



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

**ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
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**- Chief Editor**

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## A Note from the Chief Editor



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

Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka

Chairman, Karnataka Administrative Reforms  
Commission-II

Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration –  
Karnataka Regional Branch

I am happy to place before our readers the **August 2023** issue of our **Virtual Newsletter**. This is our **37<sup>th</sup> issue**, since we began this initiative.

Our **Lead Feature** is on the Karnataka State Finance Audit Report of the CAGI for the financial year 2021-22 ably summarized by **Mr. Thayyil Sethumadhavan, IA&AS** for the benefit of our readers.

Our next feature is on **Mission Karmayogi**, the National Programme for Civil Service Capacity Building of the Government of India.

In our regular section titled, **Communication Pulse**, **Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**, Executive Director at **Public Affairs Foundation** writes on **“Communicating Sustainable Development Goals”**.

Our next article is on **Gender Budgeting** written by **Dr. Rubina Pradhan, Prasuriya Kashyap, Suranya Somasekharan** and **Yashashwini Sedde** of **Jain University**.

We carry two **Review Articles** this time: One by our Vice-Chairperson, **Smt. Uma Mahadevan**, IAS of A.S. Rathore’s book, **Becoming Babasaheb**; and another by **Dr. A. Ravindra**, IAS (Retd.) of Govind Krishnan’s book, **Vivekananda**.

We carry reports of two events organized by us in the recent past: (1) A **Panel Discussion**

led by **Smt. Maja Daruwala on India Justice Report**; and (2) A **Special Lecture** by **Dr. Ramaswami Balasubramaniam** on **“Building State Capacity”**.

In the section on **IIPA-KRB Members in the Media**, we give the link to a Lead Article penned by **Dr. A. Ravindra**, IAS on **“Caring for Seniors”** in **Deccan Herald** dt. 16 July 2023. We also provide the link to an article penned by **Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander** on **“Nurturing Public Policy Professionals”** which appeared in **Deccan Herald** last month.

In our section on **Outstanding Civil Servants**, we reproduce a report which appeared in the press titled, **“City Bureaucrat completes Ironman and Oceanman Races in One Week”**. The officer being referred to is **Mr. Shreyas Hosur** of Indian Railways, son of former IPS officer **Mr. Gopal Hosur**.

Interested readers may wish to make a note of our future collaborative activities with (1) The **Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj of the Government of Karnataka** and **Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University**, Gadag with whom we have planned a **National Seminar** on **“Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj – A Journey in the State of Karnataka”**; and (2) An **Essay Competition** in collaboration with the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education of **Jain University**, Bengaluru on the theme, **“Citizen-Centric Governance in Karnataka – A Reform Agenda”**.

We end the issue with our column on **Food for Thought**.

I wish to add a disclaimer here that the views expressed by the contributors in this issue are personal and **do not represent the views or position of the Editorial Board or the Executive Committee of the Branch**. Do write in, with your responses, views and ideas for improvement of the Newsletter.



**Government of Karnataka**  
**State Finance Audit Report**  
**of the Comptroller & Auditor-General of India (CAG)**  
**for the year ended March 2022 (Financial Year 2021-22)**



**Thayyil Sethumadhavan, IA&AS (Rtd.)**

Formerly Principal Accountant-General, Madhya Pradesh

### **Introduction**

Replying to the debate on the State Budget for 2023-24 in the Legislative Council on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 23 Chief Minister, Siddaramaiah, clarified that Rs.52,068 crores will be required to implement the five guarantees held out by his party during the general election; with Rs. 35,410 crores for the remaining months of the current financial year. He assured that necessary resources would be raised through efficient tax collection, plugging pilferages through prioritization and rationalization of ongoing schemes.<sup>1</sup>

The fund required is substantial. In this context, the financial position of the Karnataka State Government, as reflected in the latest Audit Report of the CAG on State Finance for the year 2021-22, is particularly relevant. The report

analyzes the revenue and expenditure pattern of the State with reference to norms and established parameters and concludes that “The State Government recorded revenue surplus from 2004-05 to 2019-20 and fiscal deficit and debt-GSDP ratio was well within the limit of three / five percent and 25 percent of GSDP as prescribed under the Act. During 2020-21 and 2021-22, the State witnessed revenue deficit. The revenue deficit was met out of borrowed funds<sup>2</sup>’. This presages the enormity of the task before the Government in raising additional revenue needed to meet its electoral commitments.

