



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 readers the **December 2025** issue of our **Newsletter**, the **65<sup>th</sup> issue** since we began this initiative.

Our **Lead Story** is on the **Bangalore Tech Summit 2025** which took place last month. The Government of Karnataka used this platform to signal a strategic shift: from a predominantly IT-services-driven growth model to a diversified, deep-tech and regionally decentralized tech economy.

Our **Lead Article** is by **Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)** on ***Ethics in Politics and Governance***. He argues that ethical standards in Indian politics and governance have steadily eroded since Independence and calls for a renewed commitment to *dharma*, transparent governance, and ethical decision-making.

In our section on **Branch Activities**, we report on two events held last month: (1) The Prize Distribution ceremony of our **3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Essay Competition-2025**; and (2) The Panel Discussion on ***Click to Empower - Harnessing Social Media for Good Governance***.

In our section on **Branch Members in the News**, we carry a photograph of **Dr. S.S. Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.)** inaugurating a National Seminar organized by the Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research, Dharwad on "Role of Gram Panchayats in Viksit Bharat" last month.

In our regular section on **Branch Members' Writings in the Popular Media**, we provide links to articles penned by the following Life Members from Karnataka: (1) Dr. A. Ravindra, (2) Shri G. Gurucharan, (3) Smt. Uma Mahadevan, (4) Shri T. Sethumadhavan (5) Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander, and (6) Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar.

In our **Book Review** section, we carry Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar's review of the recent publication, ***Reconstructing the Global Order: Challenges in the Post-Pandemic World***, edited by Dr. Amrita Purkayastha and Dr. Sneha Yadav of JAIN (dtb) University, Bengaluru

We end the issue with our **Food for Thought** section.





## Lead Story

### BENGALURU TECH SUMMIT 2025

#### Innovation, Inclusion and Decentralisation



The **Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025 (BTS 2025)**, held from 18–20 November 2025, marked the 28<sup>th</sup> edition of Karnataka’s flagship technology summit. The Government of Karnataka used this platform to signal a strategic shift: from a predominantly IT-services-driven growth model to a **diversified, deep-tech and regionally decentralized tech economy**.

Over **90,000 participants from 57 countries** attended the summit, including startup representatives, investors, industry leaders and policymakers. The Chief Minister explicitly framed the summit as **“Karnataka’s invitation to the world”** to co-create a future led by AI, quantum, biotech, space, and green tech.

#### Key Announcements and Decisions

##### 1. The “Triad” of Policies: IT, Space-Tech and Startup (2025–2030)

At the inaugural session, the Chief Minister unveiled three major policies:

###### 1. Karnataka IT Policy 2025–2030

- Focus on **emerging technologies** (AI, cybersecurity, semiconductor design, cloud, etc.) and large-scale job creation.
- Strong emphasis on **“Beyond Bengaluru”** – pushing IT growth into tier-II and tier-III cities with incentives, including relocation perks of up to **₹50,000 per employee** for companies that move talent outside Bengaluru.

##### Karnataka Startup Policy 2025–2030

- Aims to nurture **up to 25,000 startups**, including **10,000 outside Bengaluru**, over five years.
- Public outlay of about **₹518 crore** for early-stage funding, incubators, R&D hubs and specialised skilling.

##### 2. Karnataka Space-Tech Policy 2025–2030

- Seeks to position Karnataka as India’s leading space-tech hub, with a goal of capturing **50% of the national market and 5% of the global market by 2034**.
- Includes testing-support provisions and incentives for private space companies and startups.

##### 2. Deep-Tech and AI: ₹400-crore Boost

A major decision at the **Future Makers Conclave**, the summit’s flagship startup event, was a joint commitment by the State Government and venture capital funds to support **deep-tech and AI startups**:

- **₹400 crore** was earmarked for AI and deep-tech ventures.
- The funds will back startups in AI, robotics, semiconductors, biotech, climate-tech and defence/ESDM, signalling a clear move away from a pure IT-services dependence.

##### 3. “Beyond Bengaluru” and LEAP: Decentralizing the Tech Economy

The Chief Minister emphasized **inclusivity and decentralization** as “defining features” of Karnataka’s tech strategy.

- **Beyond Bengaluru initiative** – aims to develop **Tier-II Innovation Clusters** and extend digital opportunities across districts.
- **Local Economy Accelerator Programme (LEAP)** – under which:
  - Karnataka signed **Letters of Intent (LoIs) worth around ₹2,600 crore**, expected to generate **3,500 jobs** in electronics, EV systems, battery recycling, biotech and drone testing.
  - **Elevate Next (Deep-Tech)** and **Elevate Beyond Bengaluru** provide grants between **₹50 lakh and ₹1 crore** to startups, particularly in Tier-II/III cities.
  - In all, **143 new Elevate awardees** were announced at BTS 2025, taking the total supported startups to 1,084, including 390 from Beyond Bengaluru clusters.

