



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಶಾಖೆ



ನಮ್ಮ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರದ **ಜೂನ್ 2025** ರ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಓದುಗರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ನಂತರದ ನಮ್ಮ **59 ನೇ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ** ಇದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2 ರ 8 ನೇ ವರದಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲೇಖನವಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೊದಲ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಏಳು ವರದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜನವರಿ 2024 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವರಾದ **ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್.ವಿ. ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ** ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಯೋಗದ ಹೊಸ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. KARC-2 ರ 8 ನೇ ವರದಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಐಎಸ್‌ಇಸಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ **ಡಾ. ವಿ. ಅನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್** ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುತೂಹಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ **'ದಿ ಜಾನಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ದಿ ಜಗ್ಗರ್‌ನಾಟ್'** ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅವರು **ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ**ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮಂತಹ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ, ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಿಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾಟರ್ಸ್ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, **ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸೇತುಮಾಧವನ್** ಅವರು ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31, 2023 ಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಅವಲೋಕನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಖೆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳು ನಾವು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ನಾವು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ:

1. ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ **"ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು"** ಕುರಿತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೇವೆಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ;
2. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ **ಡಾ. ಅಮರ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಪಾಂಡೆ, ಐಪಿಎಸ್ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ)** ಅವರು

"ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರ/ ಕೈವರ್ತನೆ: ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ" ಕುರಿತು ನೀಡಿದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ.

ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಂಬ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ **ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಬಾಲಸುಬ್ರಮಣಿಯನ್, ಐಎಎಸ್ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ)** ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾವು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬರಹಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆಜೀವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಿಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ:

1. **ಡಾ. ಎ. ರವೀಂದ್ರ, ಐಎಎಸ್ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ);**
2. **ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುಚರಣ್ ಗೊಲ್ಲಕೇರಿ, ಐಎಎಸ್ (ನಿವೃತ್ತ);**
3. **ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಮಾ ಮಹಾದೇವನ್, ಐಎಎಸ್;**
4. **ಡಾ. ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ರವಿಚಂದರ್;** ಮತ್ತು
5. **ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಂ.ಜೆ. ವಿನೋದ್.**

ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, **ಜೈನ್ (ಡಿಟಿಬಿ) ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ** ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ **ಡಾ. ಅಮೃತ ಪುರ್ಕಾಯಸ್ತ** ಮತ್ತು **ಡಾ. ಸ್ನೇಹಾ ಯಾದವ್** ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು **"ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರ"** ಎಂಬ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಲೇಖನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಿದವರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಅವರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಹಕ್ಕು ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.



Lead Feature



KARNATAKA ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION-2

Key Recommendations from the 8th Report



Shri R.V. Deshpande, current Chairman of KARC-II submitted its 8th Report to the Chief Minister on 22 May 2025

Preamble

The Karnataka Government constituted the **Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission-II** to recommend measures for comprehensive administrative reforms. The Commission, chaired by **Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.)**, former Chief Secretary to the Government, over a **span of three years, submitted seven detailed reports, putting forth 5,039 recommendations aimed at improving overall governance.**

Appointment of New Chairman: To ensure the effective implementation of these recommendations and submit further reports on administrative reforms, the Government appointed **Shri R.V. Deshpande**, a senior and former Minister, as the new Chairman of the Commission in January 2024. This appointment confirms continued commitment to reform and administrative excellence for improved citizen service delivery.

Details of Implementation of Report-wise Recommendations

Details of implementation of recommendations of 7 Reports submitted from 2021 to 2024 are presented below:

Reports	Recommendations						Total
	Implem- ented	Partially implemented	In the implemen- tation stage	Requiring grants	Under considera- tion	Unaccepted recommen- dations	
1st Report	461	5	171	4	191	43	875
2nd Report	143	12	31	4	199	47	436
3rd Report	205	30	167	3	272	56	733
4th Report	219	50	158	40	382	67	916
5th Report	179	14	174	8	243	46	664
6th Report	201	73	131	8	419	60	892
7th Report	98	17	125	7	244	32	523
Total	1506	201	957	74	1950	351	5039

Overall Progress: About 30% of the recommendations have been fully implemented, and serious action has been initiated to implement over 53% of the recommendations within the stipulated timeframe, marking a significant milestone in the administrative reforms undertaken by the Government of Karnataka.

Future work of the Commission: The Commission continues to focus on several key areas of reform:

- 1. Review of State Sector Schemes:** The Commission is conducting a comprehensive review of State Sector Schemes with the aim of simplifying them and identifying schemes that may be discontinued, in consultation with the respective departments. (*Work in progress*).
- 2. Assessment of Parastatal:** A detailed study is underway to evaluate the administrative systems of state-owned corporations, boards, and associations. The study explores the possibility of merging entities and redeploying staff, with suitable recommendations to follow. (*Work in progress*)
- 3. Workload Assessment and Department Restructuring:** The Commission is analyzing departmental workloads and proposing revised staffing patterns. This includes suggesting amendments to cadre structures and recruitment rules to improve efficiency. (*Work in progress*)

Key Recommendations from the 8th Report

1. Strategy for Implementation of Recommendations:

The Commission recommends that the Government adopt a structured strategy to ensure the effective implementation of its recommendations. This may include:

- Formation of a high-level monitoring committee
- Adoption of a digital tracking mechanism
- Enhanced coordination among departments
- Issuance of Government Orders (GOs) and circulars for enforcement
- Quarterly cabinet-level reviews and policy decisions
- Evaluation of outcomes and necessary follow-up actions

2. Filling Critical Vacancies in the Department:

The Commission has identified 15,000 most critical vacancies across 23 departments. Details are provided in the annexure to the report. The Commission recommends that these posts be filled as a top priority.

3. Delegation of Powers: The Commission recommends delegating the power to sanction new posts in temples to the Secretary/Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department.

