with carpet area exceeding the prescribed ceiling of 30 sq. mts, not falling under the EWS category. Further, in 30 out of 38 AHP projects, 16,641 pucca houses were demolished prior to construction of new ones; but 155 of them were those earlier covered under previous housing subsidy schemes of 2001-2005. Moreover, in 1,457 households, more than one member of the same household was given the benefits under the scheme, running to Rs.12.7 crore.

Though under the guidelines, the DUs were to be allotted in the names of the female members of the household, in 36 % of cases, this was not followed.

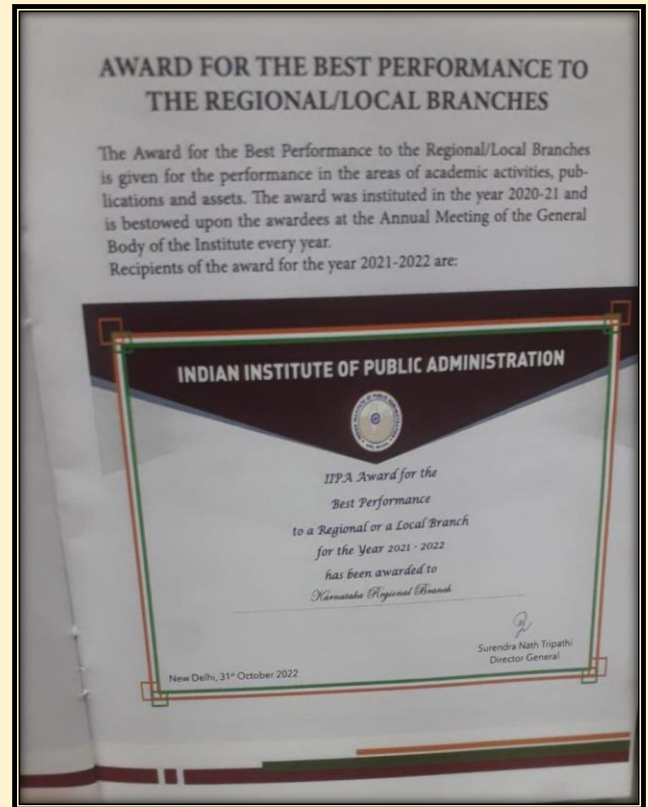
### **Conclusion**

*As of March 2021, projects were taken up only for 5,17,531 Beneficiaries (38%) out of the 13,71,592 Prospective Beneficiaries identified through Demand Surveys. As against the approved 5,17,531 DUs, only 88,395 (17%) were completed. Construction of 3,28,499 DUs was yet to commence.*

PMAY (U), if implemented successfully, could make a real difference to the living standards of the urban poor and will go a long way in the efforts to convert our urban areas into better and more hospitable cities

and towns. The Report of the CAG has highlighted various pitfalls and lacunae in planning, monitoring, and implementation of the Scheme. Authorities will do well to review and realign the Scheme, in light of the observations of the CAG and augment their efforts to accomplish the targeted outputs and outcomes of the Scheme expeditiously.

## Karnataka Branch of IIPA receives Coveted Award



## Media Box



**Mr. V. Balasubramanian, IAS**  
(Retd.)

Mr.V.Balasubramanian, a life-member of IIPA, Karnataka from 1970, received the prestigious Paul Appleby Award from the Vice-President of India who is the President of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in a function held in New Delhi on 31 October 2022. He joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1965 and was allotted to the Karnataka cadre. His is a unique case of having graduated from the University of Rangoon, Burma-Myanmar and he was awarded the U Pu Gold Medal for securing the position of first-class-first in the University examination in 1962. He retired as Additional Chief Secretary in 2001 and worked further for ten more years as Adviser to the Joint Legislature Committee on Land Encroachments, Chairman of the Task Force for Prevention of Land-Grabbing and as Executive Vice President of the International Congress on Renewable Energy. Before retirement, he had worked six years as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga, Gulbarga and in the composite Bangalore district during the Emergency period of 1975-1976; Divisional Commissioner of Gulbarga Division and concurrently as Administrator of the Upper Krishna Project and later as the Chief

Executive Officer of the Central Silk Board under Government of India. During his stint in sericulture, he had negotiated and secured World Bank assistance of US\$ 80 million in 1980 for the first Karnataka Sericulture Project and in 1990 he also secured the US\$ 300 million World Bank assistance for the first and only National Sericulture Project of the Central Silk Board. He also worked as Joint Secretary, Minister of Textiles and later as the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Textile Corporation, New Delhi. He was also the Director (Asia) of the International Energy Initiative for four years.