#### 4. Affordable Tech and Inclusion: KEO PC & Women in Tech

Two announcements stand out from a *Social Justice* perspective:

1. **KEO – “AI-powered affordable PC”**
  - Karnataka unveiled KEO, branded as “**India’s first AI-powered affordable personal computer,**” priced at about ₹18,999, at BTS 2025.
2. **Women in Global Tech Missions (under IT Policy)**
  - The state announced a plan to **train 1,000 mid-career women** for global tech-leadership roles, with a dedicated budget under the IT Policy 2025-30.

#### Major Takeaways from *Governance and Social Justice* Lens

1. **From IT-Services to Deep-Tech and R&D**

BTS 2025 clearly marks a shift from a **services-centric** growth model to an **innovation-centric** one. Deep-tech investments and Space-Tech ambitions can potentially create **high-value jobs** and global linkages, but will also require careful attention to **skill development and access** so that opportunities do not remain confined to a small elite.
2. **Urban Decentralization and Regional Balance**

The “*Beyond Bengaluru*” and LEAP programmes, relocation incentives, and targeted grants for Tier-II/III startups represent an experiment in **decentralizing the digital economy**.
3. **Inclusive Innovation and Gender Equity**

The *Women in Global Tech Missions* and the focus on **women-led enterprises** under the Startup Policy speak to a conscious attempt to embed **gender justice** within tech policy.
4. **Digital Divide and Access to Devices**

The KEO PC initiative, if scaled and linked to public institutions (schools, libraries, Gram Panchayats), can help address device-level exclusion in digital governance, education and financial inclusion.
5. **Jobs, Labour Rights and Regulation**

While the Summit foregrounds investment, startups and exports, labour-rights debates are running in parallel – for instance, IT/ITeS unions have raised concerns about **self-certification of labour-law compliance** for tech firms.

6. **Implementation Risks and Governance Capacity**

The central challenge is now **implementation** where the following questions require close monitoring:

  - *Can district-level institutions, urban local bodies, and regional universities meaningfully participate in the Beyond Bengaluru vision?*
  - *Will startup and deep-tech benefits reach marginalized youth or remain concentrated among already privileged groups?*
  - *How will the state integrate these tech policies with broader agendas on social welfare, climate resilience, public services and Panchayat Raj?*

#### Conclusion

- **Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025** goes beyond a trade fair or tech expo. It represents **Karnataka’s attempt to consolidate its development script**: retaining its edge in IT, leaping into deep-tech and space, decentralizing growth to smaller cities, and inserting questions of inclusion and gender equity into the heart of Tech Policy.
- For scholars and policymakers, the coming years will provide a rich case-study on whether a **state-driven, innovation-led strategy** can be reconciled with **social justice, regional balance and democratic governance**.

How Karnataka manages this balance will have lessons far beyond the state – for India’s wider ambitions of ‘**Viksit Bharat**’ and for other regions trying to marry high technology with inclusive development.





### Ethics in Politics and Governance

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



Ethics is concerned with “*what is good and bad and morally right and wrong*” (Encyclopedia Britannica). Politics is derived from the Greek ‘*polis*’ meaning city or state, a community of citizens under a constitution. The concept of ‘*state*’ has evolved over time and has culminated in the present ‘*nation state*’.

Governance refers to the exercise of political power to manage a nation’s affairs. Politics deals with political parties, legislators and the Council of Ministers. Governance is the responsibility of the Political Executive (Cabinet) and the bureaucracy.

#### Ethics and Politics

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission (2005) in its report on ‘*Ethics*’ observed: “*Any discussion on an ethical framework for governance must begin with ethical values in politics. India was fortunate that high standards of ethical conduct were an integral part of the freedom struggle. Unfortunately, ethical capital started getting eroded after the transfer of power... Abuse of power in public office became a major affliction of the political process over the years.*”

The history of parliamentary practice in India shows a deterioration of ethical standards. A research report reveals that 47% of ministers in India have declared criminal cases against themselves, and one in four ministers in the country faces serious criminal charges. In 1993, a No-Confidence Motion was tabled against Prime Minister Narasimha Rao’s government. Although the ruling Congress party was 13 short of majority, the motion was defeated because some MPs allegedly received bribes in exchange for voting against the motion. This illustrates political maneuvering by parties to remain in power, shorn of all ethics.