### **Revenue Receipts**

The total revenue receipts of the State during 2021-22 was Rs. 1,95,762 crores against Rs.1,72,271 crores during 2020-21, which registered an increase of 13.64

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<sup>1</sup> The Hindu, 21<sup>st</sup> July,23; Budget: “Siddaramaiah accuses Modi Regime of burdening the poor with price rise”

<sup>2</sup> Page 12 of the CAG Report cited.

percent over the budget provision. Including the capital receipts of Rs.80,774 crores, the total receipts in 2021-22 came to Rs.2,76,536 crores. Revenue expenditure during the year was Rs.2,09,428 crores and the total outgo was Rs. 2,75,903 crores including interest payments of Rs.26,276 crores and capital expenditure of Rs. 47,874 crores. The revenue deficit came to Rs.13,666 crores and fiscal deficit to Rs.66,036 crores. The main source of revenue was GST<sup>3</sup> of Rs.59,087 crores. Further, the State received Rs. 27,085 crores as compensation for the loss arising out of implementation of GST from the Centre. The internal debt of the State was Rs.3,29,042 crores<sup>4</sup> at the end of 2021-22 and the cash balance was Rs.63,412 crores. Significantly, the burden of interest payments is on increasing trend at 13.42 percent of the revenue receipts during the year 2021-22.

### Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

The Report brings out that the revenue and fiscal deficits in 2021-22 were lesser than those during the previous year thanks to the growth of revenue receipts by 24.92 percent over the previous year (despite the expenditure growth of 18.96 percent). The fiscal liabilities of the State increased by 87 percent from Rs.2,46,231 crores in 20017-18 to Rs.4,90,256 crores in 2021-22 with an increase of 18 percent from the previous year alone. Internal debt (including market borrowings) constituted 67 percent and public account about 20 percent of the total fiscal liabilities. CAG points out that the rate of total liabilities to GSDP showed an increasing trend from 18.47 percent in 2017-18 to 26.71

<sup>3</sup> Goods and Services Tax.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding GOI Loans (Rs.45,385 Crores and Public Account of Rs.99,147 Crores).

percent in 2021-22 and that it exceeded the maximum mandated under the KFRA,2002 and MTFP.<sup>5</sup>

### Receipts and Outgo

Percentage-wise, 44 percent of the State's resources came from Tax Revenues, 29 percent from public debt receipts, 12 percent from Central Tax transfers and 11 percent from Grants-in-aids. Non-Tax revenue contributed just 4 percent. On the application of resources, Social Services accounted for 29 percent, General Services 23 percent, Economic Services 22 percent and Capital Outlay only 17 percent. Loans and advances and repayment of public debt took about 7 percent. It was encouraging that on an average, 65 percent of the revenue (Rs.1,20,739 Crores in 2021-22) came from State's Own Resources. During 2021-22, own resources contributed 68 percent, and the balance came from Central Transfers including State's share of Taxes and Duties (Rs.33,283 crores) and GIA (Rs.29,962 crores). The CAG reckons that the tax revenue of the State had increased in terms of value by Rs.23,687 crores with a growth rate of 24.41 percent over the previous year.

As regards the Non-Tax Revenue of the State which accounted for only 6 percent of the total revenue receipts, CAG observes that as a percentage of GSDP, Karnataka has one of the lowest non-tax receipts among all the States in the country. The Report points to this as a potential source of additional revenue, with focus on periodical revisions of the rates and levies and prevention of illegal mining of minerals. The CAG's review of the DCB Registers of the Department of Mining and Geology in the districts, for

<sup>5</sup> Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act,2002; Medium Term Fiscal Plan. During the year, KFRA was amended to raise the limit from 3 percent to 4 percent.



instance, brought out illegal extraction of about 83 million tonnes of minerals outside leased areas and the dispatch of about 52 million tonnes without permits, though the revenue implication worked out was not substantial.

