



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

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

Virtual Newsletter

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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



T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)
Former Chief Secretary,
Government of Karnataka
Former Chairman, Karnataka Administrative
Reforms Commission-II
Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration
– Karnataka Regional Branch

I am happy to place before our readers the **July 2024** issue of our **Virtual Newsletter**. This is our **48th issue**, since we began this initiative.

Our **Lead Feature** is a condensed version of the recently released **India Employment Report 2024**. It depicts the trends in the Labour Market in India and lists out a detailed **Policy Agenda** comprising of **5 Missions**. It contains many useful insights and recommendations.

Our **Lead Article** is by **Dr. Meghna Verma** of the Ramaiah Institute of Management, Bengaluru. She makes out a convincing case for **Sustainable and Gender-Inclusive Urban Mobility**.

In our **Communication Pulse** column, **Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander** identifies the **Communication Challenges** before Government Officers, and offers solutions for addressing them.

In our **Gender Matters** column, **V. Chethana** of **Jain University** provides **Glimpses of Women-Led Initiatives** which

are at the forefront of shaping India's Climate future.

We are delighted that our **MoU** with **Jain University** is yielding creative and useful dividends. Thanks to the initiative of our EC member, **Dr. Priyanca Mathur, Head** of the **Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education** there, we have put together:

- (1) An online **Certificate Course** on **Governance in Action**; and
- (2) The Second Edition of the **Annual Essay Writing Competition**. The theme of Essay Competition this time is **Karnataka's Approach to Sustainable Development – Policies, Challenges & Future Directions**.

In our section on **Branch Members' Writings in the Popular Media**, we carry the links to thought-provoking articles penned by our **Life Members, Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), Mr. Gurucharan Gollerkeri, IAS (Retd.), and Dr. M.J. Vinod** in the media recently.

We end the issue with our column on **Food for Thought**. We highlight the fact that the **World Overshoot Day in 2024** falls on **August 1**. Can we move this date? Yes, we can! Through wise, forward-looking decisions, we can turn around natural resource consumption trends while improving the quality of life for all people.

I wish to add a disclaimer here that the views expressed by the contributors in this issue of the Virtual Newsletter 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 Feature – Summary of Report

Indian Labour Market Trends and a Policy Agenda

India Employment Report 2024
Youth Employment, Education and Skills
International Labour
Organization
2024. Pp.342

The **India Employment Report 2024** is the third in the series of regular publications by the **Institute for Human Development** on labour and employment issues. This report, undertaken in partnership with the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, examines the challenge of youth employment in the context of the emerging economic, labour market, educational and skills scenarios in India and the changes witnessed over the past two decades.

India remains poised to take advantage of its demographic dividend, though the situation varies across the country. **Education levels have improved considerably and is a key determinant of accessing better jobs. At the same time, educated youth have higher rates of unemployment, reflecting a mismatch with their aspirations and available jobs. There is a large proportion of youths, particularly young women, not in education, employment or training.** Technological change and digitalization are rapidly affecting the demand for skills, which will continue to impact young people in the Indian labour market.

Employment Trends and Current Scenario

1. **Women largely account for the increase in self-employment and unpaid family work.**
2. **Employment is dominated by poor-quality employment in the informal sector and informal employment.** Employment in India is

predominantly self-employment and casual employment. Nearly 82 per cent of the workforce engages in the informal sector, and nearly 90 per cent is informally employed.

3. **Wages and earnings are stagnant or declining.** While wages of casual labourers maintained a modest upward trend during 2012–22, real wages of regular workers either remained stagnant or declined.
4. **The production process has increasingly become capital-intensive and labour-saving.** Due to increasing mechanization and capital use, the employment generation in India has become more and more capital-intensive, with fewer workers employed between 2000 and 2019 than in the 1990s.
5. **Digitalization and introduction of new technologies are changing the structure of industrial employment.** There has been a rapid introduction of digitally mediated gig and platform work, which are algorithmically controlled by the platforms and have brought about new features in control of the labour process. Increasingly, platform and gig work have been expanding, but it is, to a large extent, the extension of informal work, with hardly any social security provisions.
6. **Disparities are predominant in the labour markets across states and regions.** Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh had much poorer employment outcomes; they were at the bottom in 2005 and remained so in 2022.
7. **The migration rate is likely to increase in future.**

Policy Agenda

1. Mission 1:

Make Production and Growth more Employment-Intensive. Five groups of policy measures are recommended here:

(a) **Integrate an employment creation agenda with macro and other economic policies to boost productive non-farm employment, especially in the manufacturing sector.**

(b) **Give primacy to labour-intensive manufacturing employment to absorb the abundant unskilled labour** and also to combine with select services. Support the emerging employment-generating modern manufacturing and services sectors (identified in this report) through appropriate policies and other benefits.

(c) **Direct greater focus to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises,** especially by providing a more supportive, decentralized approach. This will require close examination of local policies and the regulatory environment, support for marketing and technology enhancement (including digitalization and artificial intelligence) and a cluster-based approach to manufacturing.