### Ethics in Governance

Three critical issues impinging on ethics in governance pertain to: (1) Corruption (2) Transparency and (3) Accountability. Corruption looms large at all levels, while Transparency and Accountability are lacking in most operations. This is most visible in the construction sector and procurement operations. When I was Commissioner of Bangalore City Corporation, we raised funds through Municipal Bonds for upgrading city road infrastructure. However, the Corporation Council, instead of according approval, suggested that the work be re-tendered, as no bids were received from the ‘right people’, meaning the local contractors who had been showing favours by compromising on quality. I did not agree, as we were bound by commitments to the subscribers to the bonds and the public. I was left with a choice of making a compromise or face a transfer. I chose the latter, and my attempt to break a nexus between the contractor and the politician failed.

#### Economic and Social Issues

In education, our system, oriented more towards preparing students for competitive examinations, is driving students to coaching centres. In Maharashtra, 300 Junior Colleges got zero admissions in 2024-25, while the coaching industry is flourishing with an estimated worth of Rs 58,000 crores.

In health, while public hospitals suffer from mismanagement, private hospitals are unaffordable to the common man. The marketing of drugs by pharmaceutical companies, in collusion with the medical profession, reflects utter lack of ethics by both. It is alleged that during COVID-19, a private company spent about Rs. 1000 crores on freebies and gifts to doctors for prescribing Dolo-650.

Has GDP growth translated into better livelihoods? Increasing inequality, crime, caste and communal divides raise some ethical questions. A report by E&Y estimates India’s underground economy at 26% of GDP. Several mafias - in coal, sand, water tankers, slums etc., are exploiting public resources, depriving the state of its legitimate revenue.

In society, we are witnessing increasing caste differentiation and religious intolerance. The caste census, intended to count the exact number of people in each caste, seems to have reinforced the battle for reservation and the socially powerful groups competing for political power.

## Ethical Dilemmas

In the process of decision-making, we are confronted with ethical dilemmas. In the case of stray dog menace, the Supreme Court directed the Delhi Government to collect every dog within eight weeks and confine them permanently in pounds. This contradicted with the Animal Birth Control Rules and was also impractical. Soon, the court modified its order and directed that the animals be released after sterilizing them. Dilemma: *Which is more important? Protecting human life or preventing cruelty to animals?*

Recently, online gaming was banned as it carried risks of financial fraud and money laundering. Reactions ranged from calling the law ill-conceived leading to loss of jobs and affecting livelihoods, to welcoming it as online gaming led to financial ruin of several families. Both arguments are valid. Similar issues arise between environment and development, between technology and AI and human life. Dilemma: *Which is the right choice?*

## The Future: Ethics vs. Power Politics

*"Concern for man and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavours. Never forget this in the midst of your diagrams and equations",* said **Albert Einstein**, the great scientist.

So should it be in politics, the dominant force that decides the fate of people. The first principle in ethics is: *The means to achieve an end is as important as the goal.* This is exemplified by **Mahatma Gandhi**, who said: *"Ahimsa is the means and Truth is the end...If we take care of the means, we are bound to reach the end sooner or later"*.

Envisioning the future, we need an alternative to GDP, a measure that integrates ethics with the health and well-being of people. Bhutan has adopted GNH (Gross National Happiness) and the UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). Taking into account all aspects including ethics, I propose **Sustainable Development Product (SDP)** as a new tool to guide the overall progress of a nation. A multi-disciplinary team must deliberate and suggest the criteria to determine the SDP.

The world needs a trustworthy, transparent and accountable political system. The path lies in fostering ethics or *dharma* - that which sustains the universe (*dhriyate loko anena iti dharma*), that which supports the highest good of everything. An illustration of promoting *dharma* is the **Anubhava Mantapa** of **Basaveshwara**, where people of all classes and denominations gathered to

discuss and work towards the betterment of society. A similar model can be adopted at different levels of governance, with a focus on ethics.

The US Department of Defence has been renamed as the **Department of War** to reshape its military goals. India can create a **Department of Peace and Harmony** to carry the message of *vasudhaiva kutumbakam* across the globe, not as *vishwa guru*, but as *vishwa mitra*, friend of all mankind.

A huge challenge, but it is an *Ethical Imperative*.

## ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲೇಖನ

### ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಡಾ. ಎ. ರವೀಂದ್ರ, ಐಎಎಸ್ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ)  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು "ಯಾವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಯಾವುದು ಕೆಟ್ಟದು ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಪ್ಪು" (ಎನ್‌ಸೈಕ್ಲೋಪೀಡಿಯಾ ಬ್ರಿಟಾನಿಕಾ) ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವು ಗ್ರೀಕ್ 'ಪೊಲಿಟಿಸ್' ನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಇದರರ್ಥ ನಗರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಮುದಾಯ. 'ರಾಜ್ಯ' ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 'ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಾಕಾಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು, ಶಾಸಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತವು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ (ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್) ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

## ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ

2ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ (2005) ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ನೈತಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಿಹೇಳಿತು. ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಉನ್ನತ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ನಾಯಕತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ, "ನೈತಿಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ" ಸವೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿತು, ಇದು



ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಕುಸಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅವನತಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. 47% ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಗಂಭೀರ ಆರೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1993 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರಸಿಂಹ ರಾವ್ ಅವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಖಿಲಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಹುಮತದ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬದುಕುಳಿತು - ಸಂಸದರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಲಂಚ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ತಂತ್ರವು ಹೇಗೆ ನೈತಿಕ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತ್ಯಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ನೈತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ನಿಗಮದ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಾಗಿ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಹೊರತಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಮರು-ಟೆಂಡರ್‌ಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿತು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಿಡ್‌ಗಳು "ಸರಿಯಾದ ಜನರಿಂದ" ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ - ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರು. ಈ ಅನೈತಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು: ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು. ನಾನು ಎರಡನೆಯದನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೆ, ಇದು ಬೇರೂರಿರುವ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರ-ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಾಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ-ಚಾಲಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ, 2024-25ರಲ್ಲಿ 300 ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಶೂನ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದವು, ಆದರೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವು ಸುಮಾರು ₹58,000 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ.

ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯು ತಪ್ಪಾದ ಆದ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ವಿಕೃತ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಲಯವು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ನೈತಿಕ ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯು ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. COVID-19 ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧೀಯ ಕಂಪನಿಯೊಂದು ಡೋಲೋ-650 ಅನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲು ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು ₹1,000 ಕೋಟಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ತೊಂದರೆದಾಯಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಆಳವಾದ ನೈತಿಕ ವೈಫಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ, ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಮು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ನೈತಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಇ & ವೈ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಭಾರತದ ಭೂಗತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು GDPಯ 26% ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ, ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು, ಮರಳು, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳೆಗೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾಫಿಯಾಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಜಾತಿ ವಿಭಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಜನಗಣತಿಯು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬದಲು, ಪ್ರಬಲ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಇದು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಛಿದ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

### ನೈತಿಕ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆಗಳು

ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಘರ್ಷಿಸುವ ನೈತಿಕ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೀದಿ ನಾಯಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದು ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿತು. ಇದು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಜನನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಂತರ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು, ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ನಂತರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ: ಮಾನವ



ಜೀವವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕೇ?

ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ, ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಗೇಮಿಂಗ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿಷೇಧವು ಸಂಘರ್ಷದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರು ಇದು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಗರು ವ್ಯಸನ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆಯವರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ನೈತಿಕ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪರಿಸರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಥವಾ AI ಮಾನವ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಲಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧತೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಗತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದರೆ: ನಾವು ನೈತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ?

### ಭವಿಷ್ಯ : ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ vs. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ರಾಜಕೀಯ

ಮಾನವ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಳಜಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಲ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಐನ್‌ಸ್ಟೈನ್ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಹಣೆಬರಹವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಅದೇ ತತ್ವವು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲ ನೈತಿಕ ನಿಯಮವೆಂದರೆ ಗುರಿಗಳು ಅನೈತಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಹಿಂಸೆಯೇ ಸಾಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯವೇ ಗುರಿ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು; ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಬಹುದು.

ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, GDPಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ - ಅದು ನೈತಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾನವ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭೂತಾನ್‌ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂತೋಷ (GNH) ಮತ್ತು UN ನ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗುರಿಗಳು (SDG ಗಳು) ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಂತಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಲು, ನಾನು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (SDP) ಅನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಇದು ನೈತಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಬಹುಶಿಸ್ತೀಯ ತಂಡವು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ನೈತಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು, ಭಾರತವು ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿಯುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ - ಅದು ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ - ಅಂತಹ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಜನರು ನೈತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಾಗಿ

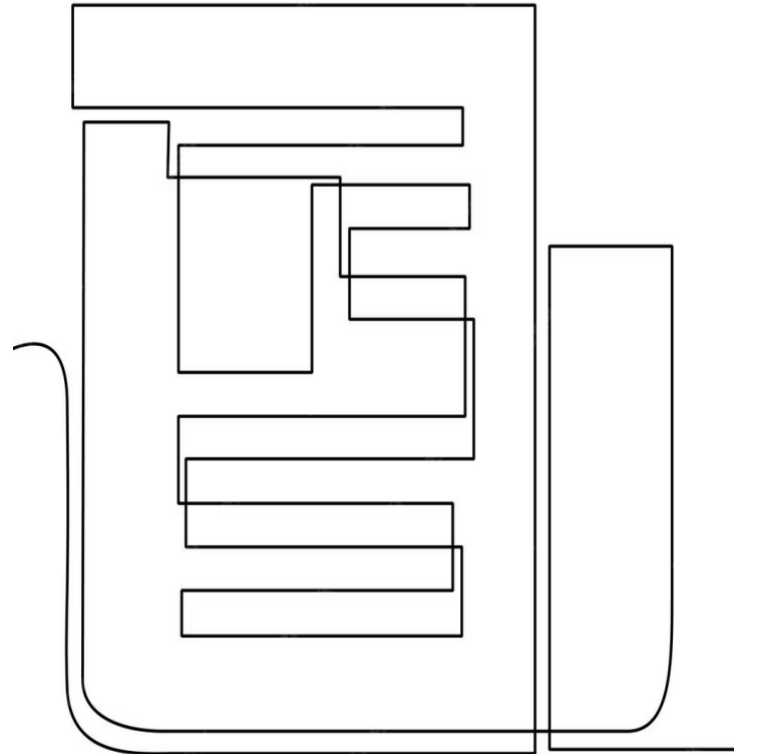
ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದರು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರರ ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪವು ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲು US ತನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಯುದ್ಧ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಎಂದು ಮರುನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೇ, ಭಾರತವು ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ - ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ವಿಶ್ವ ಗುರು (ವಿಶ್ವ ಗುರು) ಆಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಿತ್ರ (ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ) ಆಗಿ.

ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ಸವಾಲಿನದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೈತಿಕ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

**ಡಾ. ಮೈಥಿಲಿ ಪಿ. ರಾವ್**

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣತಜ್ಞ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಅನುವಾದಕಿ  
+91 9880145514



## Branch Activity



### 1. Report on the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Essay Competition 2025

The **Prize Distribution** ceremony of the **3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Essay Competition 2025** that was jointly organized by the **Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE), JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University**, and the **Karnataka Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB)** –was held on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2025 at the Jayanagar campus of the Jain (DTB) University. The event celebrated the success of young essayists who engaged deeply with the year’s theme of governance and social change.

Since its inception, the competition has evolved from a modest initiative into a vibrant, state-wide platform that enables young minds to engage critically with issues of democracy, citizenship, and good governance. This year’s edition witnessed remarkable growth in participation and diversity, underscoring its growing relevance and academic value.

The essay competition on the theme **“Harnessing Social Media for Good Governance in Karnataka”** witnessed an enthusiastic and wide-ranging participation from students across both urban and rural institutions in Karnataka, including Bengaluru, Dharwad, Gadag, Tumakuru, Udupi, Chikkamagaluru, Ranebennur, and Chamarajanagar districts, among others. Two remarkable features of this year’s edition were, firstly, the significant increase in Kannada-language submissions and secondly, the increased participation by students from Government Colleges. This reflected the vibrancy of regional expression and the spirit of linguistic inclusivity. All essays, written in English and Kannada, were evaluated by expert panels and subjected to AI-based plagiarism checks to ensure authenticity, originality, and fairness.

The **Prize Distribution** ceremony celebrated students’ creative and analytical excellence, recognizing their ability to connect social media discourse with governance issues. The prize winners are as follows:

#### 1. First Prize

- **English: Prachi Kishan Varu** (2<sup>nd</sup> Year UG), BMS Aviation, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
- **Kannada (Joint Winners): Savita Hanamantappa Vanakeri** (3<sup>rd</sup> Year UG) and **Megha Sangappa Bannur** (2<sup>nd</sup> Year Postgraduate)

#### 2. Second Prize

- **English: Samantha Judiyall** (3<sup>rd</sup> Year UG), B.Sc. Computer Science with Mathematics, Kristu Jayanti University
- **Kannada: Rajeshwari Gondabal** (1<sup>st</sup> Year UG), B.A., Shri Siddheshwara Government First Grade College, Naragund (Awarded *in absentia*)

#### 3. Third Prize

- **English: Arush P. Ra** (Post-Graduate student), Sankhya and Yoga Shastra, Karnataka Sanskrit University
- **Kannada: Chitra Chavan** (2<sup>nd</sup> Year Post-Graduate), M.Sc. Human Development, Maharani Cluster University

#### 4. Special Mentions (Creativity and Originality):

- **Siddhart Mourchang**, M.A. in Political Science and International Relations (MAPSIR), JAIN (Deemed-to-be University); and
- **Ananya Patel**, Clinical Psychology, 2<sup>nd</sup> Year, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE)

Through the joint efforts of CeRSSE and IIPA-Karnataka Regional Branch, the competition has now evolved into a sustainable, impactful initiative—one that nurtures informed citizenship, academic curiosity, and a spirit of participatory governance among the youth of Karnataka.

