



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

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

## Newsletter | ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರ

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## Note from the Chief Editor



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

Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka  
Former Chairman, Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission-2  
Chairperson, Indian Institute of Public Administration  
Karnataka Regional Branch



I am happy to place before our readers the **August 2025** issue of our **Newsletter**.

The highlight of the IIPA-KRB activities during **July 2025** was the inauguration by **Shri Siddaramaiah, Hon Chief Minister of Karnataka** of the **4<sup>th</sup> Training Program for KAS Officers organised by IIPA-KRB at ATI, Mysuru**. We also report on the **3<sup>rd</sup> Training Programmes for KAS Taluk Nodal Officers** which was held at Kalaburagi recently.

Our **Lead Feature** is on **Karnataka's Action Plan for Anti-Microbial Resistance**. Karnataka has recognized the growing misuse of antibiotics in humans, animals, and the environment.

Our **Lead Article**, by our Editor, **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar** is on **Karnataka's Per Capita Growth**. While Karnataka has emerged as the Indian state with the **highest per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the financial year 2024-25**, it also demands critical reflection and prudent policy recalibration to ensure that this growth becomes inclusive, balanced, and sustainable. Kannada synopsis of the article is also provided.

In our section titled **Policy Brief**, **Dr. K.C. Smitha** from the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru writes on **Gig Economy in Indian Cities**. Subtitled, **"Navigating the Promise and Precarity of Platform Work"**, she raises concerns about informality, precarity, and lack of social security of platform workers.

Next, we have the announcement of our **Annual Essay writing competition**.

In our section on **Branch Members in the News**, we report on **Prof. V. Anil Kumar** (Head, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development at ISEC, Bengaluru)'s participation at the **International Political**

### Science Association's World Congress at Seoul, South Korea.

We also carry a report on the new Office Bearers of **Dharwad Local Branch** of the IIPA, who were unanimously elected at its Annual General Body Meeting held recently.

In our section on **Branch Members' Writings in the Popular Media**, we provide the links to thought-provoking articles written by the following members:

1. Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.);
2. Shri G. Gurucharan, IAS (Retd.);
3. Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander;
4. Dr. M.J. Vinod; and
5. Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar

We end the issue with our section on **Food for Thought** with a reflection on **Independence Day**.





## Hon. Chief Minister Shri Siddaramaiah in IIPA-KRB Programme

*“Every officer must understand the Constitution, uphold its values and develop humanity to serve people.” - Shri Siddaramaiah*

**Shri Siddaramaiah asked KAS officers to develop critical thinking and a scientific temper.** He said *“ Even after 75 years of the Constitution’s implementation and 78 years since Independence, its objectives remain unfulfilled. Equal opportunities are still a dream. Equality and fraternity have not been fully realised. We must ask ourselves why it is so and look for solutions”* he said.



*Above: Hon. Chief Minister Shri Siddaramaiah with Dr. H.C. Mahadevappa, Hon. Social Welfare Minister, Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, Chief Secretary, GoK, Shri T.M.Vijay Bhaskar, Chairperson IIPA-KRB, Sri D. Thimmaiah, MLC and Shri D.Randeep, IAS, Secretary to GOK.*

**Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Siddaramaiah** inaugurated the **4<sup>th</sup> KAS Taluk Nodal Officers Training Programme** organized by the IIPA, Karnataka Regional Branch, in collaboration with IIPA, Mysuru Local Branch and ATI at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru on Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025.

**He emphasised that every officer must read and understand the Constitution and internalise the values enshrined in it, failing which, it would be impossible to implement its objectives.** He said that **Liberty, Equality and Fraternity** are ideals of the Constitution. **He called upon officers to develop humanity and patience to understand the problems of the people and serve them.**

Recalling Dr. B.R.Ambedkar’s speech on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 – the day before the adoption of the Constitution - he pointed out that Dr. Ambedkar had warned, **“We are entering a society with inequalities and contradictions. If we do not remove these inequalities, the oppressed people will destroy the edifice of democracy.”**

*“This is a warning for every officer. It is everyone’s responsibility to protect democracy. Dr. Ambedkar cautioned what will happen if we fail in our responsibility,”* he said. Shri Siddaramaiah said that the country has many castes and religions. *“Buddha, Basavanna and Dr Ambedkar - all worked for establishing a casteless society, yet caste has not disappeared. Society will become dynamic*

only when everyone achieves social and economic strength and equality is attained.”