He has worked under different Chief Ministers including Veerendra Patil, Devaraj Urs, Gundu Rao, Ramakrishna Hegde whose Secretary he was for three years, S. Bangarappa, JH Patel, HD Kumaraswamy and, after retirement, under the government of B S Yediyurappa. Through this long period of nearly five decades, he has seen from close quarters the declining standards in the Four Estates namely, the Legislature, Bureaucracy, Judiciary and the Media and, describing his experience as an insider-outsider, he has written his Memoirs under the title FALL FROM GRACE: MEMOIRS OF A REBEL IAS OFFICER, which has been released in Bangalore recently and available in amazon.in. He considers himself as a 'Rebel' because, in his own words, "from my first posting in 1967 as AC & SDM of Lingsugur sub-division in Raichur district when I attached the tractors of a cabinet minister for non-payment of government dues, to being hauled up in 2013 for contempt of Legislature for pointing out land-grabbing by a leading ruling party MLA, I had a roller-coaster ride. [The contempt proceedings were dropped due to wide-spread adverse reaction in the Media!] "After retirement in 2001, he has been

active in public affairs as Trustee in the Bangalore Environment Trust, Chairman of Transparency International, Karnataka Branch, Executive Committee member of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bangalore. Apart from reading and writing, he has wide interests in visiting UNESCO Heritage Sites such as Machu Pichu of Inca civilization in Peru, ancient monuments of Turkey, Hindu and Buddhist cultural relics in Indonesia, Angkor Wat and other Khmer temples of Cambodia and Vietnam, ancient trade centres on Marco Polo's ancient Silk Road such as Samarkhand and Firghana in Uzbekistan and Azerbaizan, the seven wonders such as the Great Wall of China, Alexandria's ruins of the ancient Library and Lighthouse, Pyramids and temples of Egypt and many others. He has widely travelled in all States in India and 45 other countries including Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burma, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Russia, Thailand, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, U.K. and the United States.

He has two sons who are computer engineers working abroad. He lives with his wife and books in Bangalore. He also claims that he is proud to be active in jogging since his 39th year and has covered the Equatorial distance of 40,075 kms one-and-half times so far and is still continuing! He will be happy to exchange views with anyone who may be interested. He can be contacted at vbalu41 @gmail.com; 4/1 Halls Road, Richards Town, Bangalore 560 005; M 98459 70092; Ph.80-2546 5034

## Karnataka Matters: Feather in its Cap

**With over 260 items, K'taka tops One District, One Product scheme**

ANNAPURNA SINGH  
NEW DELHI, DHNS

Karnataka has an exhaustive list of products ranging from merchandise to drugs, automobile, defence components, phones and jewels under the Centre's flagship One District, One Product (ODOP) scheme through which it wants to boost the country's exports and the "Make in India" initiative, which completes eight years on Sunday.

So far, the state has the highest number of over 260 products. Bangalore blue grapes, rose onions, betel vine, lacquer and electronic toys, Bidriware and Mysore silk sarees are some other items that make it to the exhaustive list. The state also has an exhaustive services list, which also includes tourism under ODOP.

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh too have listed over 150 items under the scheme, according to the official data.

"Jewellery, toys, handicrafts and handlooms hold great opportunities under the One District, One Product scheme," an official said.

Under the One District, One Product scheme, districts have been made a focal point in promoting the country's exports.

Uttar Pradesh has already exported items worth Rs 96,000 crore under ODOP.