Below – Group Photo with the Prize Winners



### 2. Report on Panel Discussion on the topic “Click to Empower – Harnessing Social Media for Good Governance”

The **Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE), JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University**, in collaboration with the **Karnataka Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB)**, hosted an insightful **Panel Discussion** on the theme, **“Click to Empower: Harnessing Social Media for Good**

**Governance**” on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2025 at the Jayanagar Knowledge Campus of Jain dtb University. The event brought together a distinguished panel of experts representing public administration, policymaking, technology, and media, fostering an engaging dialogue on the transformative role of digital platforms in contemporary governance.

**Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)**, Chairperson, IIPA-KRB, and former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, chaired the session. He described social media as “a tiger—useful when handled wisely, but dangerous when misused.” Drawing on his administrative experience, he emphasized its vital role in crisis management and public communication, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, while encouraging greater use of AI and digital tools for governance efficiency.

**Dr. V. Sridhar**, Professor at the Centre for IT and Public Policy, IIIT Bangalore, highlighted India’s position as one of the largest social media user bases and illustrated how platforms can enable quick administrative responses. He emphasized the potential of AI-driven tools to improve transparency and inclusiveness through translation initiatives such as in *Devanagari*.

**Ms. Sahana M**, Secretary, Karnataka Media Academy and Deputy Director, Department of Information and Public Relations (DIPR), shared insights on the role of media in shaping public perception and promoting government accountability through responsible communication.

**Dr. Vaishnavi Kuppuswamy**, Officer on Special Duty to the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, discussed the use of social media for grievance redressal and real-time citizen engagement and her experiences with the effective use of social media for policy changes also. She underscored its potential to enhance transparency, responsiveness, and trust between the government and the public.

An interactive Q&A session followed, featuring thoughtful questions from students and faculty. Dr. Vaishnavi encouraged young researchers to explore emerging areas such as cybercrime, AI, and machine learning, while students raised pertinent questions on social media’s ethical use and accountability. Dr. Sridhar emphasized proactive learning through technology and cautioned against passive consumption of digital content.

The discussion concluded with reflections on the need to balance innovation with responsibility, ensuring that

social media serves as a tool for empowerment, inclusivity, and participatory governance.

*Below*

Panelists at the Panel Discussion and Audience

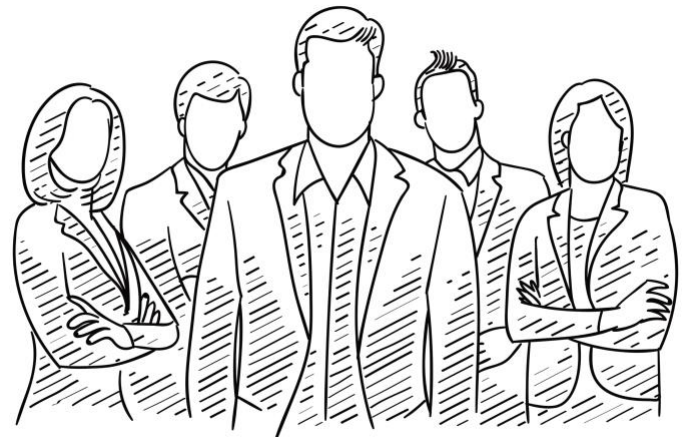


**Panelists** – (Left to Right) **Ms. Sahana M**, Secretary, Karnataka Media Academy and Deputy Director DIPR, **Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)**, **Dr. V. Sridhar**, Professor, Centre for IT and Public Policy, IIIT, Bangalore and **Dr. Vaishnavi Kuppuswamy**, Officer on Special Duty to the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka.





**Shri S.S. Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.)** delivered the Inaugural Address at the two-day National Seminar on **“Role of Gram Panchayats in Viksit Bharat”** organized by the **Shri Abdul Nazir Sab Chair** at the **Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research** at Dharwad on 20-21 November 2025. At extreme right is **Prof. V.N. Alok** of IIPA, New Delhi who delivered the Keynote Address. At left are **Shri V.Y. Ghorpade**, Working President of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Parishad and **Prof. Vijayalakshmi Aminabhavi**, Member, Governing Council of CMDR.