Shri Siddaramaiah said: “We politicians have to face elections every five years. **But officers serve continuously. Hence, officers should utilise the opportunity to serve the people and therefore they have a greater responsibility to implement people-centric programmes of the government.**”

**Ho.n Minister for Social Welfare and in-charge Minister of Mysuru District, Shri H.C.Mahadevappa spoke about the need for officers to work with compassion and empathy for the poor.**

Chief Secretary **Dr. Shalini Rajneesh**, Shri **T.M.Vijay Bhaskar**, Chairperson, IIPA-KRB, Shri **D. Randeep**, Secretary, Shri **Shivaswamy**, President KAS Officers Association and others were present.



**Above:** KAS Officer participants and members of the audience

87 KAS Taluk Nodal Officers from all over the State participated in the programme that had the following 5 sessions:

- 1. Resolving Public Grievances, Janaspandana and Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System (IPGRS):** Smt. Rashmi, IAS, Project Director, IPGRS, GoK;
- 2. E-Procurement:** Smt. Suma, Project Director, E-Procurement, GoK;
- 3. Role of Administrators in Industrial and Service Sector Promotion at Taluk Level:** Shri Nitesh Patil, IAS, Director, MSME, GoK;

**4. Role of Administrators in Promoting Skill Development at Taluk Level:**

**Dr. Ramana Reddy**, Chairman, Karnataka Skill Development Authority, GoK

**5. Role of Administrators in improving Women’s Labour Force participation at Taluk Level:** Prof.

**Navitha Thimmaiah**, Head, Economics Department, University of Mysore.

In their written feedback, more than 70% of the participants rated the training programme as **Excellent** while the rest rated it as **Good**. More than 85% felt that the programme was **Most Relevant**.





## Lead Feature

### *Karnataka's Action Plan for Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR)*

#### 1. Context & Rationale

- AMR is a serious public health and economic threat. Globally, it's projected to cause 10 million deaths and cost up to \$100 trillion by 2050. ([pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)).
- Karnataka has recognized the growing misuse of antibiotics in humans, animals, and the environment. The state is now developing its first comprehensive AMR plan, pending cabinet approval, adopting a **One Health** framework.

#### 2. Strategic Framework & Alignment

Karnataka's draft mirrors the six strategic priorities of India's approach:

- (1)**Awareness & Education** – public, healthcare, veterinary, agriculture sectors.
- (2)**Surveillance & Laboratory Strengthening** – statewide AMR monitoring in hospitals, veterinary, environmental settings.
- (3)**Infection Prevention & Control (IPC)** – in hospitals, farms, and communities.
- (4)**Optimizing Antimicrobial Use** – stewardship across human and animal sectors; enforce prescription controls.
- (5)**Research & Innovation** – foster evidence-based policies, new diagnostics, therapeutics.
- (6)**Governance & Collaboration** – build institutional mechanisms across departments and sectors.

#### 3. Governance & Institutionalisation

- **Stakeholder mapping:** Identify government departments (Health, Medical Education, Animal Husbandry, Environment, Drug Control), labs, professional bodies, NGOs, industry.
- **Establish a Multi-sectoral Steering Committee** for policy oversight and resource coordination and a **Technical Working Group** for planning, implementation, surveillance, and reporting.
- **State AMR workshop:** to draft the plan, integrating cross-sector expertise and stakeholder input ([cdn.who.int](http://cdn.who.int)).

#### 4. Operational Instruments & Capacity Building

- **Background assessment:** Compile existing AMR burden across human, animal, food, and environmental sectors.
- **Develop state-level targets** and operational plans under each strategic priority.
- **Integrate a robust Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework**, with periodic reporting and outcome tracking ([cdn.who.int](http://cdn.who.int)).

#### 5. Key Local Considerations

Based on Karnataka-specific studies and national patterns ([researchgate.net](http://researchgate.net)):

- **High community-level AMR**, including rural areas with limited diagnostic facilities.
- **Mismatch** between empirical prescribing and local antibiograms, especially in UTI treatment—supporting the need for local antibiograms and stewardship.
- **Challenges:** infrastructure gaps, diagnostic limitations, data fragmentation, variable physician awareness, and unregulated antibiotic sales.