4. Temple Task Force Formation: To ensure safety and order during large gatherings at temples—especially during festivals and special events—a dedicated Temple Task Force is recommended.

5. Re-establishment of a Central Stationery Store:

Previously, a central stationery store near Vidhana Soudha efficiently served key government offices in Bengaluru. After its shifting to the Kengeri Central Press, issues have arisen. The Commission recommends establishing a new central store near Vidhana Soudha/Vikasa Soudha, or the Multi-Storied building to improve service delivery.

6. Modernization of Government Printing Services:

The current pricing structure is based on an outdated manual. The Commission recommends:

- Adoption of modern printing technology
- Integration of digital printing solutions
- Upgrading equipment to enhance productivity and quality
- Aligning costs with current market standards for efficiency and sustainability

7. Upgradation of ITIs and Polytechnic Institutions:

Machines older than 15 years need replacement, and a proposal for allocation of funds has been submitted to the Finance Department. The Commission recommends: for release of funds and upgradation of Labs.

8. Urban Master Plan Accountability:

Due to the absence of approved master plans, many urban areas face unplanned development and legal disputes. Several Urban Development Authorities have not finalized plans even after the two-year deadline. The Commission recommends penalizing authorities that delay beyond this period to ensure accountability and expedite urban planning.

9. Demarking Gram Panchayat 'Gramatana' Boundaries:

The non-demarcation of 'Gramatana' boundaries for many years has led to unauthorized constructions on the revenue survey number lands adjacent to the villages. Since these areas are not officially included in the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction, the Gram Panchayats are unable to control them, which creates administrative disputes. A comprehensive plan should be developed to re-define the *Gramtana* boundaries based on the current status. Since this is a large-scale project, it is recommended that it be implemented in a phased manner, giving priority to villages with boundary issues.

10. KPSC Regional Office in Dharwad: Due to repeated competitive examination activities in Dharwad (conducted by UPSC, KPSC, and KEA), local District Administration is facing difficulties. The Commission recommends establishing a regional KPSC office in Dharwad to manage this more efficiently.

11. Shifting Business Process Reengineering (BPR) Cell: At present, BPR cell is functioning under the Centre for e-Governance (CeG), the BPR cell should be moved under the Sakala Mission since its primary focus is improving the delivery of Sakala-notified services. To optimize effectiveness, both the BPR cell and Sakala Mission should be placed under the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (DPAR), as both are fundamentally administering Reforms.

12. Enhancing Technical Audit Capabilities: While the State Audit and Accounts Department audits local bodies, it lacks provisions available to the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) for joint inspections and technical audits. The Commission recommends:

- Expanding the scope of technical audits
- Delegating powers similar to those of the CAG to the State Audit and Accounts Department
- Enabling the use of technical expertise from departments and PSUs to detect irregularities, improve audit effectiveness, and streamline processes.

Streamlining 'Inclusion' and 'Exclusion' Errors in the Issuance of Ration Cards

13. Verification of Exclusion Criteria Using Integrated Databases: All exclusion criteria for issuing ration cards should be cross verified using comprehensive *Kutumba* data. This includes integrating databases such as GST, EPF, Income Tax, Land Records (Bhoomi), HRMS (State Government Employees), and Motor Vehicle Registration (*Parivahan*). Additionally, data from the Urban Property Database (e-Property) and details of outsourced or contract employees in government and aided institutions (earning above the income threshold) should also be considered to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors.

14. Fair and Transparent Suspension/Deletion Process: Currently, ration cards found ineligible are directly suspended or cancelled without giving beneficiaries an opportunity to be heard. It is recommended that Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies be formally involved in the inclusion/exclusion process for AAY and PHH cards. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) should be implemented that includes a provision for appeal before final disqualification.

15. Integration with Birth and Death Registrations (e-Janma): The ration card database should be linked with the state's birth and death registration software (e-Janma) to facilitate automatic updates, particularly the removal of deceased members from family cards.

16. Annual Update of Contract and Outsourced Employee Data: Information on contractual and outsourced employees—especially those working in boards, corporations, universities, and autonomous bodies and meeting disqualification criteria—should be integrated into the ration card database. This must be updated annually, independently of the HRMS data used for permanent government employees.

17. Land Ownership Verification: Ration cardholder data should be integrated with the Land Records Database to verify eligibility, particularly for individuals owning more than 3 hectares of dry land or its equivalent in irrigated land, as per the exclusion norms.

18. Vehicle Ownership Verification: Vehicle registration information from the *Parivahan* portal should be used to identify newly registered vehicles and verify ration card eligibility against exclusion criteria.

19. Integration with Income Certification Data (AJSK Portal): Income data from the AJSK portal should be linked with the ration card database. This will help verify income-based eligibility for PHH and AAY cards and facilitate necessary corrective actions.

20. Verification through e-Property Data: Details from the Urban Development Department's software regarding residential property dimensions should be utilized to identify households with more than 1,000 square feet of built-up area, a disqualifying criterion under current norms.

21. Use of Additional Databases for Ineligibility Checks: The Department of e-Governance should integrate other relevant databases such as ESI, EPF, etc., which are essential in identifying ineligible AAY and PHH cardholders.

22. Development of a Robust Identification Framework: The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, in collaboration with the Department of e-Governance, should develop a robust and systematic mechanism for identifying and minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors in the ration card database.

23. Adoption of SECC Criteria for BPL Identification:

The eligibility framework defined under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, should be considered by the State, with suitable modifications. Final BPL lists should be approved by Gram Sabhas or ward-level meetings of the respective rural or urban local bodies.