## Branch Members' Writings In Popular Media



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



*Once a Model of Reform, Karnataka's Politics drifts away from Governance*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 5 November 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/once-a-model-of-reform-karnataka-s-politics-drifts-away-from-governance-3786589>

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



*Ideas that Travel: India's Deep Science Moment*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 19 November 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/ideas-that-travel-indias-deep-science-moment-3802552>

*Moral Imagination in the age of Forgetting*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 23 November 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/memory-in-the-age-of-forgetting-3807320>

**Smt. Uma Mahadevan, IAS**  
Additional Chief Secretary and  
Development Commissioner  
Government of Karnataka



*'A Teashop in Kamalapura and Other Classic Kannada Stories': The many maps of cultural memories*

In *Frontline* dt. 30 November 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/features/books/a-teashop-in-kamalapura-and-other-classic-kannada-stories-review-the-many-maps-of-cultural-memories-3813112>

**Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**  
Freelance Consultant



*Why Research Protocols Matter*

In *Meghalaya Monitor* dt. 22 November 2025

<https://meghalayamonitor.com/from-planning-to-practice-why-research-protocols-and-processes-matter>

*Aim for a Future-Ready World of Work*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 2 December 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/aim-for-a-future-ready-world-of-work-3816428>

**Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**

Hon. Professor, Mahatma Gandhi Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag; Visiting Professor, St. Claret College, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh; Adjunct Professor, Kristu Jayanti University, Bengaluru



*The Troubling Truth behind India's Food-Safety Regime*

In *Deccan Herald* dt. 1 December 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/the-troubling-truth-behind-indias-food-safety-regime-3815269>

*The Global Think Tank Ecosystem: A Status Report on its Resilience and Vulnerabilities*

In *Southern Economist*, 15 November 2025

*The State of Food and Agriculture (FAO-2025)*

*Addressing Land Degradation across Landholding Scales*

In *Southern Economist*, 1 December 2025

**Shri T. Sethumadhavan, IAAS (Retd.)**  
Former Principal Accountant-General  
Madhya Pradesh



### *The Thrill of Flying*

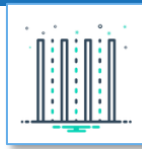
*Enthusiasm for air travel remains strong, signifying its enduring appeal as a convenient mode of transportation*

In *The Hindu* Open Page, 30 November 2025

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/the-thrill-of-flying/article70287778.ece>



## Book Review



### **RECONSTRUCTING THE GLOBAL ORDER** *Challenges in the Post-Pandemic World*

**D. Jeevan Kumar**

*Edited by Dr. Amrita Purkayastha and Dr. Sneha Yadav*  
(Writers Choice Publications, 2025)  
<https://amzn.in/d/dG61cMq>

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an enormous volume of writing across disciplines, but relatively few works attempt a systematic assessment of how the crisis has reshaped the *global order* in political, economic, social and technological terms. *Reconstructing the Global Order: Challenges in the Post-Pandemic World*, edited by Dr. Amrita Purkayastha and Dr. Sneha Yadav of JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), is a timely intervention in this emerging field. Bringing together twenty-five essays across seven thematic sections, the book aims to provide a multi-dimensional reading of the pandemic and its long-term consequences for governance, globalization, and inequality.

The editors' introductory framing sees the pandemic simultaneously as a profound disruption and an opportunity for rethinking existing structures. Their academic backgrounds in international organizations, migration, geopolitics, and development shape a perspective attentive to global governance failures, uneven vulnerabilities, and the specific experiences of the Global South. This imprint is visible throughout the volume, giving the text a coherence that might otherwise be difficult to sustain in a multi-author collection.

The first set of chapters, focused on public health systems and global governance, charts how the pandemic exposed deep weaknesses in national health capacities, supply chains, and multilateral mechanisms. Several essays highlight the mismatch between global expectations and institutional realities, especially around vaccine access, travel protocols and pandemic preparedness. These sections provide a useful overview of the broader debates on global health equity and the structural failures of current multilateral arrangements.

The book then moves into economic consequences. Chapters on the recession, informalization of labour, technological acceleration and digital work capture how the pandemic magnified pre-existing structural inequities.

Essays discussing the rise of the platform economy, the vulnerabilities of migrant workers, and the precariousness of small businesses help situate the crisis within the broader political economy of globalisation. While some arguments are familiar, the Indian and Global South focus ensures that the volume does not remain trapped within Euro-American narratives of remote work and financial relief.