### **Committed Expenditures**

Most of the revenue expenditure of the State is in the nature of committed expenditures. 'An upward trend in committed expenditure affects the maneuverability of the State in prioritizing expenditure and increasing capital investments to meet growing needs of social and economic infrastructure'<sup>6</sup>. In the case of the State, committed expenditures ranged between 76 and 85 percent of the Revenue Expenditure during 2017-18 to 2021-22, with non-committed expenditure taking between 16 to 25 percent during 2017-18 to 2021-22. Thus, the resources available for Social and Economic Services were only 16 percent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on salaries increased from Rs.22,598 crores in 2017-18 to Rs. 35,560 crores in 2021-22, and grew by 11 percent over the previous year. Added to it, the expenditure on pensions was Rs. 20,666 Crores. Another disturbing feature was that the interest payments increased by Rs.11,303 Crores from Rs.14,973 Crores in 2017-18 to Rs. 26,276 Crores in 2021-22. There was also increase in Subsidies from Rs.14,148 Crores in 2017-18 to Rs.28,219 crores in 2021-22. The largest share of subsidy went for free power to farmers for agricultural pumps, food subsidy and transport and interest subsidies. These

are likely to gallop during the current year onwards in light of the new schemes under implementation.

### **Capital Expenditure**

Capital expenditure (including disbursements of loans and advances) of the State showed increase from Rs.35,760 Crores in 2017-18 to Rs.52,083 Crores with a slight increase from the previous year<sup>7</sup>. Largest share of the capital expenditure was allotted for Roads and Bridges and Power Projects. The CAG points out that the ratio of capital expenditure, excluding debt servicing, to GSDP was only two to three percent in the State against five percent recommended by ERC<sup>8</sup>. However, the ratio of aggregate capital expenditure and developmental expenditure of Karnataka was slightly higher than those of many other General Category States, though it should offer no consolation. Further, CAG recommends that the Education Sector needs to be given more priority considering that its ratio to aggregate expenditure is lower than in all neighboring States. One disturbing feature cited in the Report is that the return on investments of Rs.70,657 crores in Government Companies and Corporations yielded only a nominal Rs.349.7 crores and of the investments, Rs.42,194 crores (60 percent) were in Units incurring continuous loss.

### **Unspent Provisions**

The total unspent provisions at the end of the year 2021-22 was only 3.70 percent of the approved budget at Rs.10,849.6 crores. However, a substantial part of the expenditure was incurred at the fag end

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<sup>6</sup> CAG's Report *ibid*; Paragraph 2.10, Chapter 2 Finances of the State.

<sup>7</sup> In terms of total expenditure for the year 2021-22, the ratio was 20 percent; but funds aggregating Rs. 4087 crores were locked in incomplete projects.

<sup>8</sup> Expenditure Reforms Commission of the State Government (2010).

of the year, reflecting inefficient expenditure management. The CAG states that Rs.69,350 crores constituting 26 percent of the total expenditure of Rs.2,68,497 crores were incurred in March, 2022 while 41 percent of the total expenditure had been spent in the last quarter. There were also instances where expenditures were charged without actual utilization or transferred to avoid lapsing of funds.

### **State Public Sector Enterprises**

A discussion on the State Finance will not be complete without mentioning about the SPSE<sup>9</sup>s. At the end of March, 2022, there were 125 SPSEs in the State, including 6 Statutory Corporations. Of the 119 Government Companies, 13 were inactive. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 22, in all, 54 SPSEs had an accumulated loss of Rs. 37,893 crores while the net worth of 34 were completely eroded by accumulated losses. The SPSEs contributed 4.5 percent of the GSDP which was marginal; but the thrust of investment, as mentioned earlier, was on Infrastructure and Power. The CAG's Report has highlighted that the key indicator of the financial distress of DISCOM<sup>10</sup>s is the mounting power purchase dues towards Generation Companies. The overdue amount owed to Generating Companies engaged in conventional generation came to Rs. 19, 133 crores (December,22). The potential impact of the newly introduced 'Gruha Jyothi' scheme on the DISCOMs will be additional. Incidentally, only 32

Government Companies submitted their annual accounts for audit by the CAG by the due date of 30<sup>th</sup> sept 22. Though 55 out of the 125 SPSEs had made nominal profits during the year 2021-22 (Rs.2,608 crores), 63 percent of it came from only three enterprises<sup>11</sup>. The Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) was a negligible at 1.18 percent during 2021-22 while Return on Equity (ROE) in the 125 SPSEs (including the 50 loss-making enterprises) was negative at (-) 14.5 percent.