Mandatory Inclusion of Vulnerable Categories

The Department of Food and Civil Supplies must ensure that vulnerable groups are evaluated and included under AAY or PHH categories using consolidated family data and with support from local bodies. The following groups are to be prioritized:

- Nomadic and semi-nomadic families, Persons with disabilities, bonded labourers, verified manual scavengers, widows, single women, deserted, separated, unmarried, or divorced women, terminally ill individuals and leprosy patients, orphans and destitute individuals, women in shelter homes and transgender persons.
- Homeless individuals without any source of livelihood, recipients of old age/disability/social security pensions, slum dwellers, the homeless, and landless individuals, families residing in kutcha houses, landless agricultural labourers and marginal farmers, street vendors, including fruit and flower sellers, rag pickers, cobblers, hand cart pullers, snake charmers, etc.
- Rural artisans such as potters, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and leather workers, daily wage labourers and domestic workers, disaster-displaced families and victims of violence from economically weaker backgrounds. Any household with income falling below the eligible limit as certified by the Revenue Department.

Category Validation: During the annual verification process, reclassification should be allowed based on updated eligibility:

- AAY cardholders who no longer meet the criteria may be moved to the PHH category.
- PHH cardholders found ineligible can be reclassified into the APL (Above Poverty Line) category.

Recommendations for Streamlining the Process of Issuance of Income Certificate

1. Integration of Income Certificate into the Family Database: The income certificate issued to a family should form an integral part of the family database. This will ensure that whenever any family member applies for a government benefit, they can be identified through a

unique Family ID, allowing automatic access to verified income details.

2. Issuance of Consolidated Family Income Certificate:

Currently, income is assessed for all family members, and individual certificates are issued. To streamline the system, a single consolidated income certificate should be issued per family, reflecting the total assessed income. This income detail should be linked to all family members listed in the family database, ensuring consistency and reducing redundancy.

3. Individual Certificates for Various Purposes:

The need for separate income certificates for individual family members—for purposes such as employment, education, and reservations should be eliminated. The Revenue Department should revise the income certificate format to reflect this change. Once implemented, the issuance of multiple income certificates for the same family should be discontinued.

4. Enforcement of Validity Period through Software Controls:

Income certificates are currently valid for five years. The application software should be configured to restrict the submission of new applications during the validity period of an existing certificate. This will significantly reduce the administrative burden on field staff and eliminate unnecessary processing.

5. Database Linkages for Auto-verification:

The income certificate should be digitally linked to other government databases (e.g., caste, date of birth, address) to enable automatic retrieval and verification of these details during application processing. This will enhance the accuracy and reliability of the data submitted by applicants.

6. Digital Verification for Educational Institutions and Departments:

A circular should be issued to all departments, universities, and educational institutions instructing them not to require hard copies of income or caste certificates for admissions, promotions, or other official purposes. Instead, candidates should provide the RD number (issued by the Revenue Department), which can be used to digitally verify income and caste details. To facilitate this, the Education Department's database should be integrated with the income certificate database.

Lead Article



The Janus and the Juggernaut: Modernity and Democracy in India

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Two theories broadly inform the political studies of developing countries: Modernization and Marxism. Modernization theory postulates a gradual secularization, westernization, rationalization and as a culmination, a modern society quite in the lines of a Western society. The theory holds that (a) modernization is a process; (b) this process involves forming of secular, westernized, rational, humanistic, universalistic individual identities which are in direct contrast to traditional, particularistic, hierarchical identities. This is a broad social process of evolution. The major point is that the process of modernization and the modernity that it involves are directly in contrast to pre-modern societies whose *Weltanschauung* are primarily religious. Therefore, the modernity of a modernized society is secular and involves a process of gradual secularization.

Indian modernity is constricted by two factors: Indian Democracy; and the Indian political economy. Democratic mobilizations of late been based on non-modern, often religious appeals. This works against modernity. The communal conflagrations that take place owing to such mobilizations cost human lives and property. I however wonder whether the historical-empirical approach to modernity, is at all appropriate. Because though the mobilization by some political parties may be on the lines of religious appeal, they vouch for both industrialization and urbanization under fully capitalist premises. Therefore, religious mobilization does not end up completely against such historical definition of modernity. One needs to argue more carefully and in a nuanced manner.

The second plank of the argument has been that the Indian Political Economy works against the fuller realization of modernity. This I think makes for a stronger argument than the first. The political economy in terms of the demographic predominance of the agriculture sector and a 'service sector modernity' with casualized labour (at both ends—skilled workers as well as gig workers and

informal labour) and a relatively weak industry and industrial population makes for a weak modernity. What is the product of this political economy is not industrial modernity, but service sector modernity.

In the end, who needs modernity? It is the most marginalized, socially, economically and politically and those who are ill-treated and discriminated in society who need modernity. And is modernity of any practical help? Modernity in the form of science and its ever-progressing march reduces maternal mortality, infant mortality, child stunting and the burden of disease in general, and increases life expectancy. Modernity in the form of technology makes lives livable. The vast masses of people need the benefits of modern scientific and technological progress. Modernity can also save us from superstition and bigotry of irrationalism in a country where such superstition and bigotry have not ceased since Independence.

Modernity as it unfolded in the Western hemisphere may have ended up in Holocaust and genocide of Jews. Modernity as it has evolved in the Soviet era may have resulted in gulags, concentration camps and Stalinist totalitarianism. That does not mean that the same processes will necessarily repeat in every context. As I have cited E.H. Carr earlier, we can now develop our own modernity without the forced collectivization of farmers; without holocausts and genocides, precisely because we are aware of the past trajectory of the phenomenon of modernity. Being late comers to the phenomenon we, as a society and polity, can avoid the unmitigated failures of modernity. I would prefer to end with a defense of modernity. For a society steeped in hierarchical thinking and practice; the emancipatory potential of modernity is still not exhausted.