(d) **Increase agriculture productivity, create more non-farm jobs and promote entrepreneurship.**

(e) **Expand and invest in the green and blue economies.** There is huge potential for employment creation if it is supported by strategic investments, capacity-building initiatives and policy frameworks.

2. Mission 2:

Improve the Quality of Jobs. This can be strengthened in three ways:

(a) **Invest in and regulate sectors that are likely to be an important source of employment for young people, such as the care sector, digital**

economy, etc. However, concerns regarding quality of jobs remain and need to be addressed.

(b) **Create an inclusive urbanization and migration policy.** An inclusive urban policy is required to address the needs of migrants, women and impoverished young people in India (recognizing that young people dominate the migration flows). India is also among those countries from where significant international migration is taking place – 3.5 million people migrated looking for work between 2010 and 2021 – and the migration policy should be supportive of them.

(c) **Secure a strong supportive role of labour policy and labour regulation by ensuring a minimum quality of employment and basic rights of workers across all sectors.**

3. Mission 3:

Overcome Labour Market Inequalities.

(a) **Craft policies that boost women's participation in the labour market with quality work.** These policies should include larger provision for institutional care facilities, adaptable work arrangements, improved public transport, improved amenities and enhanced workplace safety. These policy measures should be seamlessly integrated into the urban planning and development agenda.

(b) **Embrace different strategies to tackle the problems of youths not in employment, education or training,** including those who are unemployed and youths (mainly women) who have opted out of the labour force for a variety of reasons.

(c) **Impart quality and mainstreaming skills in education for inclusion of socially and economically poorer groups and to improve employability.** This will require, critical changes in edu-

cational governance and substantial human and financial resources, with a focus on implementation and outcomes.

(d) **Improve information and communication technology access and bridge the digital divide.**

(e) **Create a non-discriminatory labour market.** Concrete measures are needed to address labour market discrimination against women and marginalized social groups.

(f) **Adopt regional-level policy approaches to reduce labour market inequalities across regions and states.**

4. **Mission 4:**

Make systems for Skills Training and active Labour Market Policies More Effective.

(a) **Skills development and active labour market policies (ALMPs)** need a more effective role in bridging the supply-demand gap in jobs and in making the overall labour market more inclusive. A larger and more targeted role for State Governments and stronger partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders is also needed, along with greater contribution by the private and non-state sector.

(b) **Greater effort is needed to facilitate youths to connect with work opportunities** through the labour market and job search information, with handholding for youths from marginalized segments.

(c) **The Government should address the issue of unfilled vacancies in the public sector** by leveraging technology, conducting efficient assessments and implementing transparent and merit-based selection procedures.

5. **Mission 5:**

Bridge the Deficits in Knowledge on Labour Market patterns and Youth Employment. Bridging such deficits requires:

(a) **Reliable labour market statistics on the emerging new forms of jobs to shape effective policy**, given the fast-changing nature of the labour market as well as the uncertainties consequent upon emerging technologies, and

(b) **More effective use of implementation and monitoring data for estimates of youths and formal jobs.**

The **India Employment Report 2024** offers many useful insights and recommendations for policymakers. According to Ajit Ranade, *the main policy thrust should be to incentivize investment that maximises job creation, not just focusing on exports or total production value.* Simultaneously, the **National Education Policy 2020** could be oriented towards enhancing employability, focusing on skill intensity, fostering collaboration with employers, and promoting experiential learning. *The next decade should be a decade of investing in enhancing India's human capital.*





How can Urban Mobility be Sustainable and Gender-Inclusive through Policy Interventions?



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To meet Sustainable Development Goals and decarbonize our cities, it is essential that most citizens adopt sustainable modes of transport for their daily commute. The question arises - Is the onus on commuters to adopt sustainable transport modes like public buses, metros, cycling, and walking, or is it the governing bodies' responsibility to provide seamless public transport?

Most of the cities in India lack high-quality public transport. Few cities have good quality buses and metro, but most cities, including Bengaluru, lack seamless connectivity. **A common citizen expects a good mode of transport that provides comfort, convenience, safety, accessibility, and affordability.** Most of the research done in the past in the Indian context shows that all these characteristics are largely missing in public transport services. Hence, commuters find a better alternative in personal vehicles such as a car or a motorized two-wheeler, which leads to more traffic congestion, more CO₂ emissions, and non-sustainable mode choices.

Further, **women's needs have been largely overlooked while developing transport infrastructure and services in the city.** This is a result of the scarcity of disaggregated data that can aid policymakers in drafting or amending transport policies to make them more inclusive. Women's travel patterns are different from their male counterparts. It is not linear; once she steps out of home, she generally does not carry out only one activity and comes back home. Instead, she combines many trips; it could be dropping children at school, shopping, going to work, visiting a doctor, accompanying elderly family members or children, etc. Hence, it is important that policymakers understand her needs and provide public transport services accordingly. On the contrary, their needs are largely ignored.