**Some state specials**

- Bangalore blue grapes
- Rose onions
- Betel vine
- Lacquer and electronic toys
- Bidriware
- Mysore silk sarees

## Karnataka: Citizen-District Administration Interface

**This PU girl got priceless peek into DC's functioning for a prize**

MANUSHREE G N  
UDUPI, DHNS

Prizes come in myriad forms. But this one was one the girl wrapped up and had anticipation written all over it.

The recipient of the experiential bonanza was Deekshitha, a second-year science student of Vivekananda PU College at Koda.

This weekend, she got to spend the entire day with Deputy Commissioner Kurma Rao, closely observing him carry out his administrative duties.

The girl received this rare prize after winning the district skill development department's essay-writing competition on skill-based knowledge.

She accompanied the DC to a Krishnashtami event and a press conference he addressed. You see that, Deekshitha was picked from her house at Honor in Brahmaras to the DC office as the borrower's vehicle and dropped back home in the same vehicle.

The deputy commissioner explained to the girl the nitty-gritty of his work.

In the evening, she attended a meeting with the DC of the skill development department. The DC made Deekshitha sit next to him and observe the proceedings.

Deekshitha told DH that she enjoyed watching the DC's next from his quarters and learnt a lot about administrative procedures.

"The ever-smiling DC was kind enough to teach me how to work in a government office. It was truly a memorable occasion. Indeed, the day made me reflect on my future plans. A determination developed within me to attempt the UPSC exams to become an IAS officer. The position carries an aura, so that allows the officer serve the people," she said.

As for her immediate plans, Deekshitha wants to write NET, for entrance to IITBBS, after PUC.

Kurma Rao said he enjoyed teaching the ambitious girl the working of the bureaucracy. "She was intelligent enough to understand the work," he said.

He wished more such initiatives are taken so that students are inspired to excel in their area of interest. Rao said more such programmes will be organised to motivate students.

Deekshitha with Union Deputy Commissioner M Kurma Rao at the office in Manipal.

## Karnataka: Urban Concerns

**Bengaluru's primacy impedes equitable development: Study**

R KRISHNAKUMAR  
BENGALURU, DHNS

S shortsighted state policies on industry and infrastructure since the 1990s have led to severe urban primacy in Karnataka and inequitable approaches to development of cities other than Bengaluru, a study by researchers at the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC) said.

Urban primacy indicates the concentration of urban population in one or two cities.

The study, conducted by Kala Seetharam Sridhar and Shyam Kumar Nayka, reviewed Union and state government policies since the 1990s and analysed distribution of industry and economic opportunities. It also examined intra-state road networks and municipal infrastructure in 11 cities.

Kala said industrial policy statements, while recognising balanced regional development as an objective and including backward regions, had also consistently laid emphasis on Bengaluru, possibly

making industries apprehensive of moving to smaller cities.

"Bengaluru has its own infrastructure concerns but it comes with the benefits of agglomeration. The city offers greater proximity to raw materials, markets and a large, skilled workforce, making it a more viable location for the industries," she told DH.

Urban primacy (here, calculated from the population in the two biggest cities) increased from a factor of 4 to 8.9 in Karnataka during 1991-2011, indicating that Bengaluru's population was 8.9 times that of the second biggest city, Mysuru.

► Primacy, Page 4

**How cities fare**

Bhruv, Vijayanagara	Mysuru, Vijayanagara	Mangaluru, Tumakuru
Devanagere score below HPEC norms on strengths	short on SWD management	score least on green spaces
		30% of garbage generated in Devanagere uncollected

\*High Powered Expert Committee

## IIPA-KRB EC Members in the Media

### Zero Tolerance for Hate Speech *Anchored in Prejudice*

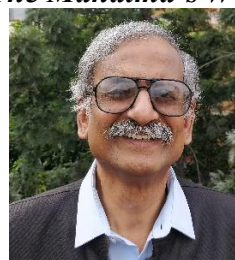


**Gurucharan Gollerkeri, IAS (Retd.)**  
Director, Public Affairs Centre, Bengaluru  
Lead Article in *Deccan Herald*, Bengaluru  
dt. Oct. 11. 2022

India is reputed as a country that has many enviable virtues -- a plural society, cultural diversity, a working democracy, and civilisational wisdom. We are a unique example of a nation that includes ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity; facets representing our strength, not weakness. Yet, caring for diversity and advancing harmony in a multicultural society such as ours is rapidly emerging as a serious challenge. The problems that threaten the unity in diversity arise not just from political and ideological differences. In recent years, the proximate cause of the challenge centres on how we use language -- from intemperate language to hate speech -- in public discourse.