A particularly relevant set of chapters examines technology, surveillance and governance. The pandemic saw rapid digitalization in public service delivery, education and employment, and also the expansion of surveillance infrastructures. The volume's exploration of these shifts, including the ethical tensions surrounding privacy, algorithmic governance and state power, makes it a valuable resource for students of public policy and governance. Complementing these discussions are essays on gender and social inclusion, reflecting on the intensified burden of unpaid care work, rising domestic violence, disruptions to education, and the gendered consequences of job losses.

The final sections engage with democracy, civil liberties and social structures. Contributors analyze the pressures on democratic institutions caused by emergency regulations, the centralization of executive authority, and the shrinking space for dissent. These observations are not unique to India; yet the Indian case studies provide concrete illustrations of how structural inequalities—caste, class, regional disparities—shaped and deepened pandemic vulnerabilities.

One of the book's strengths is this broad, holistic vision. Rather than treating healthcare, economy, technology, gender and democracy as separate silos, the editors foreground the interconnections between them. The reader gains a sense of the cascading nature of the crisis: how lockdowns affected labour markets; how digitalization produced new inequalities; how public health imperatives clashed with civil liberties; and how gendered forms of vulnerability intersected with broader patterns of governance failure. The interdisciplinary range—spanning International Relations, Political Science, Gender Studies, Economics and Public Policy—makes the book particularly suitable for classroom adoption.

Another strength lies in its diverse authorship. Alongside senior academics, the volume includes practitioners such as former administrators and early-career researchers, including postgraduate students. This creates a layered narrative voice: deeply analytical essays sit alongside

descriptive accounts and empirical case studies. The inclusion of young scholars, in particular, is a welcome editorial choice, broadening the knowledge base and contributing to capacity-building.

Yet the volume has its limitations, many of which are characteristic of edited collections. The most noticeable is the unevenness across chapters. Some essays provide sharp conceptual insights and strong empirical foundations, while others tend toward descriptive summaries of well-known pandemic effects. This does not diminish the book's usefulness, but readers may find the analytical depth varying significantly across sections.

Another limitation is the tension between the book's global title and its predominantly India-centric content. While the editors acknowledge the Global South perspective, and while global trends are regularly invoked, much of the empirical material centres on India. This is not inherently a drawback—indeed, it lends the book specificity and relevance—but readers expecting extensive comparative analysis across continents may find the “global order” framing somewhat overstated.

A further issue is conceptual synthesis. The title promises an exploration of the reconstruction of the global order, yet the chapters often illuminate sectoral shifts rather than collectively offering a coherent theoretical model of what the new order looks like. A stronger concluding chapter, articulating the main tendencies—continuity, rupture or transformation—may have enhanced the volume's conceptual clarity.

Despite these limitations, *Reconstructing the Global Order* succeeds as a comprehensive, accessible and multi-layered account of the pandemic's long-term implications, especially through a *Global South* lens. Its thematic breadth, diversity of authors, and pedagogical utility make it a worthwhile addition to contemporary scholarship on post-pandemic governance. It is a book that opens multiple perspectives rather than prescribing a single narrative—and in doing so, makes a meaningful contribution to understanding a world still grappling with the aftershocks of an unprecedented global crisis.

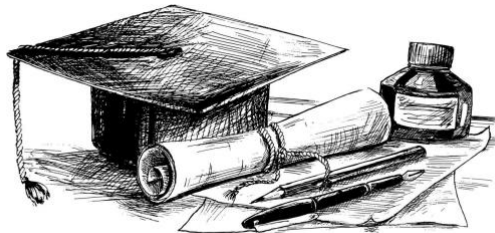


## Food For Thought



**World Philosophy Day was celebrated on 20 November 2025.** Here are some thought-provoking quotes from eminent philosophers—

- **Socrates**  
*"The unexamined life is not worth living."*
- **Mahatma Gandhi**  
*"An error does not become truth by reason of multiplied propagation, nor does truth become error because nobody sees it."*
- **Confucius**  
*"To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage."*
- **Plato**  
*"Knowledge which is acquired under compulsion obtains no hold on the mind."*
- **Aristotle**  
*"It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it."*
- **Karl Popper**  
*"True ignorance is not the absence of knowledge, but the refusal to acquire it."*
- **Nelson Mandela**  
*"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."*
- **Jiddu Krishnamurti**  
*"It is no measure of health to be well adjusted to a profoundly sick society."*
- **Friedrich Nietzsche**  
*"He who has a why to live can bear almost any how."*
- **Rabindranath Tagore**  
*"Faith is the bird that feels the light and sings when the dawn is still dark."*
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**  
*"Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence."*



# Editorial Board

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Editor**

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