To bridge this gap, a research study funded by **Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT)**, Bengaluru, was conducted to understand the issues and challenges urban women face while adopting sustainable commute modes. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were carried out with seven groups of women between January and February 2022, including White Collars, Marginalised sections, Students, Homemakers, Entrepreneurs, students with visual disabilities, and working women with walking disabilities.

Public Transport (PT) is not found to be the mode choice of any of these women groups except those who are captive users due to financial constraints. Most of the women found buses an affordable mode of transport (*the study was conducted before the implementation of free bus rides under the Shakti scheme*), however inconvenient to use due to lack of bus frequency, absence of properly maintained bus stops, non-reliable

bus timings and safety concerns. Both working and non-working women found the buses and metro inconvenient and uncomfortable to carry shopping stuff or other things required for professional purposes; for example, the inconvenience faced by entrepreneurs in carrying product samples.

The current transport policy totally ignores the requirements of homemakers, as she tends to travel during non-peak hours to fulfil her household responsibilities such as shopping or taking elderly members for medical checks or any other recreational activities. This leads to the shift from PT to personal vehicles like two-wheeler or cars when they can afford one.

Poor first and last-mile connectivity and poor non-motorised transport (NMT) infrastructure, such as encroached and uneven footpaths and the absence of proper lighting in the city, made the accessibility to PT inconvenient and difficult, and this makes the movement of elderly women, pregnant women, and women with disabilities more challenging in the city.

Automobile companies have created an aspirational and status-driven society where individuals associate their financial status with the ownership of cars, the bigger the car, the wealthier the person. The result of the study reveals that most of the female students want to own and use personal vehicles, especially cars, at the very moment they can afford them. Schemes like *Shakti* in Karnataka address the affordability aspect. **However, there is a need for world-class public transport infrastructure and services for better quality of life.**

Transport services play a key role in various women empowerment schemes of government that focus on education, career progression, financial independence, better social life, and thus, a better quality of life for women.

Further, to meet the goal of women-led development, she should be made accessible to all resources, and hence, the transport policy needs to be drafted, keeping her needs at the centre. From our research study, we classified policy recommendations into infrastructure policies and policies oriented toward services, as shown in *Figure 1*.

Marginalized sections of women are captive customers of BMTC buses. Intermediate transport services like taxis or autos are also not affordable for them. Now, as mobility is seen as a service, **MaaS** is getting the attention of practitioners and policymakers, **it is important to provide accessibility to public amenities like drinking water facilities and clean, well-maintained toilets are extremely important to reduce the adverse impact on women's health due to long work commutes. Metro services are not affordable to marginalized sections of women. Education opportunities, career progression, social life, and health are highly compromised by women with disabilities who also belong to the low-income groups.** These women almost become a part of the invisible population. The city road infrastructure is not inclusive to cater their specific needs. For visually impaired women, safe tactile paths and sound-based information systems are lacking, including signals at junctions, which are required to make their commute safe and convenient. They have to rely on others for information while commuting in the city; this makes them more vulnerable. There is no information display for women with hearing disabilities, and city public spaces lack the basic ramp facilities to cater to the needs of women with walking disabilities. The signal timings at the junctions are not sufficient for safe crossing of the roads.

With time, more women will join the workforce, and thus, to decarbonize the

city, it is imperative that the city infrastructure and services are built and designed for women to easily adopt public transport. Campaigns like *Atmanirbhar Bharat* or *Viksit Bharat@2047* can be made successful when equal opportunities

are available to all citizens in terms of accessibility to the city. It is worth noting that a transport policy that is made to cater to the needs of women will benefit all genders.

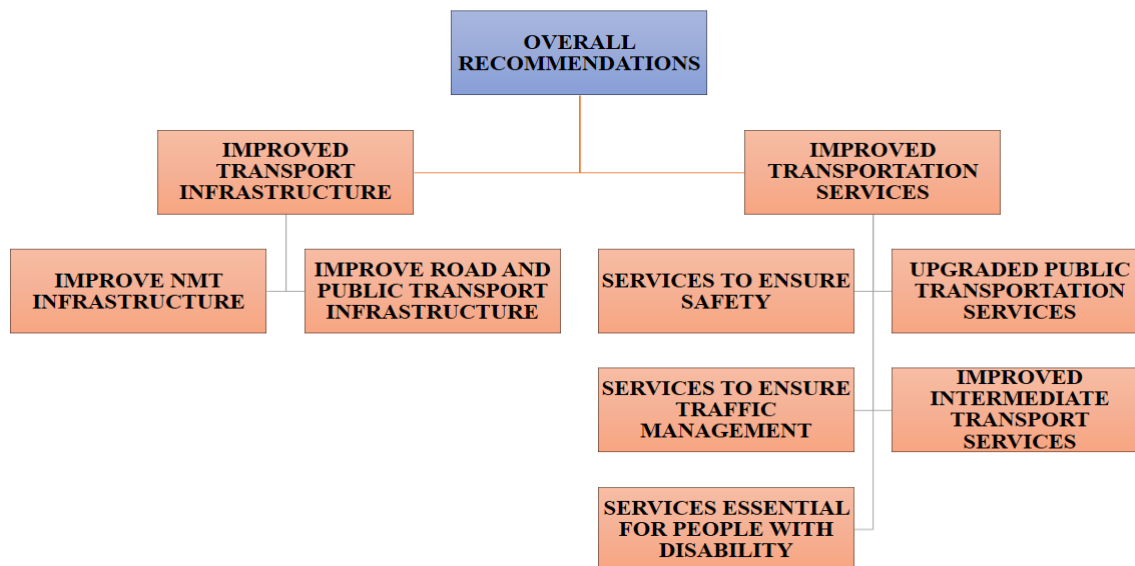


Figure:1: Overall Policy Recommendations for Sustainable and Inclusive Transport.