#### 6. Core Interventions & Recommendations

| Priority                  | Suggested Action   |
|---------------------------|--|
| Laboratory & Surveillance | Build a network linking urban, rural clinics and labs; support antibiogram generation. |
| Antimicrobial Stewardship | Mandate antibiogram-guided prescribing; regulate over-the-counter antibiotic sales.    |
| IPC & Regulatory Measures | Strengthen hygiene practices and enforce antibiotic regulations in animal farming.     |
| Awareness Campaigns       | Educate providers, farmers, and the public about antibiotic misuse and dangers.        |
| Research Support          | Fund local studies, diagnostics innovation, and community-level surveillance.          |
| Governance Oversight      | Activate steering committee and working group with clear roles and accountability.     |

## 7. Monitoring & Evaluation

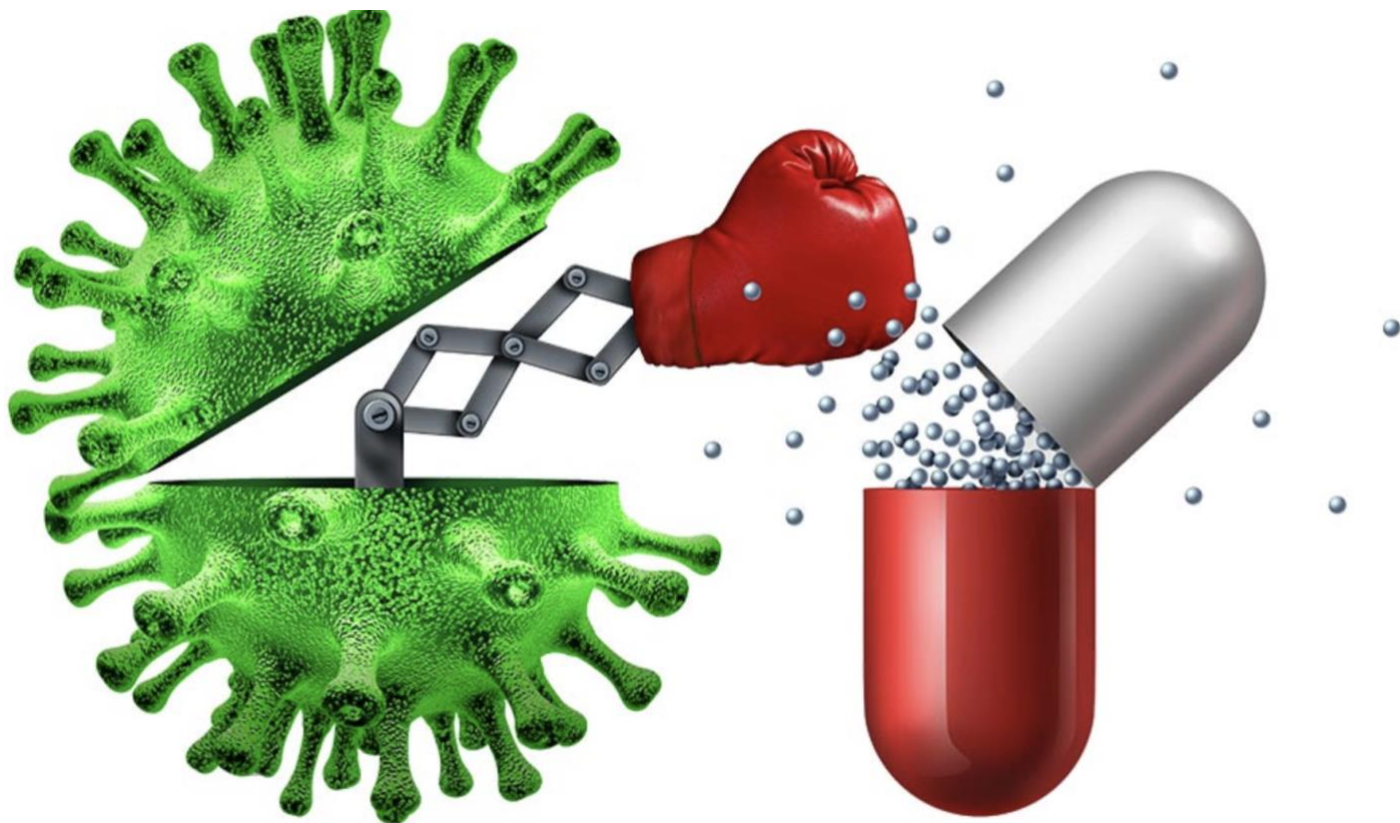
- Define measurable indicators: e.g. rates of antibiotic sales, AMR trends in sentinel labs, uptake of stewardship protocols, IPC compliance rates.
- Annual review cycles led by the technical group, with policy adjustments overseen by the steering committee.