Read more at:  
<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/zero-tolerance-for-hate-speech-1152447.html>

## A Gandhian Manifesto for Sustainable Development *The Mahatma's Way*



**D. Jeevan Kumar**  
Lead Article in *Deccan Herald*,  
Bengaluru, dt. Oct. 08 2022

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a framework of 17 goals and 169 targets across social, economic and environmental areas of sustainable development, which UN member-States have committed to making a reality by the year 2030. How are States faring in achieving these goals and targets? If progress is not along expected lines, what could be the roadblocks along the way? More fundamentally, are there inherent contradictions in the way we have conceptualised sustainable development itself?

Read more at:  
<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/comment/a-gandhian-manifesto-for-sustainable-development-1151574.html>

## Events



### Awards to EC Members of IIPA- KRB-1

**Mr. Madan Gopal, IAS (Retd.) receives prestigious Rajyotsava Award 2022 from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Basavaraj Bommai**



### Awards to EC Members of IIPA- KRB-2

**Mr. V. Balasubramanian, IAS (Retd.) receives Paul Appleby Award 2022**



We are delighted to inform our readers that our EC Member, **Shri V. Balasubramanian, IAS (Retd.)** was conferred the prestigious **Paul H. Appleby Award 2022** “*in recognition of distinguished service to IIPA and to the subject of Public Administration*” at New Delhi on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022 by the **Vice-President of India and President, IIPA, Shri Jagdeep Dhankar**. *The text of the citation is given below:*





**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
NEW DELHI**

**Paul H. Appleby Award**

For Distinguished Services to

**SHRI V. BALASUBRAMANIAN**

*Shri V. Balasubramanian joined the prestigious Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in 1965 in Karnataka Cadre. Apart from being Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate in various districts, Director of Sericulture in Karnataka, he was Chairman and Administrator of Upper Krishna Project and Divisional Commissioner of Gulbarga Division from 1980 to 1983. Among other notable responsibilities, he served as Secretary to the Chief Minister of Karnataka and Member-Secretary of Central Silk Board and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles where he negotiated successfully with World Bank a National Sericulture Project for US\$ 300 million. He also served as Chairman & M.D. of National Textile Corporation, New Delhi, Revenue Commissioner and Adll. Chief Secretary & Resident Commissioner of Karnataka Government in New Delhi and Consultant to Commonwealth Secretariat, London, UNDP, FAO. In 2008, the Hon'ble Speaker to Karnataka Legislature asked him to be the Adviser to the Joint Legislature Committee on Prevention of Encroachment of Public Lands in Bangalore. Later in 2009, he was appointed as the Chairman of the Task Force to recover encroached*

*government lands. In 2012, the Azim Premji Educational Foundation commissioned him to prepare a paper on Public Policy on Water Supply to Bangalore Metropolitan Region. He has also got training in International Training Institute, Sydney and Agricultural College, New South Wales in Agricultural Extension.*

*He has made significant contribution to the discipline of Public Administration and the activities of the Karnataka Regional Branch right from 1970. He was Secretary of the Regional Branch in 1970-72, Vice Chairman of the Branch from 2010-15 and Member of the Executive Committee in 2005-06 & since 2015 onwards.*

**Surendra Nath Tripathi**

**Director General**

**Indian Institute of Public  
Administration**

**October 31, 2022, New Delhi**

## **IIPA-KRB: Diary of Regional and Local Branch Activities**

### **Report on the Prelude Seminar on *India Emerging as a Global Leader*, jointly organized by the IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad, and Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University (KSRDPRU), Gadag**