The policy recommendations should not be looked upon as women-exclusive policies, but for a progressive country like ours, the focus should be on women-inclusive policy. Therefore, as city infrastructure is expanding across India, it is very important that the policy makers and implementing governing bodies focus on

Sustainable Development with a key focus on the quality of life that provides equal opportunities to all women, and all citizens in general, with respect to access to education, career progression, better health, and better social life.





Communication Challenges for a Government Officer *A Recipe for Improvement*



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Introduction

Communication is one of the main ingredients to ensure change, using legal aspects, rules and regulations to name a few. Good and effective communication helps in making a huge difference to Government, individuals and community. A well-planned communication strategy helps in achieving success (most of the times) and primarily it:

- Uses technology for public good
- Build trust in government communications
- Enhances the ability of government communication to tackle changes and challenges
- Deliver effective policies and programmes.



Context

Good communication helps in developing trust between a local government and communities and ensures that policies, services and programmes are effective.

Five Principles that help in developing an effective communication strategy for the government include:

1. **Knowing your audiences** - Who they are? What do they want? How do they want and receive and understand policies and programmes. For example, knowing the behaviour and psyche of an audience.
2. **Community Engagement** - Developing effective and appropriate communication channels, understand how people receive, actualise and use information. For example, this could be designing a survey.
3. **Persuade** audience to shift their interests and priorities. For example, establish a two-way communication to ensure that people's opinions are sought and understood.
4. **Build narratives** to create communications products ranging from speeches to adverts. For example, include narratives that work across different audiences and channels, bringing together values, evidence and arguments. Use simple language and powerful images for easy understanding of information.
5. **Advocate** by including game theory and techniques that helps in managing media, outreach and dissemination of information. For example, identify groups that can campaign, include scenario planning and agenda setting.

Challenges and Probable Solutions

 Challenges	 Possible Solutions
Use of complex, technical and bureaucratic language that can be difficult for the public to understand	Use simple language and avoid jargon
Overload of large volume of information	Prioritize and structure information logically by using bullet points, visual images and highlighting important points-use information design effectively
Tackling fake news	Take immediate action by providing correct misinformation through trusted and appropriate channels by maintaining a proactive communication strategy
Internal communication withing government departments	Foster a culture of open communication by organizing interactions, meetings to facilitate information sharing and coordination
Legal and ethical constraints	Comply with legal and ethical guidelines and communicate within the bounds of confidentiality and privacy regulations
Communicating during emergencies and crises	Develop and implement a crisis communication plan. Ensure timely, accurate, and consistent information is disseminated through various channels.
Engaging the public and encouraging their participation in governance	Use multiple platforms (e.g., social media, public forums, surveys) to engage the public. Encourage feedback and actively involve citizens in the decision-making process.
Technological barriers-limited access to or proficiency with communication technologies	Conduct training and support to improve technological literacy through multiple channels, including traditional methods for those with limited digital access.

Conclusion

Effective communication strategies can help in overcoming challenges by building tar-

geted strategies, conveying important information, engaging with the public, and building trust and transparency in their operations.



Gender Matters

At the Forefront of Shaping India's Climate Future *Glimpses of Women-Led Initiatives*



Chethana. V

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India, with its diverse and rapidly changing environment, faces significant challenges due to Climate Change. As the impacts of Climate Change become more pronounced, women across the country are at the forefront of developing and implementing solutions. This article explores the critical role women play in India's climate struggle, highlighting key initiatives and their broader implications for Sustainable Development. Women in India often bear the brunt of Climate Change impacts, particularly in rural areas where they are primarily responsible for water collection, agriculture, and managing household energy needs (Agarwal, 2010). Their intimate knowledge of local ecosystems and natural resources makes them invaluable leaders in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Women Leading India's Climate Action

A prominent example of women-led climate action is the work of **Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP)**, an organization that empowers rural women to become leaders in sustainable agriculture and disaster resilience. By training women farmers in sustainable practices, SSP has helped improve crop yields and reduce reliance on chemical inputs, mitigating Climate Change impacts while promoting food security (SSP, 2020).

In Ahmedabad, the **Mahila Housing Trust** is empowering women from vulnerable communities to become leaders of change through collective action. The Trust spreads awareness and knowledge of Climate Change impacts and solutions in local languages, showcasing the approaches needed to tackle inequality and climate change simultaneously.

SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) has been instrumental in promoting renewable energy among women in rural areas. Their initiatives include training women to install and maintain solar panels, providing clean energy, and creating employment opportunities. This approach addresses both energy poverty and Climate Change, highlighting the multifaceted benefits of women-led initiatives (Kumar, 2018). **Vanastree**, a women-run seed-saving collective in Karnataka, focuses on conserving indigenous seed varieties. By preserving biodiversity, these women help ensure resilient agricultural systems that can withstand climate extremes. Their work highlights the importance of traditional knowledge in combating Climate Change and preserving ecological balance (Shiva, 2016).

Another remarkable contributor to environmental conservation is **Saalumarada Thimmakka**, an environmentalist from Karnataka. Over several decades, she has planted and nurtured over 8,000 trees. Her efforts have provided substantial ecological benefits, such as reducing soil erosion, improving air quality, and supporting biodiversity. Thimmakka's dedication to tree planting has earned her numerous accolades and recognition, including the Padma Shri in 2019, underscoring the critical role of grassroots activism in combating Climate Change.

Case Studies

1. Solar Sahelis in Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh, the "**Solar Sahelis**", or Solar Friends initiative empowers

women and addresses rural energy needs. Trained by Barefoot College, these women install, maintain, and repair solar lighting systems, lanterns, and water heaters. They receive technical education on solar energy, entrepreneurship skills, and basic electrical engineering to ensure they can troubleshoot and maintain the systems independently. A notable success story from **Tilonia Village** illustrates the initiative's impact. Previously limited electricity hampered education and economic activities. After *Solar Sahelis* installed solar lighting, the village saw an improved quality of life, with children studying in the evenings and shops staying open longer. Households saved money on kerosene (Barefoot College, 2020). By reducing carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels, these women are contributing to global Climate Change mitigation efforts. *Solar Sahelis* report increased respect and financial independence through income from the sale and maintenance of solar products (Roy, 2019). The success of *Solar Sahelis* highlights the importance of women-led renewable energy projects in Sustainable Development. It demonstrates that with the right training, women can combat energy poverty and Climate Change, while fostering economic empowerment and community resilience.

2. Mangrove Restoration in the Sunderbans

The **Sunderbans**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is highly vulnerable to Climate Change. This vast mangrove forest, located in the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna delta, protects coastal communities from storm surges, erosion, and sea-level rise. However, it faces threats from increased salinity, rising sea levels, and intense cyclones. Women in the Sunderbans have thus led mangrove restoration efforts, particularly through the **Sunderban Rural Development Society** (SRDS), engaging local women in planting and nurturing

mangroves along vulnerable coastlines (Dasgupta, 2021). They are also being trained in nursery management, mangrove plantation techniques, and ecosystem monitoring.

Bali Island presents a key success of the initiative where women have restored significant mangrove stretches, collecting seeds, raising them in nurseries, and transplanting saplings to degraded areas. This has helped rehabilitate over 500 hectares of mangrove forests, stabilizing the coastline and providing critical habitats for numerous species (Sundarban Rural Development Society, 2022). Mangroves are natural barriers against storm surges and erosion, enhancing biodiversity and sequestering carbon dioxide, thus mitigating climate change by acting as carbon sinks (Dasgupta, 2021). Women's involvement in these efforts has led to increased incomes through the sale of fish and resources from restored mangroves. It has also strengthened community bonds and enhanced women's roles in local decision-making. The mangrove restoration projects illustrate the crucial role of women in ecosystem conservation and climate resilience, improving both environmental sustainability and socio-economic status. Their leadership is vital for successful climate adaptation strategies in vulnerable regions.

Conclusion and the Way Forward

Women-led climate initiatives offer multiple co-benefits beyond environmental sustainability. By providing training and employment in green sectors, these initiatives enhance women's economic independence and security (UN Women, 2020). Their involvement in community-based projects fosters stronger social networks and collaborative problem-solving. Additionally, access to clean energy and improved agricultural practices directly benefit the health and education of women and their families, creating a ripple effect of positive outcomes. Despite the successes, women-

led climate initiatives face significant challenges, including limited access to finance, patriarchal social structures, and inadequate policy support (Agarwal, 2010).

To overcome these barriers, it is essential to increase funding for women-led climate projects through government schemes and international aid. Implementing policies that recognize and support the role of women in climate action, including gender-sensitive climate adaptation plans, thus becomes crucial. **Ecofeminism**, which links ecological sustainability with gender equality, underscores the importance of these initiatives. It highlights how environmental

degradation disproportionately affects women and advocates for their active role in environmental stewardship. Enhancing training and education opportunities for women in climate science, technology, and leadership will further empower them to drive climate action effectively. Women are pivotal to India's climate future. Their unique perspectives and innovative solutions are essential for addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change. By supporting and scaling up women-led initiatives, India can foster a more resilient and sustainable future for all.