**ಜಾನಸ್¹ ಮತ್ತು ಜಗ್ಗರ್ನಾಟ್²:
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ**

ಪ್ರೊ. ವಿ. ಅನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್

ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಎರಡು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳು: ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸವಾದ. ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತತೆ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯೀಕರಣ, ತರ್ಕಬದ್ಧತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾಕಾಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಿ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜದಂತೆಯೇ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು (ಅ) ಆಧುನೀಕರಣವು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ; (ಆ) ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ, ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ, ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಗುರುತುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ, ತರ್ಕಬದ್ಧ, ಮಾನವತಾವಾದಿ, ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಕಾಸದ ವಿಶಾಲ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪೂರ್ವ-ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಆಧುನೀಕೃತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತತೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಎರಡು ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಕುಚಿತಗೊಂಡಿದೆ: ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ; ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕವಲ್ಲದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿವೆ. ಇದು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕೋಮು ಗಲಭೆಗಳು ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ-ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ವಿಧಾನವು ಸೂಕ್ತವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ

ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲೆರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಅವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ದೃಢಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಅಂತಹ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಾದದ ಎರಡನೇ ಆಧಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬಲವಾದ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ (ಎರಡೂ ತುದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ - ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಗಿಗ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು (ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು) ಮತ್ತು ಅನೌಪಚಾರಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು) 'ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯದ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ' ಮತ್ತು ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ದುರ್ಬಲ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ದುರ್ಬಲ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವೆಂದರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯದ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು? ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾರತಮ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದವರಿಗೆ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯು ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಮರಣ, ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೋಗದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಬದುಕಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಅಪಾರ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಅಂತಹ ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಾಂಧತೆ ನಿಲ್ಲದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ

¹ ರೋಮನ್ ಪುರಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಾನಸ್ ಆರಂಭ, ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತ್ಯಗಳ ದೇವರು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವ ಎರಡು ಮುಖಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

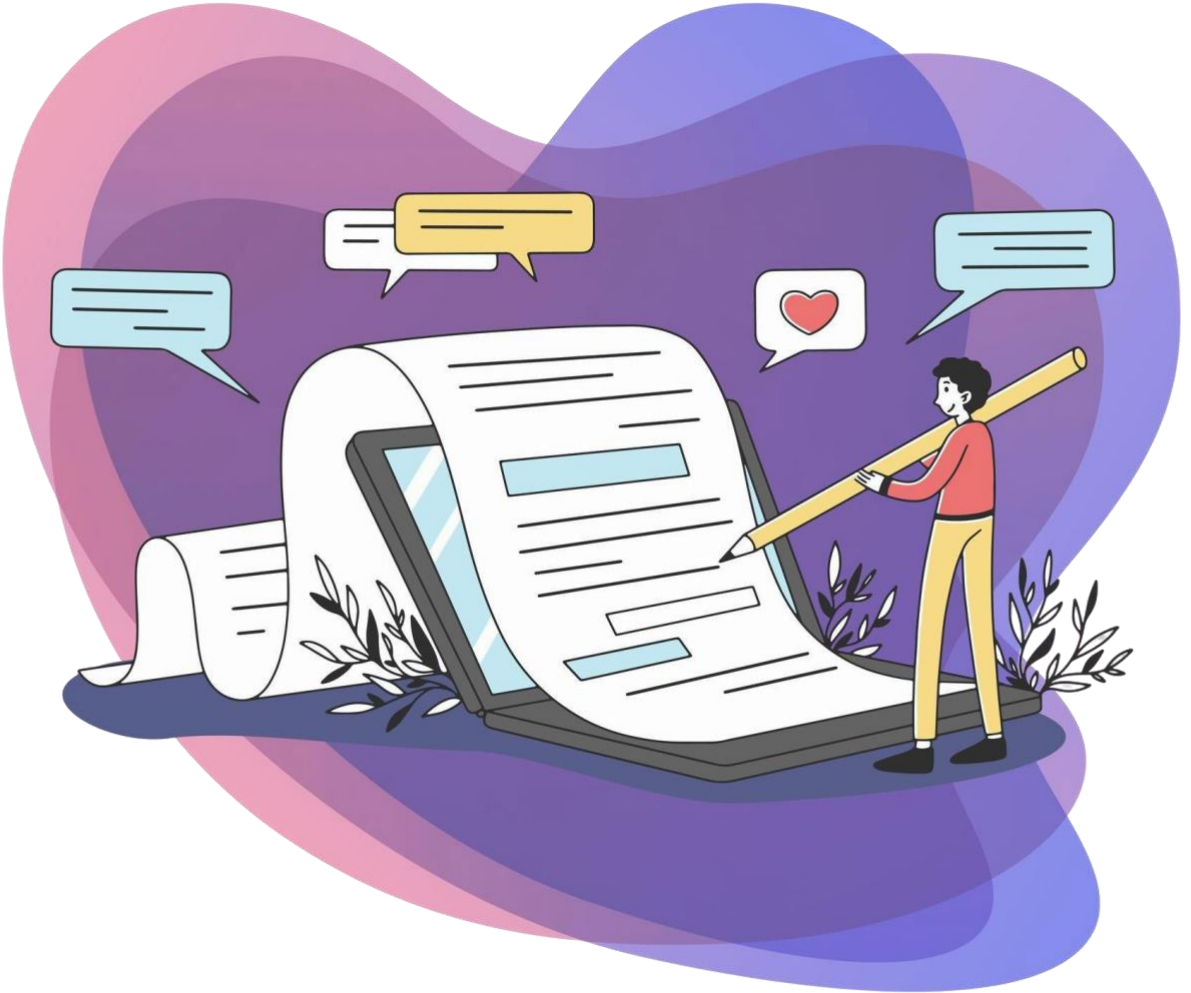
² ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಾಧ ಶಕ್ತಿ



ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಾಗಲಬ್ಧತೆಯ ಧರ್ಮಾಂಧತೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗೋಳಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಂಡ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಯಹೂದಿಗಳ ನರಮೇಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಸೋವಿಯತ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಂಡ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯು ಗುಲಾಗ್‌ಗಳು (ದುಡಿಮೆ ಪಾಳೆಯ), ಕಾನ್ಸಂಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಲಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಇ.ಎಚ್. ಕಾರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದಂತೆ,

ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಥದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರ ಬಲವಂತದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕೀಕರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡಗಳು (ಹೋಲೋಕಾಸ್ಟ್) ಮತ್ತು ನರಮೇಧಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ (ಜಿನೋಸೈಡ್), ನಾವು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬಹುದು; ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಡವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ, ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ವೈಫಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ; ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.