The Prelude Seminar on *India Emerging as a Global Leader* was organized by the IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad in association with KSRDPR University, Gadag on 28 September 2022 on the University premises at Gadag. **Smt. D. Bharati**, IAS, Managing Director, HESCOM, Hubli, in her inaugural address, held the view that India's role in world politics as a global leader is manifested in different ways specifically after 75 years. India's decision to supply Indian-manufactured Covid-19 Vaccines to neighboring and other developing countries is a sign of India's global leadership. Further, she opined that global leadership is imperative for dealing with the problems of Climate Change and Sustainable Development. **Prof. Vishnukant S. Chatpalli**, Vice-Chancellor, KSRDPR University, presiding over the inaugural function, viewed India as a global leader from various perspectives. India's strong belief in *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* is practiced by Indians. India is a global leader in respect of alternative medicine. We cannot win anything by armaments and India firmly believes in peaceful means of resolving international issues and problems. Shri **Praveen Ankalakoti**, Programme Coordinator of the Seminar welcomed the chief guest, president, resource persons, and students. Shri H.E. Abhishek proposed a vote of thanks and Dr. P. K. Santhosh Kumar compered the programme.

In the first technical session, **Prof. V.B. Annigeri**, former Director of CMDR, Dharwad made a presentation on *Global Leadership in Education: Issues in the India Context*. Referring to the history of Nalanda and Takshashila, India was a global leader in education. This was destroyed during Mughal and British regimes. After India's independence, the contribution of IISc, IITs, IIMs, AIMS, etc. indicate the emergence of global leadership of India in higher education. In the context of the internationalization of higher education, India has the potential from many perspectives to emerge as a global leader.

Students from the Department of Public Administration, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, and Economics. made a significant contribution to the interactive session by raising pertinent and meaningful questions and comments. **Prof. S.S. Patagundi**, chairing the session expressed his viewpoint with regard to the rising demand for Indian IT professionals and others in North America, Europe, and other developed countries validating the claim of the emergence of India as a global leader. **Dr. Sanganaagouda Patil** welcomed and introduced the resource person and chairman of the first technical session. **Dr. Soumya Prashant** compered the programmed and proposed a vote of thanks.

In the second technical session, **Prof. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Consultant, IIPA-KRB and Honorary Professor at KSRDPR University presented a paper on '*Economic Development vs. Human Development: The Achilles' Heels in India's Quest for Global Leadership*'. As reported in the press, the Indian economy is doing exceedingly well, stated Dr. Kumar: India is the world's fastest growing economy, with an annual growth rate of 8.9%; it has surpassed UK to become the world's fifth largest economy

with a nominal GDP of 3.2 trillion dollars; it is the world's largest manufacturer of generic drugs; its telecommunication industry is the world's second largest by the number of mobile phone, smartphone and internet users; it is also the world's second largest coal producer, the second-largest cement producer and the third-largest electricity producer. *But is economic growth and development everything?* Where is India positioned in international reports like the Human Development Report, the World Inequality Report, the Global Hunger Report, Sustainable Development Index, Environmental Performance Index, Global Gender Gap Report and Global State of Democracy reports? According to Dr. Kumar, India's consistently dismal performance in the above reports calls for a reformulation of its Development Fundamentals, so as to ensure that development is comprehensive, balanced, inclusive, sustainable, humane and democratic.

The students' questions and comments were very interesting, making the deliberation of the session productive. **Dr. V.N. Toragal**, PS to Minister for Energy, and Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka, who chaired the technical session, emphasized on imperative of a holistic perspective of understanding development to know the reality. **Dr. Shridhar Hadimani** welcomed and introduced the resource person and the chair. **Dr. Prakash Machanahalli** compered the programmed and proposed a vote of thanks.

**Prof. Basavaraj L. Lakkannavar**, Registrar, KSRDPR University, as the Chief Guest at the valedictory function opined that recent developments at the global level demonstrate India's potential to become a global leader. **Prof. S.S. Patagundi**, Chairman, IIPA Local Branch,

Dharwad, and former ICSSR Senior Fellow, while chairing the Valedictory Session, made an observation about India's place in the world by referring to India's chairmanship of the WHO's Executive Board from May 2020- May 2021, India's non-permanent membership and presidency of the UN Security Council during 2021- 2022, India to assume the presidency of the G20 group from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023, etc. indicating a part of the process of emergence of India's global leadership. **Dr. Shekhar Mulugund** welcomed and introduced the guests. **Dr. Vijay Kumar Betagar**, Secretary, IIPA Local Branch, Dharwad proposed a vote thanks. **Shri Ningappa Shivabasannavar** compered the programme.