## 8. Timeline & Next Steps

- **Already complete:** Stakeholder mapping, draft plan, expert workshops.
- **Upcoming:** Formal Cabinet approval, establishment of governance bodies, rollout of surveillance and stewardship programs.
- **Key potential barrier:** Shifting from planning to actual implementation — success depends on sustained political support, cross-department coordination, and funding.

## 🔍 Policy Takeaway

- Karnataka's plan is a significant step, adopting a structured, *One Health* approach grounded in national and WHO frameworks.
- Implementation success hinges on forging strong institutional mechanisms, empowering labs and health professionals with local data (e.g. antibiograms), and driving stewardship alongside public awareness.





### KARNATAKA'S PER CAPITA TRIUMPH

A Growth Story with Caveats

D. Jeevan Kumar

Karnataka has emerged as the Indian state with the highest per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for the financial year 2024–25, marking a significant milestone in its economic journey. With a per capita NSDP of ₹2,04,605 at constant prices, the state has not only crossed a symbolic economic threshold but also surpassed the national average of ₹1,14,710 by a significant margin. This achievement positions Karnataka ahead of other traditionally stronger states such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

However, beneath this remarkable economic ascent lies a complex reality—one shaped by structural imbalances, intra-state disparities, and sectoral vulnerabilities. *While Karnataka's success deserves recognition, it also demands critical reflection and prudent policy recalibration to ensure that this growth becomes inclusive, balanced, and sustainable.*

#### Riding High: The Drivers of Karnataka's Economic Leadership

Karnataka's recent economic performance is not an accident. **It is the product of a confluence of strategic policy choices, sectoral strengths, and structural enablers.**

##### 1. A Historic Milestone

Karnataka has recorded a **93.6% increase in Per Capita Income over the past decade**. This quantum leap reflects both the expanding size of the state economy and a growth trajectory driven by a high-value Services sector. In an era where states are competing for investment, innovation, and talent, this statistic is both symbolic and substantive.

##### 2. Welfare-Driven Growth

The present Karnataka government has credited its flagship '**Guarantee Programmes**'—for fuelling inclusive growth and boosting consumption. **With direct cash transfers exceeding ₹93,000 crore, these measures have injected liquidity into rural and urban markets,**

**stimulating local economies and enhancing purchasing power across socio-economic classes.**

##### 3. Governance and Investment Climate

Karnataka continues to attract significant investment, driven by its well-regarded industrial policy, business-friendly climate, and efficient tax administration. Robust Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections and Ease of Doing Business have helped reinforce investor confidence. Additionally, **Governance innovations—such as single-window clearances and digital service delivery—have created a positive economic environment.**

##### 4. Technology and Sectoral Dominance

**A key pillar of Karnataka's growth has been its dominance in Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES).** Bengaluru, the capital city, is often described as the "Silicon Valley of India" and remains the nerve centre of India's global tech outsourcing industry. The aviation sector and start-up ecosystem have further enhanced the state's reputation as a hub for innovation and high-value services.

#### Fault Lines in the Growth Story

Despite this impressive economic performance, Karnataka's growth is not without its concerns. Several **structural weaknesses and regional inequalities** continue to challenge the sustainability of its economic model.

##### 1. Over-Reliance on the ITES Sector

While ITES has been Karnataka's economic engine, it also represents a point of vulnerability. The Services sector contributes nearly 68% of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), a level of dependency that poses risks. Global tech slowdowns, changing international regulations on outsourcing, and geopolitical developments (such as digital protectionism or data localization laws) could seriously impact the state's economy. Furthermore, **the IT sector remains largely urban and skill-intensive, limiting its trickle-down impact.**

##### 2. Intra-State Regional Disparities

The economic boom is heavily concentrated in Bengaluru Urban district, which accounts for a disproportionate share of the state's GDP and Per Capita Income. Meanwhile, districts in Northern Karnataka and parts of the Kalyana-Karnataka region continue to lag far behind. This stark **regional imbalance threatens social**

cohesion, creates a dual economy, and undermines the principles of equitable development. It also limits the broader developmental impact of state-wide growth.