Audit Matters

An Overview of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) in Karnataka (for the period ended March 2023)¹

Shri Thayyil Sethumadhavan,
IA&AS (Retd.)
Formerly Principal Accountant General
Madhya Pradesh



General

Of the 127 SPSEs in Karnataka, 121 were Government Companies and 6 were State Corporations. Government has contributed Rs.1,13,005 crores in equity in these entities, of which 14, with an investment of Rs.151 crores, are non-functional. The government has also provided long-term loans, of which Rs. 10,309 crores given to 30 SPSEs are outstanding. The overdue interest from 30 SPSEs came to Rs. 1,892 crores. In the case of 11 SPSEs, the outstanding loans exceeded the value of their assets while 26 SPSEs were not capable of meeting interest costs.

Profitability

During 2022-23, 57 SPSEs reported a profit of Rs. 3,132 crores (ROE: 14.80%²). Of them, 16 SPSEs together, paid a total dividend of Rs. 307 crores. Some 56 SPSEs reported a total loss of Rs.745 crores. Accumulated loss of 60 PSEs came to Rs.46,815 crores. Net worth of 40 SPSEs (-Rs.23,298 crores) were completely eroded, against the paid-up equity of Rs.10,695 crores.

Annual Accounts

Only 25 SPSEs finalized their annual accounts for the year 2022-23 in time. Accounts of 96 SPSEs were arrears, many for more than three years; 29 out of 121 Government Companies had transitioned to the prescribed accounting standards (Ind AS Framework). Transition to the Ind AS framework had impact on the profit after tax (PAT) of 17 SPSEs, and their total assets.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

21 SPSEs allocated Rs.57 crores for CSR activities, against which the expenditure was Rs. 50 crores, mostly for Healthcare, Education, and Rural Development. Utilization Certificates for Rs.37 crores were not obtained.

Corporate Management

Corporate management was at variance with regulatory requirements in several areas, needing attention of policy makers.

Compliance Audit

Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (KEONICS)

Audit of the main activities of Keonics has brought out several significant infirmities in its working, which are briefly mentioned below:

- Keonics and the Procuring Departments routinely violated the conditions of exemption granted under the Karnataka Purchase and Procurement Act (KTPP Act) and procured non-IT equipment; orders were split to overcome monetary limits.
- Appointments of Business Associates (BA) were not transparent in the absence of established procedures and criteria. Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) or their authorized suppliers were not enrolled; nor were rate contracts in place. Evidence of cartelization among B As for supplies was ubiquitous. Business Associates were allowed to approach the Procuring Departments directly.
- Keonics procured and supplied equipment at highly inflated rates.
- In the case of only three test-checked Departments, equipment actually costing Rs.28 crores were purchased at Rs.76 crores, at an excess cost of Rs.48 crores. (171 % extra)
- 18 Purchase Orders for Rs.154 crores (4 Departments) were split into 195 orders of less than Rs.1 crore each to avail the 4 (g) Exemption.
- An amount of Rs.9.4 crores was paid to B As without ensuring actual delivery.
- Third Party Verifiers (TPV) were appointed by B As themselves. An amount of Rs.86 Crore was paid without TPV.
- Instances of payments based on fake delivery challans and /or forged TPV reports noticed.

Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Ltd.

- Commencement of work without ensuring possession of the land led to stoppage of work and blocking of Rs.30 crores.

¹ Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSE) for the Period Ended March,2023 (Report No.1 of the Year 2025); Tabled on 19th March,2025.

² ROE for all the 127 SPSEs taken together was negative (-7%).

- Undue financial benefit of Rs. 30 crores to a Contractor owing to failure to invoke contract conditions on change of scope of work.
- Adoption of incorrect price indices leading to excess payment of Rs.6 crores.
- Fake certification and fraudulent payment of Rs.34 lakhs for a drain work which was not executed.

Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL)

- Avoidable expenditure of Rs.5.3 crores for construction of a retention wall for a 220KV Substation due to failure to check the suitability of the allotted land.
- Avoidable interest payment of Rs.4 crores due to delays in decision making.

Visweswara Jal Nigam Ltd. (VJNL)

- Incorrect levy of electricity charges resulted in excess payment of Rs. 16.8 crores.

Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (GESCOM)

- Ineligible refund of liquidated damages of Rs.10.3 crores to a Contractor despite delays being on his account.

Karnataka Gas Power Corporation Ltd. (KGPCL)

- Avoidable payment of Rs.10.2 crores due to failure to assess / re-assess the extent of required start-up power correctly.

Karnataka Neeraveri Nigam Ltd. (KNNL)

Advance payment of Rs.40 crores based on fraudulent invoices entailing a loss of interest of Rs.4.53 crores.





1. Report of Training Programme



Photo (at Right) shows Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, IAS, Chief Secretary of Karnataka delivering the Inaugural Address. Photo (at Left) shows Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, Chairperson of the Branch welcoming the participants.

The **Karnataka Regional Branch** of the IIPA, in collaboration with the **Dharwad 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, **Dharwad** on 15 May 2025.