### **Conclusion**

The message that the CAG's Report conveys is that in light of the several red flags embedded in the Report (and despite the comparatively reasonable fiscal position in the past), the trend of the increasing revenue deficits and mounting committed expenditure should send alarm bells to policy-makers. In order to finance the newly introduced subsidy schemes, therefore, the State Government will have to be extremely dexterous in raising additional revenue and ruthless in controlling expenditures.

The CAG's State Finance Audit Report provides a wealth of financial data and information on the budget, accounts, and finance of the State for the year 2021-22. Its presentation in the Legislature was perhaps delayed<sup>12</sup> because of the general election. Hopefully, the report for 2022-23 will become available well within time.

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<sup>9</sup> State Public Sector Enterprises.

<sup>10</sup> Electricity Distribution Companies.

<sup>11</sup> KPTCL, KSMCL, KSIIDC

<sup>12</sup> The Report was presented to the Legislature on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2023.



# Mission Karmayogi

## National Program for Civil Service Capacity Building Capacity Building Commission, Government of India

### Mission Karmayogi - National Program for Civil Service Capacity Building Capacity Building Commission, GoI

#### I. Introduction to Mission Karmayogi

An effective government machinery banks upon an efficient and high-performing civil service. Civil services are the bridging link for translating policy decisions into service delivery systems. Today, our civil servants are solving complex problems in an increasingly dynamic, connected and technologically driven world. The Government, acknowledging the need for a dedicated program on Capacity Building of civil servants, launched National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) – Mission Karmayogi in September 2020.

“Mission Karmayogi” – aims to create a competent civil service rooted in Indian ethos, with a shared understanding of India’s priorities, working in harmonization for effective and efficient public service delivery. Envisioned as one of the largest capacity building initiatives in Government anywhere in the world, Mission Karmayogi will aim to transform approximately 1.5 crore government officials across the Centre, the States, and the local bodies.

#### II. Capacity Building Commission

Core to the overall institutional framework of Mission Karmayogi, the Capacity Building Commission (CBC) is conceived as an independent body with full executive power. It is a three-member Commission, supported by an internal Secretariat headed by a Secretary. Members have been appointed from diverse backgrounds such as private sector, academia, public sector, and civil society. The Commission’s focus is on driving stand harmonisation across public sector learning and development landscape. CBC has been operational since April 2021.

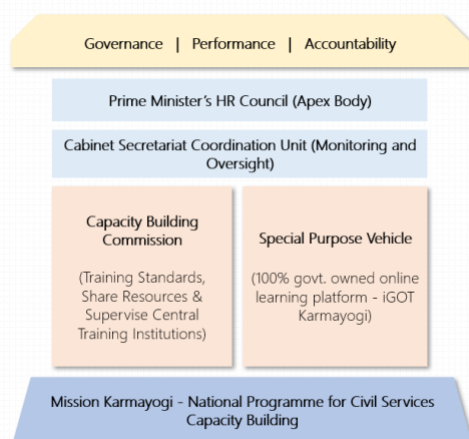
#### III. CBC’s Conception of Capacity Building

CBC defines capacity building as a process to build, develop, and enhance ability, talent, competency, efficiency, and qualification of individuals, organizations, and institutions to increase the execution capacity of the state and achieve common national goals.

An effective capacity building exercise is goal oriented. CBC suggests three overarching lenses to help identify goals.

- a. **National Priorities** – Examines how an agency’s ‘Vision, Mission, and Goals’ are aligned with National Priorities with a 3-year, 5 years, and 10-year focus.
- b. **Emerging Technology** – Identifies the impact of emerging technology on the concerned agency.
- c. **Citizen Centricity** – Focuses on public service delivery outcomes of the concerned agency.