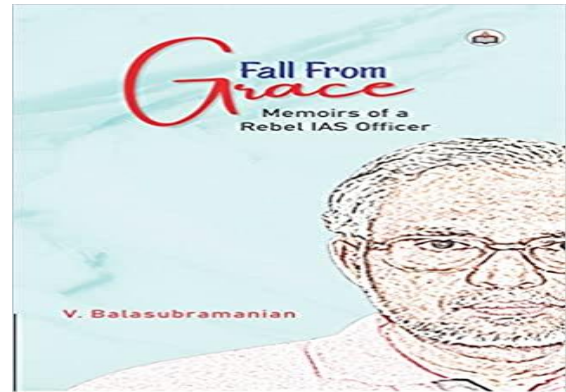


## **‘Rashtriya Ekta Divas’ celebrated in City College**

Padmashree Institute of Management and Science, Bengaluru celebrated the birth anniversary of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, christened the *Iron Man of India*, on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022. **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar** presented a profile of Sardar Patel, as barrister, influential political leader and statesman, who served as the first Deputy Prime Minister and first Home Minister of India from 1947 to 1950.



## **Books:**

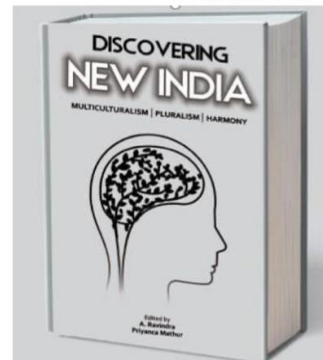


Mr. V. Balasubramanian’s book, ‘*Fall from Grace*’ is available in [amazon.in](https://www.amazon.in) at a cover price of Rs.595. It is also available at the IAS Officers Association, No.1 Infantry Road, Bangalore 560 001 (Manager Shri Ganesh, Ph.91410 70734) at the author’s discounted price of Rs.400.

## **Compilation of Essays on Multiculturalism, Pluralism, and Harmony:**

A Ravindra Priyanca Mathur

Discovering New India Multiculturalism Pluralism Harmony



The above book edited by **Dr. A. Ravindra** and **Dr. Priyanca Mathur** is also available at the IAS Officers’ Association, No1, Infantry Road, Bengaluru-1



## Feedback

Dear Sir,  
Thank you very much for sharing this newsletter. I found it interesting to read through it.

Two articles that deserve compliments are

**1. The Gandhian Manifesto for Sustainable Development:** A good analysis and conclusion of saying human beings can sustain development only with the rest of the living beings and environment, not alone (the belief that if one man gains spiritually, the whole world gains with him, and if one man falls, the whole world falls to that extent.”). The best section is the 10-Point Charter summarised at the end. The author could have tried to relate these with SDGs and critically comment if they are on the path of Gandhian Philosophy and if not, what would the mid-course correction.

**2. Karnataka Policy Matters: Advancing People’s Health in Karnataka:** It is an extract of the document ‘Advancing People’s Health in Karnataka: Vision for New Challenges’. The article lists the major thematic domains of the document very well. It will look to develop responsive health systems.

But it is disappointing that the Thinktank just lists the challenges of managing a network of a large number of institutions at various levels. I wish the group had made suggestions based on Institution-specific Strategic analysis for investment in Health (Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks). The statement that the government now is gearing up to review the processes towards the delivery of evidence-based, comprehensive, integrated, cost-effective, and technology-supported solutions is a

mere statement of good intentions and not solutions from the expert group.

KSRDPRU's MPH scholars' recent visit (13 & 14 October 2022), to 6 Health & Welfare Centers & a CHC clearly demonstrated a lack of Human Resources (30-40% vacancies in all up to 60-70% in male health workers), on-job supervisory support, and capacity building, and poor district-level monitoring and supervision from program managers.