The programme was inaugurated by the **Chief Secretary of Karnataka, Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, IAS** who made an online presentation on the importance of the theme and the role of Taluk Nodal Officers in ensuring that Public Grievances are effectively resolved in a timely manner and in ensuring a tangible increase in the District GDP. Five Resource Persons delivered lectures on the topics indicated:

1. **Resolving Public Grievances, Janaspandana and IPGRS: Smt. Rashmi, KAS, Project Director, IPGRS, Govt. of Karnataka;**

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 Nitesh Patil, IAS, Director, MSME, Dept. of Commerce and Industry, GoK;**
4. **Role of Administrators in Promoting Skill Development and Increasing Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education: Prof. Dr. Pushkarni Panchamukhi, Asso. Dean, School of Economics and Public Policy, RV University, Bengaluru;**
5. **Role of Administrators in Increasing Women’s Participation in the Labour Force at the Taluk Level: Dr. Surekha Sankangoudar, Unit Coordinator and Head AICRP -Women in Agriculture, UAS, Dharwad.**

Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary of Karnataka and Chairperson of the Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA welcomed the participants. **Smt. Thulasi Maddineni, IAS, Secretary, DPAR (AR), Govt. of Karnataka** concluded the Training Programme with her Concluding Remarks, delivered online. **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar, Secretary of the Branch** proposed a Vote of Thanks.

2. Report of Special Lecture

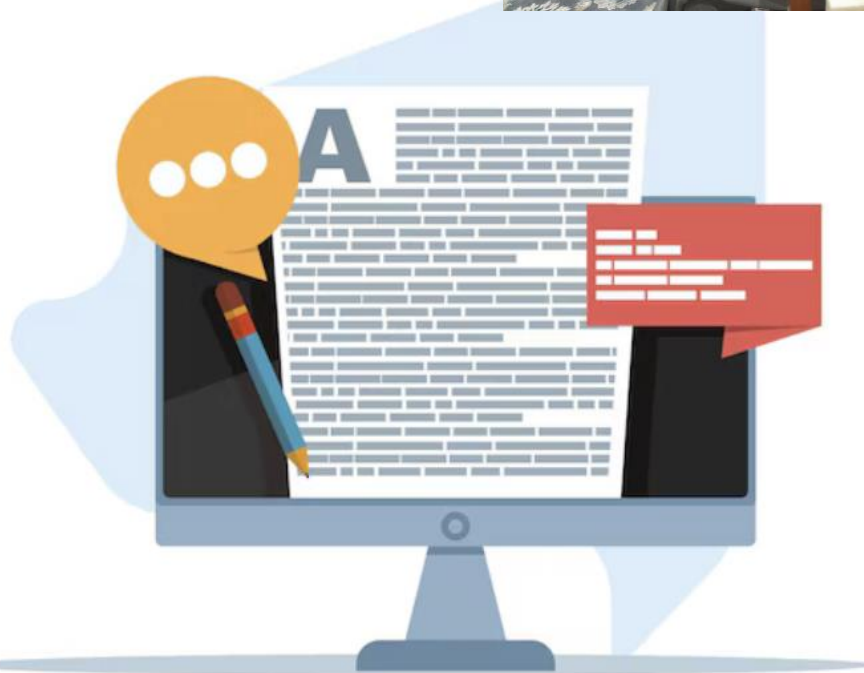
The Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA, in collaboration with the University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru organized a Special Lecture by Dr. Amar Kumar Pandey, IPS (Retd.), former Director-General of Policer, Karnataka, on the theme, “Extradition – Law and Practice” on 17 May 2025 in the Prof. V.B. Coutinho Auditorium in the college. Dr. Pandey made a scholarly presentation on the subject, based on his experience in the successful extradition of the notorious Don Ravi Pujari from Senegal, for which he was duly honoured by the Karnataka Government. He informed the audience that the story of this extradition has been narrated by him in *A Don’s Nemesis*, (Juris Press, 2023). Dr. Pandey’s talk was followed by a lively interaction with Law students.

Guest of Honour at the event was Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary of Karnataka and Chairperson of Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA. Prof. Dr. N. Dasharath, Principal of ULC delivered the Presidential remarks. Prof. Dr. Jyothi Vishwanath welcomed the gathering and introduced the Speaker and Guest of Honour. Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar, Secretary of the Branch proposed a Vote of Thanks. The event was ably anchored by Ms. Shubhalekha, LLM student at ULC.

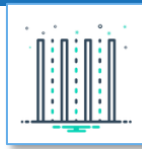
Photo below shows Dr. Pandey delivering the Special Lecture.



A Section of the Audience at the Lecture



Branch Members in News



Life Member **Shri V. Balasubramanian, IAS (Retd.)** was presented the '**Reshme Ratna Award**' on his 85th birthday by the **Silk Association of India** on 13th April 2025 at a function at Hotel Chancery Pavilion, Bengaluru.

The felicitation function was attended by about 200 farmers, silk yarn reelers, weavers and former employees of Central Silk Board and State Sericulture Dept. Justice Santosh Hegde, Dr. Manjunath MP, Shri Narayanaswamy, Hon. President of Silk Association of India, and others spoke on the occasion.



Shri V. Balasubramanian was conferred with an **Honorary Doctorate** by the **University of Agricultural Sciences** at its 59th Convocation on 15th May 2025, "*in recognition of his lifetime distinguished service to the nation, his unwavering pursuit of social equity, and his monumental contributions to sustainable development and rural livelihoods*". The text of the citation is shown below.

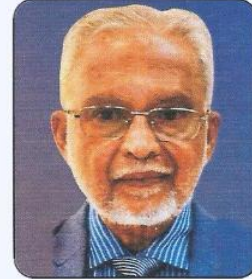


UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES BANGALORE



NAAC A+ Accredited

Citation



Shri V. Balasubramanian, IAS (Retd.), born in 1941 into a traditional family of agriculturists and money-lenders in Tamil Nadu, embarked on his educational journey in Coimbatore. He achieved remarkable academic distinction in Accountancy and Commercial Law from the University of Rangoon, Myanmar. His formative years were profoundly shaped by socialistic ideology, that instilled in him a steadfast dedication to social justice and grassroots development, which has since been the cornerstone of his illustrious career.