### 3. Narrow Economic Base

The Manufacturing sector in Karnataka has not kept pace with the Services sector. The absence of a robust industrial base restricts employment generation across a wide range of skills, and limits income opportunities in rural and semi-urban areas. Agriculture too remains under-invested and vulnerable to climate fluctuations. **Without a diversified base, the state risks long-term economic fragility.**

### Policy Recommendations for Balanced and Sustainable Growth

To ensure that Karnataka's economic success evolves into a resilient and inclusive growth model, **several key policy interventions are necessary.**

#### 1. Sectoral Diversification

**Karnataka must reduce its over-dependence on the Services sector by promoting growth in manufacturing, biotechnology, agri-business, and renewable energy.** Establishing sector-specific clusters and incentivizing industries to invest in Tier-II and Tier-III cities can help expand the economic base and reduce urban concentration.

#### 2. Balanced Regional Development

**The government should prioritize equitable regional development through the creation of Special Investment Regions (SIRs) in underdeveloped districts.** Enhanced infrastructure—such as roads, power, internet connectivity—and skilling initiatives tailored to local industries can enable backward regions to catch up. Strengthening the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in better economic planning and budgeting is also critical for genuine decentralization and accountability.

#### 3. Strengthening Rural and Agricultural Economy

**Revitalizing rural Karnataka will require substantial investment in rural entrepreneurship, irrigation, farm-to-market logistics, and agro-processing.** Programmes that promote **Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)**, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and cooperative models can build community resilience and create value chains that support livelihoods beyond subsistence farming.

#### 4. Resilience and Future-Proofing

**Karnataka needs to institutionalize resilience planning** by building fiscal buffers, investing in Research & Development, and encouraging local innovation ecosystems. Sector-specific impact assessments should guide policy decisions to mitigate risks arising from global economic shocks or technological disruptions.

#### 5. Inclusive Governance and Social Equity

**Growth must be aligned with outcomes in health, education, housing, and public services.** The government should consider adopting a **Social Cohesion and Equity Index** to track disparities and guide resource allocation. Further, urban planning must prioritize affordable housing, access to public transport, and inclusive digital infrastructure to prevent new forms of urban inequality.

#### Conclusion: Towards a Sustainable Karnataka Model

- Karnataka's emergence as India's top state in terms of Per Capita Income is a moment of pride.
- It reflects an economy that has capitalized on its strengths and seized opportunities in the global knowledge economy.
- **However, for this growth to be a beacon for the rest of the country, the state must now address its internal disparities, sectoral imbalances, and development asymmetries.**
- **The Karnataka model must evolve—into one that not only generates wealth but distributes it fairly; not only leads in Services but also builds manufacturing; and not only enriches cities but also uplifts the countryside.**
- Only then will this become a truly inclusive and sustainable model for India's federal economic future.

### ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ತಲಾ ಗೆಲುವು: ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 2024-25ರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಲಾ ನಿವ್ವಳ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (NSDP) ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ. ₹2,04,605 ಗಳಿಸಿ - ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸರಾಸರಿ ₹1,14,710 ಗಿಂತ ಸುಮಾರು 78% ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ ಅಂತ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೂ, ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ್ನು, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.



1. ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮೈಲಿಗಲು

- ಒಂದು ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ 93.6% ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ.
- ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಂತಹ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಿಂದಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

2. ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಚಾಲಕರು

- ₹93,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ನೇರ ನಗದು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು.
- ಬಲವಾದ ಜಿಎಸ್ಸಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ, ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಒಳಹರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ.

3. ವಲಯದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳು

- ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ITES) ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ.
- ವಾಯುಯಾನ, ನವೋದ್ಯಮ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ).

4. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ ನಾಯಕತ್ವ

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆ, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾನವ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿದೆ.

ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು

1. ಐಟಿಇಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ

- ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಐಟಿಇಎಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ (ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಡಿಪಿ) ಸುಮಾರು 68% ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಧಾನಗತಿ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಡಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದುರ್ಬಲತೆ.

2. ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗಳು

- ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರವು ಅಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ.

3. ಸಮತೂಕವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮಾದರಿ

- ಕಡಿಮೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ನೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ-ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಸೀಮಿತ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ.

1. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯೀಕರಣ

- ITES ಮೇಲಿನ ಅತಿಯಾದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಜೈವಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿರು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.
- ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

2. ಸಮತೋಲಿತ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

- ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು (SIR) ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸೋದು.
- ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸೋದು.
- ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು

3. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು

- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು.
- ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು (SHGs) ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು

4. ಸ್ವತಿಸ್ವಾಪಕತ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆ

- ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಆಘಾತಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ವಲಯ-ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.
- ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು

5. ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೀತಿ

- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ವಸತಿಯಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸುವುದು
- ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ

ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಏರಿಕೆಯು ಅದರ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ದ್ವಂದ್ವ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೈಲಿಗಲನ್ನು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ, ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲು, ರಾಜ್ಯವು ವಲಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯೀಕರಣ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರದ ಮಿಶ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತಬಹುದು.





## GIG ECONOMY IN INDIAN CITIES

### Navigating the Promise and Precarity of Platform Work

**Dr. K.C. Smitha**

Asst. Professor, Centre for Political Institutions,  
Governance & Development,  
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru



#### 1. Context and Rationale

India's urban labour landscape is undergoing a dramatic transformation driven by digitalization and platform-based economic models. Often heralded as a cornerstone of the fourth Industrial Revolution, the **gig economy**—particularly the **platform economy**—has grown rapidly, disrupting traditional employment structures and offering flexibility to millions. However, this disruption also raises concerns about **informality, precarity, and lack of social security**, especially in urban contexts.

#### 2. Scale and Trends

- India accounts for **8% of global gig platforms**, second only to the U.S.
- As per NITI Aayog (2022), the **gig workforce** is projected to grow from **7.7 million (2020) to 23.5 million by 2029-30**.
- The **platform-based workforce** is growing rapidly in urban centres like Bengaluru, which alone employs around **200,000 gig workers** in firms such as Swiggy, Zepto and Zomato.
- The gig economy is estimated to contribute **\$250 billion** in transactions over the next decade (1.25% of India's GDP).

#### 3. Key Drivers of Growth

- Economic liberalization and the digital revolution.
- Proliferation of smartphones and internet access (projected 1 billion users by 2026).
- Growth of e-commerce and startups driving demand for contract-based work.
- Millennials and migrants attracted by flexibility, autonomy, and low entry barriers.

#### 4. Core Challenges and Vulnerabilities

Despite its expansion, the gig economy exposes workers to:

- **Lack of formal recognition** and workplace entitlements.
- **Income volatility**, especially post-COVID-19. (E.g., Weekly earnings dropped from ₹12,000–₹15,000 to ₹5,000–₹7,000).
- **No social security** benefits like EPF, pensions, or health insurance.
- **Gendered barriers** and **digital exclusion** among marginalized groups.
- Mismatch between **skills and job requirements** in urban informal sectors.
- **Algorithmic control** and reduced **bargaining power** of workers.

#### 5. Policy Landscape and Gaps

##### National Level:

- **Code on Social Security (2020):**
  - Provisions for life and accident insurance, health and maternity care, old-age protection.
  - Aggregators to contribute **1–2% of annual turnover**, capped at **5% of payouts to gig workers**.
  - Proposed **National Social Security Board** to design schemes for gig/platform workers.

##### State-Level Initiatives:

- **Rajasthan** passed the Platform-Based Gig Workers (Registration and Welfare) Act, 2023, including: Unique worker IDs and welfare board.
- **Karnataka has passed the Platform-Based Gig Workers (Social Security and Welfare) Ordinance 2025 to establish a welfare fund and a welfare board.**
- **Telangana** and others are working on **minimum wages** and **health benefit** schemes.

**Gap:** Weak enforcement, electoral populism without long-term follow-through, and lack of nationwide coordination.

#### 6. Policy Recommendations

##### 1. Formal Recognition & Legal Protections

- Amend labour codes to legally define gig and platform workers and standardize their rights across states.

##### 2. Comprehensive Social Security

- Accelerate rollout of health, accident, maternity, and pension schemes with joint funding from government and platforms.

### 3. Minimum Wage Standards

- Mandate a minimum wage floor and predictable incentive structures through digital transparency.

### 4. Digital Infrastructure and Access

- Invest in digital literacy, especially for women and marginalized gig workers, to improve inclusivity.

### 5. Platform Accountability

- Create independent grievance redressal mechanisms and require platforms to disclose algorithmic decision rules affecting pay and work allocation.

### 6. Data Monitoring and Research

- Establish a national database to track gig employment, income trends, and labour conditions.