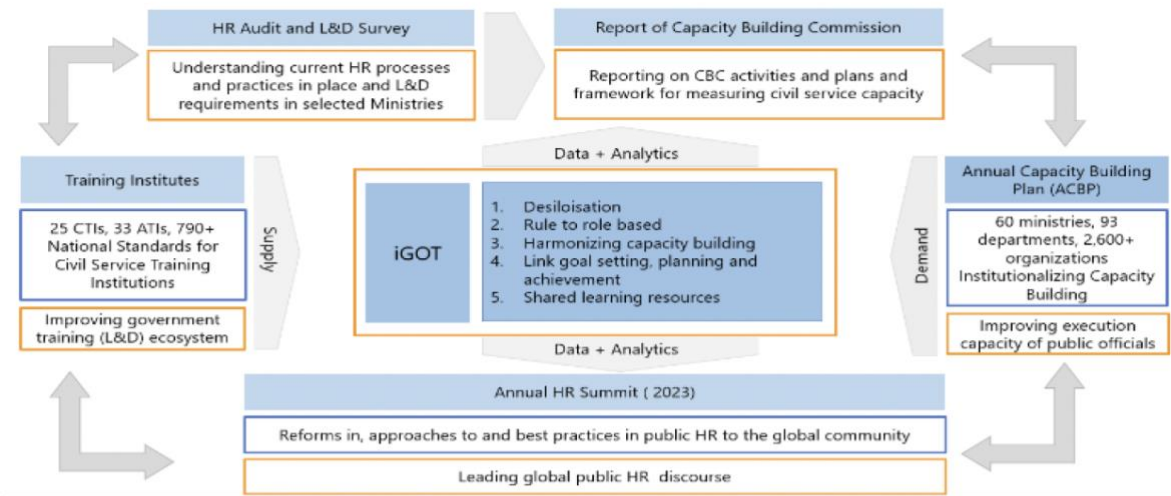
The next step is to identify key capacity gaps in achieving the said goals and overcoming specific constraints then becomes one of the key goals of a capacity building exercise.



**Institutional Framework of Mission Karmayogi**



# India's Capacity Building Framework



## Snapshot of CBC's Activities

### d. Annual Capacity Building Plans

CBC is facilitating creation of Annual Capacity Building Plans (ACBPs) for all 93 departments of Union Government to enhance competency and efficacy at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels.

### e. Training of Citizen Facing Staff

CBC has collaborated with various agencies of Union Government to co-develop short, self-paced digital modules focused on building behavioural competencies of citizen facing staff.

### f. Training Institutions

CBC has identified the need to develop institutional expertise and excellence across all Central Training Institutions (CTIs) and to this effect, CBC has developed an accreditation framework known as the National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutes (NSCSTI) to benchmark the quality of training institutes. The framework will introduce minimum standards as a means for continuous improvement of CTIs.

### g. Annual Report of CBC

CBC's Annual Report will take a deeper look at the current capacity building needs of the civil service and suggest a roadmap for our public servants to take on the challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> century governance. The report will be informed by learning and development survey of 3 million government employees.

### h. CBC's Knowledge Repository

CBC is working to create a Common Knowledge Repository to offer world class learning material to training institutions across the nation. The repository will also include a pool of learning design experts.

### i. Network of knowledge partners

The Commission has partnered with 10+ Indian universities and institutions to help facilitate capacity building efforts at training institutions as well as ministries and departments of the Union Government. CBC's network of knowledge experts play a key role in creation, dissemination and implementation of various training and non-training interventions for the Union Government.

#### IV. Role of States

Mission Karmayogi envisions States to play a pivotal role in transformation of public sector capacity building landscape. States can contribute to the Mission in the following manner:

**a. Creation of Annual Capacity Building Plans for State Departments and Municipal Corporations**

to assess the demand for capacity building and to identify specific training and non-training interventions focused on enhancing individual as well as organizational capacity.

**b. Transformation of state level training institutions**

benchmarking the current capacities and identifying focus areas such as systematic faculty development, ensuring digital readiness, conducting effective training impact assessment, and solving governance bottlenecks.

**c. Leverage CBC's behavioral training modules**

to improve last-mile service delivery by training citizen facing staff on leadership, citizen mobilisation, personality development, citizen centricity, grievance redressal et cetera.

CBC has so far facilitated behavioral training of ~20,000 Police Constables in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. The Commission can partner with state level police forces to upscale this effort.

**d. Utilization of CBC's network of knowledge partners by state departments**

to create targeted, demand-based training and capacity building programs for state level civil servants.

**e. Creation of State training policy** in collaboration with CBC to encourage need-based, goal-oriented, measurable, collaborative, interdisciplinary, and personalized capacity building for all state level civil servants.