Inspired by Shri A. Madhavan of the Indian Foreign Service, Shri Balasubramanian embarked on his journey with the Indian Administrative Service in 1965, receiving his assignment to the Karnataka cadre. His distinguished administrative career commenced in Raichur, where he served as Assistant Commissioner, subsequently advancing to the role of Deputy Commissioner across various districts, showcasing remarkable leadership and people-centric governance.

A seminal chapter of his career unfolded when he was appointed as Commissioner for Sericulture Development and Director of Sericulture in Karnataka by the then Chief Minister Shri D. Devaraj Urs. Despite initial reservations, Shri Balasubramanian's visionary approach transformed the sericulture sector into a pillar of rural upliftment. His practical engagement with farmers and stakeholders, coupled with his steadfast dedication, resulted in significant administrative reforms, such as optimizing cocoon markets, enhancing grainage production, and guaranteeing prompt payments to farmers. Under his stewardship, the ₹120 crore World Bank-assisted Sericulture Project in the 1980s laid the foundation for Karnataka's silk industry. He was instrumental in founding the Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute in Bengaluru and in the incorporation of Sericulture education in prominent universities throughout the state. Elevated to Member-Secretary of Central Silk Board, he played a pivotal role in launching the ₹500 crores National Sericulture Project, which significantly broadened the scope of Sericulture across nine additional Indian states and advanced research and development on a national scale.

His continued service as Joint Secretary in the Central Textile Ministry and as Managing Director of National Textile Corporation further reinforced his exemplary contribution to India's textile and rural industries.

In his esteemed capacity as Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka, along with his distinguished post-retirement roles such as Chairman of the Task Force on Public Land Recovery and Advisor to the Supreme Court-appointed Oversight Authority on illegal mining, Shri Balasubramanian has consistently exemplified unwavering dedication to the principles of good governance, transparency, and the pursuit of environmental justice.

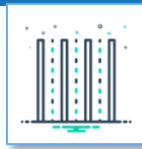
Throughout his illustrious career, Shri Balasubramanian has embodied the essence of public service, artfully intertwining his intellect, integrity, and influence. His lasting contributions to sericulture, governance reforms, environmental restoration, and rural development serve as a magnificent testament to the transformative potential of devoted public service by a civil servant.

In recognition of his lifetime distinguished service to the nation, his unwavering pursuit of social equity, and his monumental contributions to sustainable development and rural livelihoods, the University proudly confers upon **Shri V. Balasubramanian**, the **Honorary Doctorate** to this distinguished civil servant, visionary reformer, and exemplary nation-builder at the 59th Convocation of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore held on 15th May, 2025.


Vice-Chancellor


Chancellor

Book



Reconstructing the Global Order

Dr. Amrita Purkayastha and Dr. Sneha Yadav

Asst. Professors

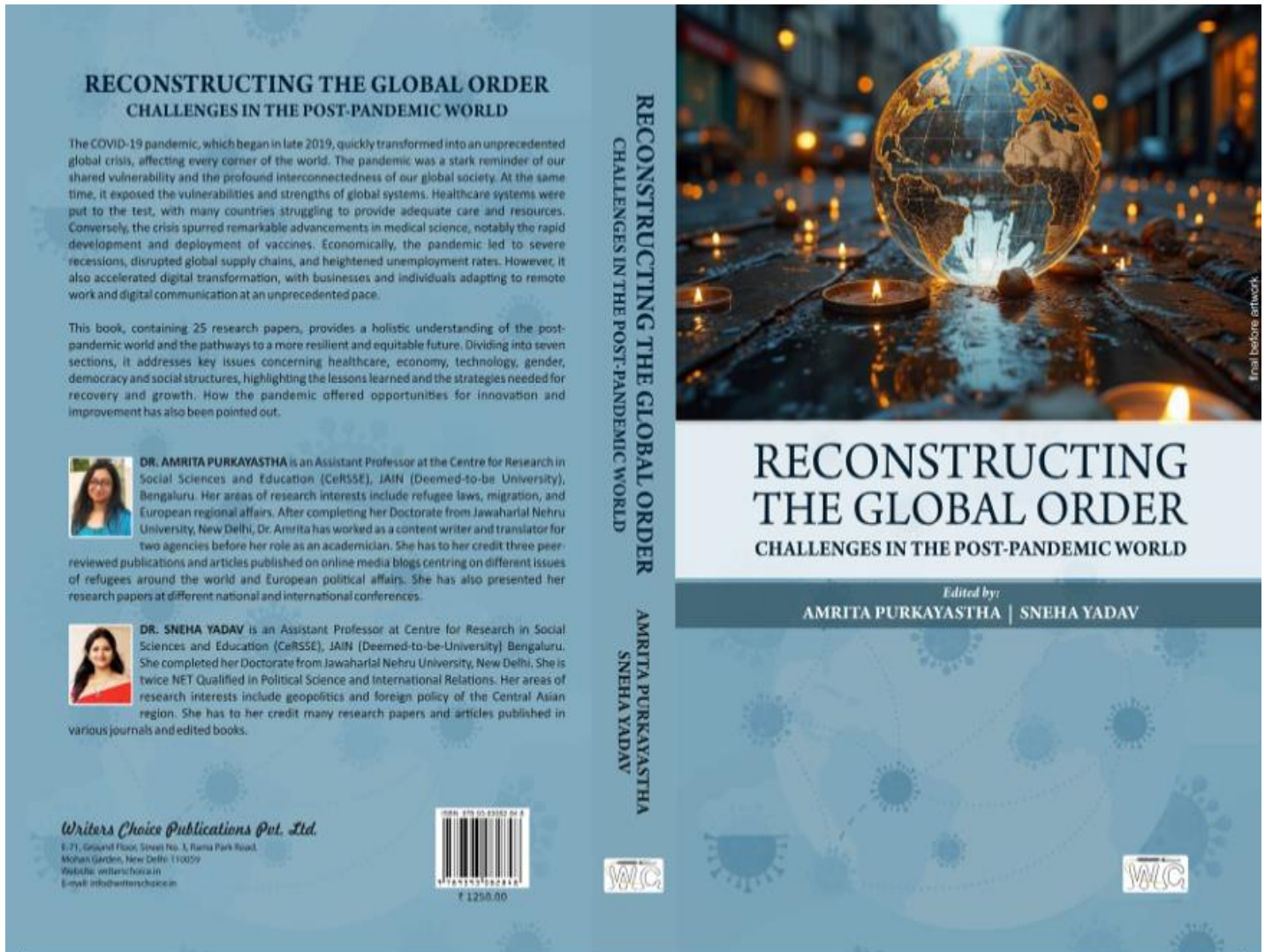
Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education
Jain (DTB) University, Bengaluru