The most surprising issue is failing of GOK to realize the importance of getting Public Health professionals available in the state in almost all districts (more than 100 MPH scholars), some of them regular employees of the RDPR department and many fresh graduates from RGIPH, KSRDPRU, IIMR, and some more deemed universities.

If GOK/GOI wants to improve Primary Health Care to move towards UHC, the health system needs young, energetic, qualified, and mobile graduate first-line supervisors to oversee and support the health functionaries at the village and H&FW centers.

KSRDPRU has made a good beginning of starting a [B.Sc.](#) course (Public Health & Social Work). Merit-based selection of experienced in-service workers and empowering them with supervisory skills is the other alternative.

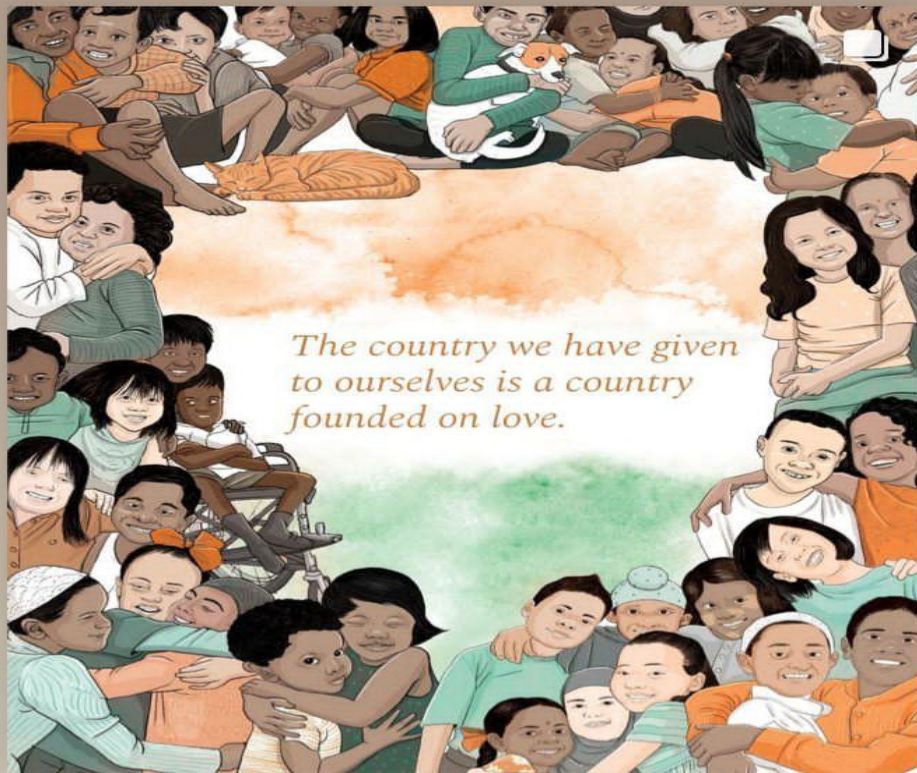
3. The other items in the Virtual Newsletter like the Media Box and Members in the Media and Events are good updates

Thanks

**Suresh Kishanrao**

Public Health Consultant with WHO, UNICEF, AMALTAS, World Bank, etc.

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



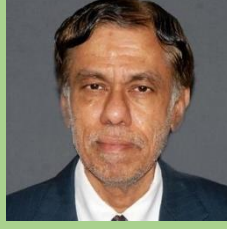
@priyakuriyan



## **IIPA-KRB Virtual Newsletter**

**ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರ**

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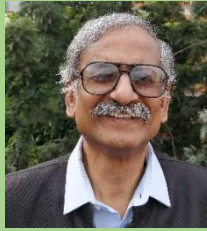
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***Editor***

**Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**



**Dr. Priyanca Mathur**

Feedback/Contributions/Ideas/Book Reviews/Report Summaries may kindly be mailed to:  
[iipakrb.bangalore@gmail.com](mailto:iipakrb.bangalore@gmail.com) with a copy to [jeeves0607@yahoo.com](mailto:jeeves0607@yahoo.com)



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