### 7. Conclusion

The gig economy in Indian cities is both an **opportunity and a vulnerability**. *While it offers a new mode of employment suited to a rapidly digitizing society, its unregulated nature undermines worker security, dignity, and long-term well-being.* A balanced policy framework—combining innovation with **inclusivity and protection**—is urgently needed to ensure that gig work becomes a pathway to **urban livelihoods**, not precarity.



## Branch Events



### 1. Report on KAS Taluk Nodal Officers' 3<sup>rd</sup> Training Programme

The Karnataka Regional Branch of the IIPA, in collaboration with the IIPA, Kalaburagi Local Branch, organized a day-long **Training Programme for Taluk Nodal Officers** of the Karnataka Administrative Service on the theme, "**Resolving Public Grievances and Increasing District Gross Domestic Product**" at the Zilla Panchayat Hall, Kalaburagi on Thursday, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2025.

**Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)**, former Chief Secretary of Karnataka and Chairperson of the Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA welcomed the participants and made introductory remarks.

The programme was inaugurated online by the **Chief Secretary of Karnataka, Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, IAS** who made an online presentation on the pendency of public grievances in districts and departments, especially those relating to drinking water problems and housing requirements. She directed the TNOs to minimize public grievances by monitoring them. She also made a presentation on Karnataka's roadmap to achieve a \$1 trillion dollar economy and listed the focus areas in each district for administrators to work towards a tangible increase in the District GDP.

Five Resource Persons delivered lectures on the topics indicated:

1. **Resolving Public Grievances, Janaspandana and Integrated Public Grievance Redressal System (IPGRS):** Smt. Rashmi, KAS, Project Director, IPGRS, GoK.
2. **E-Procurement:** Smt. Suma, Project Director, E-Procurement, GoK.
3. **Role of Administrators in Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at Taluk Level:** Shri Sandy T. S., Director, KPMG State Lead, RAMP MSME.
4. **Role of Administrators in Promoting Skill Development and Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education:** Shri Rubnawas N, Research Associate, Karnataka Skill Development Authority.
5. **Role of Administrators in Increasing Women's Participation in the Labour Force at the Taluk Level:** Dr. Chaya Degaonkar, Dean and Head (Retd.), Dept. of Economics, Gulbarga University, and former ACEO, KEA, Planning Dept. Govt. of Karnataka.

**Smt. Thulasi Maddineni, IAS**, Secretary, DPAR (AR), Govt. of Karnataka concluded the Training Programme by

reviewing online the performance of the Taluk Nodal Officers in their taluks and gave them guidance on effective performance as TNOs. **Dr. Gulshetty**, Secretary, IIPA, Kalaburagi Local Branch proposed a Vote of Thanks.

Photo below (top) shows **Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, IAS, Chief Secretary of Karnataka** delivering the Inaugural Address. Photo (below) shows a section of the trainees.



Photo below shows the trainees with **Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar** and **Dr. Gulshetty**.



## 2. Announcement



CENTRE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND EDUCATION

in collaboration with



IIPA-KRB  
Karnataka Regional Branch

### JAIN-IIPA-KRB

Third Edition

### ANNUAL

# ESSAY COMPETITION 2025

**THEME**

### CLICK TO EMPOWER:

### HARNESSING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN KARNATAKA



## PRIZES

Last Date for Online  
Submission of Essays:

**30<sup>th</sup> August, 2025**

Evaluation by Panel to be  
Completed by:

**20<sup>th</sup> September, 2025**

Announcement of Results and  
Prize Distribution:

**6<sup>th</sup> October, 2025**

1st

**Rs.10,000**

2nd

**Rs.5,000**

3rd

**Rs.3,000**



## 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 and Kannada language only
- Maximum length 5000 words including footnotes, references, etc
- 7<sup>th</sup> APA style of referencing to be followed

## Submission of Essay

Candidates are required to submit the essay in the form link provided below -

<https://forms.gle/r541dH3SGijYkRKR6>

## Rules and Regulations

- Each competitor must send his/her original 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 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 its journals/magazines or in the Journals or publications of IIPA-New Delhi or elsewhere

*Please note: All essays will go under AI Plagiarism check*

## Coordinators

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## Branch Members in News



### *Prof. Anil Kumar at the IPSA World Congress at Seoul, South Korea*

**Prof. V. Anil Kumar**, Head, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development at ISEC, Bengaluru participated in the **28<sup>th</sup> International Political Science Association (IPSA) World Congress at Seoul, South Korea**, from 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> July 2025. The theme of the Congress was '**Resisting Autocratization in Polarized Societies**'. He participated in the Congress as a Chair, Paper Presenter and Discussant to a panel. The panel that he chaired was '**Political Economy of Industrialization**'.