Publisher

Writers Choice Publications Pvt. Ltd. - New Delhi

Price: Rs.1250

The book containing 25 research papers provides a holistic understanding of the post-pandemic world and the pathways to a more resilient and equitable future. Divided into seven sections, it addresses key issues concerning healthcare, economy, gender, technology, democracy and social structures, highlighting the lessons learned and the strategies needed for recovery and growth. How the pandemic offered opportunities for innovation and improvement, has also been pointed out.



Branch Members' Writings In Popular Media



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



Relief won't do - Bengaluru needs Reform to end Flooding

With the regular monsoon yet to begin, the immediate challenge is to prepare for further rain-induced disasters. Urban flooding has become a persistent problem across India's major cities.

In **Deccan Herald** dt. 28 May 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/relief-won-t-do-bengaluru-needs-reform-to-end-flooding-3559766>

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



It is Time to Care about Childcare

Public provisioning of Gram Panchayat crèches can address India's childcare gaps, enhance women's labour participation.

In **Deccan Herald** dt. 6 May 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/it-is-time-to-care-about-childcare-3525858>

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



Blink and you miss it: Lessons from Operation Sindoor

The operation must be understood for what it was – a sovereign declaration that the era of passive deterrence is past.

In **Deccan Herald** dt. 18 May 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/blink-and-you-miss-it-lessons-from-operation-sindoor-3545810>



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

Pakistan in a Baloch bind

The rebels have intensified attacks while pushing for international recognition of the province's "independence".

In **Deccan Herald** dt. 22 May 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/pakistan-in-a-baloch-bind-3551586>



Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander
Freelance Consultant

Wrong Dates and Failed Numbers

My forgetfulness has resulted in a series of hilarious mishaps.

In **Deccan Herald** dt. 21 May 2025

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/wrong-dates-and-failed-numbers-3549710>

Digital dialogue: How govts use social media for public good

Social media makes public policy more interactive, data-driven, and people-focused, bridging the gap between govt & the governed.

In **Meghalaya Monitor** dt. 15 June 2025

<https://meghalayamonitor.com/digital-dialogue-how-govts-use-social-media-for-public-good/>

Meghalaya banks big on AI technology

State is emerging as a pioneer in adopting AI to enhance governance, optimise resource allocation and promote inclusive development

In **Meghalaya Monitor** dt. 15 June 2025

<https://meghalayamonitor.com/meghalaya-banks-big-on-ai-technology/>

Notification



Post-Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management (PGPPM)

at

Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

Admission is open for the **22nd batch** of the **Post-Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management (PGPPM)** at **IIM Bangalore until June 30, 2025**. The PGPPM program is offered in a hybrid format with 4 of the 6 modules in an online format, while the rest is on-campus. Officers with at least 5 years of seniority from the All-India Services are invited to apply through the DoPT-sponsored channel. Open candidates are also welcome from this admissions cycle onwards.

The PGPPM is a '*one-of-a-kind*' that leads to a **Masters in Management Studies (Public Policy)** degree in a 14-month format aimed at working professionals. PGPPM focuses on a mix of Public Policy and Management courses and is designed to understand the context in which policy is designed, implemented, and reformulated within an overall focus on measuring efficiency and improving it.

Combining online synchronous and asynchronous learning modules, in-class sessions, developing case studies, writing a mini-dissertation and a global policy immersion on campus, PGPPM provides a strong learning ecosystem for those aspiring for policy roles. Today, nearly 500 PGPPM alumni occupy senior positions in government, regulatory bodies, consulting companies, and multi-national organisations.

- DoPT Notification and Application Form: PGPPM-DoPT-IIMB-2025-26.pdf
- Advance Copy to be sent to IIMB by 30th June 2025: pgppmoffice@iimb.ac.in
- Interviews: July 26th and 27th 2025 in Bangalore and Delhi
- Program Registration: 23rd, 2025
- Admissions Website: IIMB PGPPM | Public Policy and Management
- Enquiries: +91.80.26993326/3265 or pgppmoffice@iimb.ac.in





Theme of World Environment Day 2025

Beat Plastic Pollution



- The official theme for **World Environment Day 2025** is “*Beat Plastic Pollution.*”
- The campaign aims to raise global awareness about the harmful impacts of plastic waste on ecosystems, wildlife, and human health.
- Plastic pollution has become a planetary crisis, with microplastics now found in the deepest oceans, remote mountain peaks, and even inside the human body.
- Plastic production has skyrocketed from 2 million tonnes in 1950 to over 430 million tonnes today, according to UNEP.
- A large portion of this plastic is single-use and ends up in landfills, rivers, and oceans.
- The 2025 campaign urges nations, industries, and individuals to reduce dependency on plastic, adopt sustainable alternatives, and promote responsible production and consumption.

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