**f. Cross-sharing of innovative governance solutions**

to highlight innovations pioneered by civil servants. CBC has launched an initiative known as 'Innovations in Public Administration' to disseminate these as 'Model Innovations' which may be replicated.

**g. Strengthening State's Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) ecosystem**

by leveraging CBC's capacity building efforts for STI ecosystem at the center. Each State is encouraged to formulate its own State STI capacity building policy.

**h. States to benefit from CBC's Knowledge Repository (KR)**

– CBC envisions building a KR to house world class content and share it among all training institutes. The commission envisions Knowledge Repository as a platform which will host a pool of capacity building experts.

**i. iGOT – the digital backbone of Mission Karmayogi to serve State departments**

by offering online learning for all civil servants. State departments must encourage their officials to register on iGOT and leverage the existing knowledge resources.



### Communicating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



**Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**  
Executive Director  
Public Affairs Foundation, Bengaluru

#### Challenges in SDG 1 and Mitigation-Communication Angle

From this issue, I will be identifying and addressing the challenges that an Officer may face in addressing SDG challenges in the human development sectors. This article focusses on **SDG 1-No Poverty - End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere.**

#### Introduction

This goal primarily aims to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, reduce the proportion of men, women and children living in poverty and implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures. The global goal of eradication of poverty is of great importance. India is a very strongly diversified developing economy with a poverty rate of 15% in 2019-21, according to the NFHS report.

The percentage of total population in Karnataka, who are multi-dimensionally poor has decreased from 12.77% to 7.58% from 2015-16 to 2019-21 and 5.20 percentage point change in the poor headcount ratio between 2015-16 and

2019-21 according to the NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report (NITI Aayog, 2023).

The MPI by NFHS report states that Karnataka's MPI for 2015-16 was 0.055 which decreased to 0.031 in 2019-21. While the rural and urban MPI in 2015-16 was 0.079 and 0.021 which declined to 0.043 and 0.013 respectively.

In Karnataka the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) Department, Urban Development Department (UDD), Department of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science and Technology (IT & BT), Depts. Of Women and Child Development (WCD), Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Food & Civil Supplies, Planning, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Commissionerate of Health and Family Welfare (HFW), Energy, Housing, Finance, Revenue (DMC), Social Welfare are the concerned government departments working on SDG 1.

To ensure the successful implementation of the goal the State government has formed state-level advisory, monitoring and coordination committees, led by the Chief Secretary and Additional Chief Secretary, and 17 goal committees for the smooth realization of SDG goals. However, despite this the government faces challenges such as the disparity between south and north Karnataka, inadequate spending in industry and services sectors, improper utilisation of funds, and the like.

Broadly the challenges include:

**Challenge 1:** Lack of access to education, healthcare, sanitation, clean water, and basic infrastructure.



**Suggested Approach:** Adopt a multi-dimensional approach to tackle it effectively, especially by understanding the complexity of poverty.

**Challenge 2:** Significant regional disparities in poverty levels

**Suggested Approach:** Officers should be aware of the specific regions and communities that are most affected by poverty to implement targeted interventions

**Challenge 3:** Groups vulnerable to poverty-rural communities, women, children, indigenous people and marginalised communities.

**Suggested Approach:** Prioritise needs to ensure inclusive policies and programmes to uplift these groups.

**Challenge 4:** Ensuring that the data is accurate and up-to-date for effective policymaking and monitoring progress.

**Suggested Approach:** Access and utilise reliable data sources to assess the impact of interventions and make required adaptations.

**Challenge 5:** Enhance employment and livelihood opportunities by creating sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty

**Suggested Approach:** Officers should work on promoting economic growth, support entrepreneurship and invest in sectors that generate employment.

**Challenge 6:** Climate Change and environmental degradation and exacerbation of poverty by environmental factors.

**Suggested Approach:** Promote sustainable environmental practices and

climate-resilient initiatives to protect vulnerable communities from the adverse effects of environmental degradation.

**Challenge 7:** Lack of access to basic services.

**Suggested Approach:** Officers should focus on improving infrastructure and service delivery in disadvantaged areas.

By understanding these key points and addressing the challenges, government officers in Karnataka can contribute significantly to achieving SDG 1 and fostering a more equitable and prosperous society for all.