Announcements of Collaborative Branch Activities

Online Certificate Course on Governance in Practice



Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE)

Bengaluru

&

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

present the first edition of the

36-Hour Intensive Certificate Course

(Online-Zoom)

on

Governance in Action

36 Hours - 27 hours Online Synchronous Sessions

+ 9 hours Asynchronous

This intensive online 36-hour Course, scheduled from 22nd July to 5th August 2024 (5.30-7.30pm on weekdays; 11am – 1pm on Saturday), aims to deliver valuable knowledge and practical experience in **Public Policy making**.

It offers a comprehensive exploration of **Public Governance**, featuring synchronous sessions, asynchronous assignments, and insights from distinguished civil servants and academics listed below:

- **Shri. L.K. Atheeq**, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
- **Shri. Brijesh Dikshit**, IFoS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of Karnataka
- **Smt. Uma Mahadevan**, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary Panchayati Raj, Government of Karnataka
- **Dr. Manoj Rajan**, IFoS, APCCF (Elephant Project), Government of Karnataka.
- **Dr. A. Ravindra**, IAS (Retd.), Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka
- **Shri. S.V. Ranganath**, IAS (Retd.) Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
- **Smt. Lata Reddy**, IFS (Retd.), Former Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs
- **Dr. Sanjay Kaul**, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, National Collateral Management Services Limited (NCML)

- **Shri. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, IAS (Retd.) Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
- **Shri. P. Ravi Kumar**, IAS (Retd.), Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka, Chairperson, Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC)
- **Shri N. C. Muniyappa**, Former Principal Secretary, Social Welfare, Agriculture and Cooperation, Govt. of Karnataka
- **Smt. Manjula**, IAS (Retd.), Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka and former Director General, Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru
- **Dr. Rajeev Chawla**, IAS (Retd.), Chief Knowledge Officer & Advisor (Digital Agriculture), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India
- **Shri. Pratap M. Heblkar**, IAS (Retd.), Former Special Secretary, Government of India
- **Dr. Ramana Reddy**, IAS (Retd.), Former Additional Chief Secretary, Industries and Commerce Dept., Govt. of Karnataka
- **Dr. Chaya Degaonkar**, Dean and Head (Retd.), Dept. of Economics, Gulbarga University, & Former ACEO, KEA, Planning Dept., Govt. of Karnataka
- **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Hon. Professor, Karnataka State Rural Devt. & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag

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Essay-Writing Competition-2024



JAIN
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND EDUCATION

Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE)

Bengaluru

&

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

announce

JAIN - IIPA-KRB Annual Essay Competition 2024

on the theme

Karnataka's Approach to Sustainable Development

- Policies, Challenges, and Future Directions

First Prize: Rs. 10,000/-

Second Prize: Rs. 5,000/-

Third Prize: Rs. 3,000/-

Last date for Online Submission of Essays:

20 August 2024

Evaluation by Panel:

To be completed by 15 September 2024

Announcement of Results and Prize Distribution:

30 September 2024

Eligibility Criteria – Students below the age of 25 years enrolled in any Educational Institution in Karnataka. A scanned copy of Credential/Bonafide Certificate, indicating age of student from the Principal / Head of the Institution to be submitted online, along with the essay.

Format of Essay – In English or Kannada only; Maximum Length 5000 words including footnotes, references etc; APA style of referencing to be followed.

Submission of Essay - To be uploaded in the Google Drive below –

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/190_GDqj56eFy9_TClNJKVwtBhIsn7PyXfEsq_VDr6U/edt

Rules and Regulations

- Each competitor must send his/her essay on the theme notified, as per the stipulations specified by the Organising Committee, including an undertaking of originality of the essay, signed by the head of the educational institution.
- Only soft copies of essays are to be submitted; hard copies will not be accepted.
- Joint participation is not permissible.
- The Essay Competition will be not be open to relatives of the office bearers of the IIPA-KRB.
- IIPA-KRB and JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University will have the copyright of the prize-winning essays, for publication in their journals/ magazines or in the Journals or publications of IIPA-New Delhi or elsewhere.

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Happy News from Mysore Local Branch

At the **Annual General Body Meeting** of the Mysore Local Branch held on **8th July 2024** in the Department of Political Science, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysuru, the following members were declared elected as office bearers and members of the Executive Council:

President

Mr. B.S. Ravi Kumar

Vice-President

Prof. G.T. Ramachadrappa

Secretary

Prof. J. Somashekhar

Treasurer

Dr. Praveenkumar Mellalli

Members of Executive Council

1. Prof. K.C. Basavaraja
2. Prof. Muzaffar Assadi
3. Prof. M. Umapathy
4. Dr. C.L. Somashekhar

ಆಂದೋಲನ

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕ



ಮೈಸೂರು: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ರವಿಕುಮಾರ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಸವರಾಜು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಜಿ.ಟಿ.ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಚಿ.ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ್, ಖಜಾಂಚಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಾ.ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಪ್ರವೀಣ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್, ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೊ.ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಸವರಾಜು, ಪ್ರೊ.ಮುಜಾಫರ್ ಆಸ್ಲಾದಿ, ಪ್ರೊ.ಎಂ.ಉಮಾಪತಿ, ಡಾ.ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೊ.ಚಿ.ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