In the session on **Political Economy of Development**, Prof. Anil Kumar presented his paper titled '**Political Economy of Development in India: Modern versus Post-Modern Development**'. The paper highlighted the emerging nature of development in India wherein the Service sector is the major contributor to the economy and not the Secondary sector or the Primary sector. The paper argued that this development will not result in a universal, humanist modern society. The Discussant to the paper was **Professor Martin Shroeder** from the University of Saarland, Germany. He made an interesting point that even if industrialization took place in India today, it would not be labour-absorbing, owing to the capital and technology intensive nature of the industrial production processes in the world.

The next day, Prof. Anil Kumar was Discussant to the Political Theory panel titled '**Analysing Populism and Authoritarianism**'.

The highlights of the IPSA World Congress were many panel discussions and the lecture by His Excellency **Ban Ki Moon** where he argued for promoting a shared global citizenship not to be bound by narrow national interests. At the spectacular closing ceremony, it was announced that the **29<sup>th</sup> IPSA World Congress** would be held in **Rome, Italy**.

## **New Team at Dharwad Local Branch** *New Office Bearers of Dharwad Local Branch of IIPA*

The following are the new office bearers of the **Dharwad Local Branch** of the IIPA, who were elected at the Annual General Body Meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2025:

### Chairman

**Dr. H.B. Nagoor**

Chairman, Dept. of Economics and Director, MMTC, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

### Vice-Chairman

**Dr. S.V. Mangasuli**

Former Professor of Criminology, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

### Secretary

**Dr. Basappa Athani**

Teaching Assistant, Karnatak University, Dharwad

### Joint Secretary

**Dr. Nasir Ahmed Jangubhai**

Principal, Government College, Beedi.

### Treasurer

**Dr. Jagadish Gouda**

Teaching Assistant, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

### Members

1. **Dr. S.S. Patagundi**
2. **Dr. V.N. Torgal**
3. **Dr. T.R. Bhat**
4. **Dr. A.R. Jagatap**
5. **Dr. S.T. Bagalkoti**
6. **Dr. R.R. Biradar**
7. **Shri S.S. Hiremath**



## Branch Members' Writings In Popular Media

**Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)**  
Former Chief Secretary of Karnataka



### *Urban Sprawl, Rural Loss: Why India needs a Land Policy before it's too Late*

*India's rapid urbanisation, particularly in metro cities like Bengaluru, has created enormous demand for urban land, while the supply remains short.*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 28 July 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/india/urban-sprawl-rural-loss-why-india-needs-a-land-policy-before-it-s-too-late-3651193>

**Gurucharan Gollerkeri, IAS (Retd.)**  
Director, School of Social Sciences  
MS Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences



### *Beyond Barriers*

The central thesis of *Caste: A Global Story* is audacious: Caste is not just India's moral failure, but a universal phenomenon, manifesting across societies under different guises — race, class, ethnicity, and tribe.

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 27 July 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/features/books/beyond-barriers-3648328>

**Dr. M.J. Vinod**  
Professor of Political Science  
CHRIST (DTB) University, Bengaluru



### *In China, a War-Ready City*

*The Beijing Military City is reportedly designed as an expansive wartime command centre.*

.In *Deccan Herald* dt. 22 July 2025



<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/what-india-brings-to-g7-table-3581819>

**Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**  
Freelance Consultant



### *Clothing as a Tool of Political Communication*

In *Meghalaya Monitor* dt. 13 July 2025

<https://meghalayamonitor.com/clothing-as-a-tool-of-political-communication/>

### *A Refined FCRA can Enable India's Knowledge Economy*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 15 July 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/a-refined-fcra-can-enable-india-s-knowledge-economy-3630082>

### *Recipe for Writing a Winning CV*

In *The New Indian Express-EdExLive* dt. 24 July 2025

<https://www.edexlive.com/opinion/2025/Jul/24/recipe-for-writing-a-winning-cv>

### *UNESCO at a Crossroads Again*

The imminent exit of the United States to UNESCO must be examined through the lens of a persistent tension that has long shaped the organisation's identity: the uneasy coexistence of global ideals and national politics.

**Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 31 July 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/unesco-at-a-crossroads-again-3657349>





No caste can divide us, no laws can separate us, no colours or creeds can decide our future because we are children of one mother

**Happy Independence Day!**



# Editorial Board

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