Branch Members' Writings in Popular Media



The Dilemma of Guarantees

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)
Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
in *Deccan Herald* dt. 17 June 2024

The real cost of election promises and their impact on governance and fiscal discipline need re-examination. The time has come to revive the debate, not antagonistically between welfare and development, but on how to balance the two.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/the-dilemma-of-guarantees-3069068>



Caution: Creative Disruption Ahead

Mr. Gurucharan Gollerkeri, IAS (Retd.)
Director, School of Social Sciences
M.S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences (MSRUAS), Bengaluru.
in *Deccan Herald* dt. 3 July 2024

There is a need to develop a comprehensive set of rules and regulations and to enforce them in an exemplary fashion. This initiative-taking approach must aim to safeguard citizens, protect privacy, and ensure AI is developed and used ethically.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/caution-creative-disruption-ahead-3090281>

Population and Power



Prof. M.J. Vinod
Professor of International Studies, Political Science and History
Christ (Deemed to be) University, Bengaluru

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 11 July 2024

Demography is a major source of power and progress. On the occasion of World Population Day, we need to take stock of the impact of important demographic shifts and transitions for the global geopolitical landscape. Countries need to address these demographic challenges more seriously.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/population-and-power-3100775>

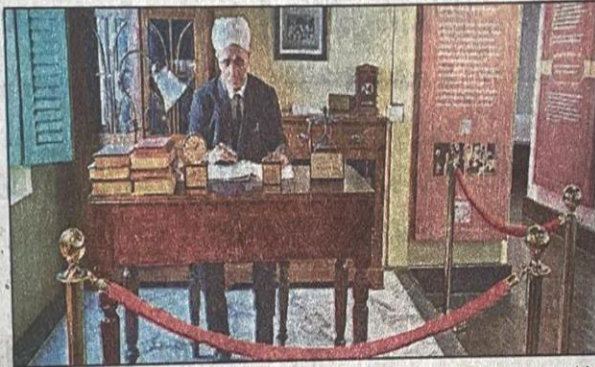
Historic Chadwick House in Shimla gets makeover as CAG museum

Pradeep.Thakur@timesgroup.com

■ **Shimla:** Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has converted Chadwick House — the Shimla residence of former maharaja of Kapurthala where Mahatma Gandhi stayed when he came to attend the Cabinet Mission meeting in 1946 for transfer of power from the British — as its first museum with a collection of rare artefacts, including a 1907 table and chair used by Sir C V Raman, the only Indian to get a Nobel in Physics.

Raman had a brief stint as an assistant accountant general at CAG's Kolkata office. Though the original table is yet to be brought from Kolkata, Raman's life-size statue has been put on display with a similar table and chair.

Inaugurated last week by



The museum will have a collection of rare artefacts, including a 1907 table and chair used by Sir C V Raman, the only Indian to get a Nobel in physics

CAG G C Murmu, Chadwick House is one the most modern museums in India and the first for the federal auditor in 164 years of its history. Among the exhibits is Chanakya's life-size statue in a sitting posture, writing the Arthashastra, the first written document on the principles of accounting.

The supreme auditor has a

75-year-long ties with the historic building. It was Chadwick House where the first batch of audit and accounts service probationers held their training, Murmu said.

The museum showcases audit heritage from evolution, achievements to important milestones achieved. Chadwick House provides audio-

video interactive displays of artefacts with graphic panels and QR code to access information that gives a glimpse of the audit institution since 1860 when it came into being.

The CAG renovated the building after taking it over from the I&B ministry. Chadwick House was constructed by a British national in the 1880s and was bought by Maharaja of Kapurthala Sardar Charanjit Singh in 1904. He often hosted Gandhi in this house.

"During the freedom struggle, Chadwick House was a favoured residence of Mahatma Gandhi while in Shimla from where he also addressed the public. In 1946, during his visit here for the Cabinet Mission discussions, once again the father of the nation stayed in Chadwick," Murmu said.





Earth Overshoot Day, 2024

Courtesy: Global Footprint Network



Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year. **In 2024, it falls on 1 August.** In 2023, it fell on 2nd August.

The term "**overshoot**" represents the level by which human population's demand overshoots the sustainable amount of biological resources regenerated on Earth. When viewed through an economic perspective, the annual Earth Overshoot Day represents the day by which the planet's annual regenerative budget is spent, and humanity enters environmental deficit spending.

Earth Overshoot Day is calculated by dividing the world biocapacity (the amount of natural resources regenerated by Earth that year), by the world ecological footprint (humanity's consumption of Earth's natural resources for that year), and multiplying by 365 (366 in leap years), the number of days in a year:

$$\frac{\text{World Biocapacity}}{\text{World Ecological Footprint}} \times 365 = \text{EOD}$$

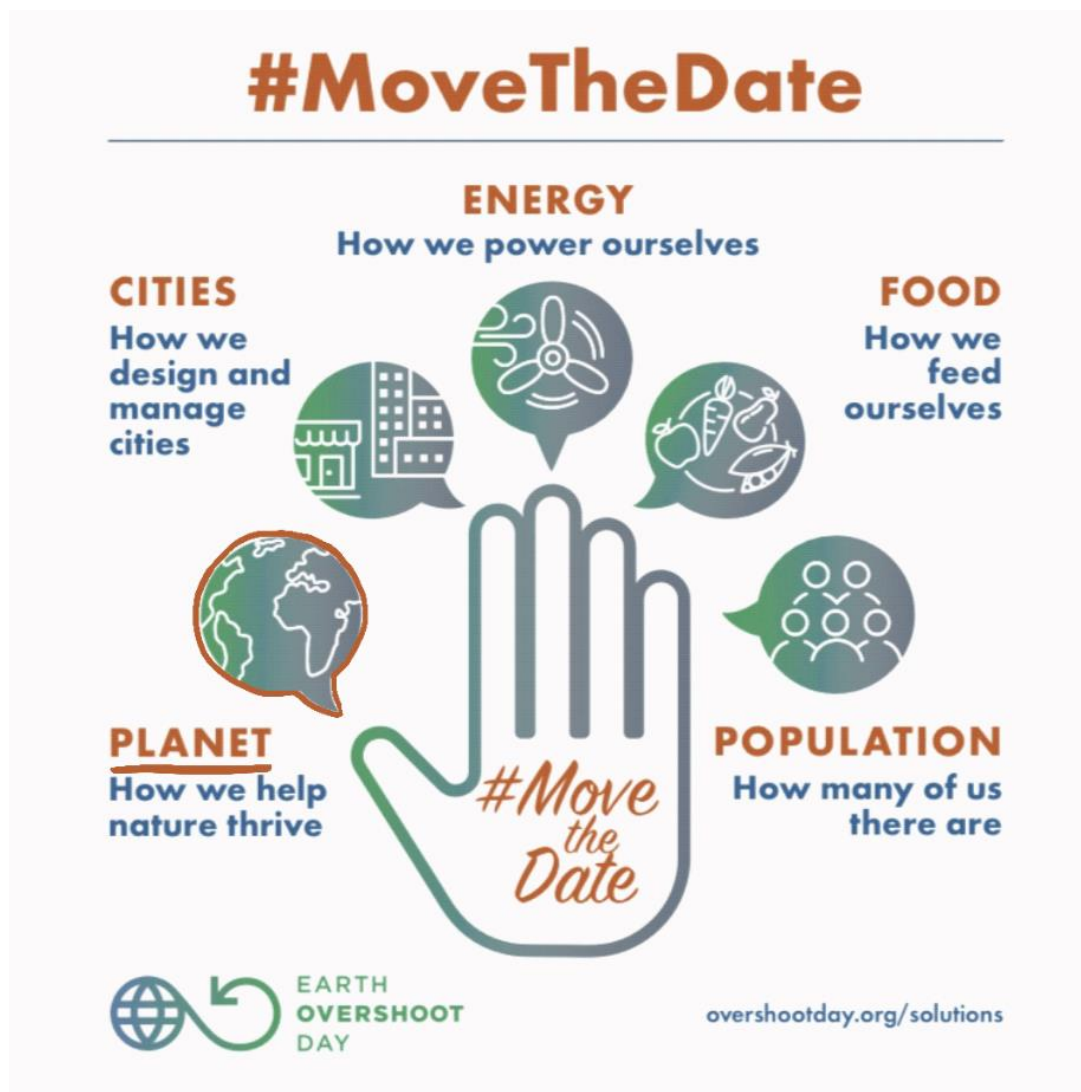
Earth Overshoot Day is calculated by **Global Footprint Network** and is a campaign supported by dozens of other nonprofit organizations. Information about Global Footprint Network's calculations and national Ecological Footprints are available online.

Can we Move the Date?

The past does not necessarily determine our future. Our current choices do. Through wise, forward-looking decisions, we can turn around natural resource consumption trends while improving the quality of life for all people.

While our planet is finite, human possibilities are not. The transformation to a sustainable, carbon-neutral world will succeed if we apply humanity's greatest strengths: foresight, innovation, and care for each other. The good news is that this transformation is not only technologically possible; it is also economically beneficial and our best chance for a prosperous future.

That is why we must focus on the **Power of Possibility**. **Five key areas** (see image below) have been identified that are defining our long-term trends most forcefully, all of which are shaped by our individual and collective choices. Explore these options in more detail and find out how many days we can **#MoveTheDate** by embracing these kinds of solutions.





IIPA - KRB Virtual Newsletter

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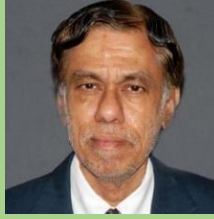


Chief Editor

Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)



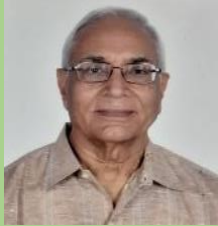
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