### **Communication factors that can Address these Challenges**

Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1) aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Communication plays a crucial role in addressing the challenges associated with achieving this goal. Here are some communication strategies that can help tackle the challenges related to SDG 1:

- Create awareness on the issue of poverty and its root causes to increase empathy and understanding and lead to collective action
- Advocate for initiatives to influence policy. Using communication as a powerful tool, one can mobilise public support to help government address and eradicate poverty
- Develop communication strategies to actively involve the affected communities. Listen to their voices, needs and aspirations by engaging with them to develop tailor-made solutions for a positive result.

- Disseminate related data and statistics to understand the scope of the issue and measuring progress. Transparent and accessible data can help stakeholders make informed decisions and track the impact of interventions.
- Communication efforts should be inclusive and consider the diversity of cultures, languages, and communication preferences of the target audience. Ensuring that messages are culturally sensitive and

engagement efforts. Mobile apps, social media platforms, and online campaigns can be leveraged to connect with people and create a global movement for poverty eradication.

- Maintain momentum by ensuring long-term commitment through sustained communication efforts over an extended period.

In short, by integrating these communication factors into poverty eradication strategies, one can improve



easily understood will enhance effectiveness.

- Engage with the media to amplify messages and reach a broader audience. Working with journalists and media outlets to highlight poverty-related issues can foster public support and mobilise resources.
- Use technology and innovative approaches to enhance outreach and

the effectiveness of efforts to achieve SDG 1 and bring about meaningful change in the lives of those living in poverty.





## GENDER BUDGETING A Means to Achieve Gender Mainstreaming in India



**Rubina Pradhan, Prasuriya P. Kashyap,  
Saranya Somasekharan and Yashashwini  
Sedde**

### Introduction

Patriarchy exists in societies across the world which represents the way our societies have been constructed. Gender as a concept has been reinforced time and again in the way men and women are perceived in public as well as private spheres. Simon De Beauvoir's famous quote, "One is not born a woman, rather she becomes one" reflects that it is the socialization process of a woman that subsequently defines her roles. The woman is not born passive, secondary, and nonessential, but all the forces in the external world have conspired to make her so.

Having said so, it is essential to include discourses on the Third Gender which involves people who identify themselves as the LGBTQIA++ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and others) communities. The discourses around the Third Gender emerged very recently in the public sphere highlighting discrimination due to gender identity, which transcend the traditional binary division of gender identities in society.

In India, gender discrimination and inequality have been prevalent since times immemorial. Today it happens to be even more evident when it comes to policy-making, government schemes and institutional mechanisms set up to address gender inequality. Hence, in contemporary times, it is imperative to mainstream gender policies and processes because it is through these processes that we can reduce the prevalent discrimination and inequalities in Indian society. Gender Budgeting is one such mechanism which can contribute to Gender Mainstreaming. It is a strategy used to promote gender equality and address gender disparities in budgetary policies and processes.

### Gender Mainstreaming: Definition and Concept

Gender Mainstreaming means to integrate a gender equality perspective at all stages of policymaking. The concept of Gender Mainstreaming emerged from the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, where it was recognized as a key strategy for achieving gender equality. It highlighted on ensuring that women and girls enjoy fundamental freedom and human rights

and taking effective action against such violations; taking necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls; encouraging men to participate fully in all actions towards equality; promoting women's economic independence, amongst many other. ECOSOC, in 1997 agreed and concluded to mainstream gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system. The emphasis, therefore is to recognize that gender issues are not limited to specific sectors or areas but are relevant across all domains.

### **Gender Budgeting in India— A Form of Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender Budgeting is also a form of Gender Mainstreaming which takes into account the impact of budgetary decisions on gender development. It involves integrating a gender perspective into the budgeting process to identify and analyze how public resources are allocated and spent, with a particular focus on the differential impact on women and men. Gender Budgeting aims to ensure that public resources are allocated in a way that promotes gender equality. It involves identifying how government policies and programs affect women and men differently and ensuring that budgetary allocations are made in a way that addresses these differences.

India has been one of the early adopters of Gender Budgeting, with the first Gender Budget statement being introduced in 2005. Since then, Gender Budgeting has been institutionalized in the budgetary processes of both the Union and State Governments. Gender Budgeting cells have been set up in the Ministry of Finance, as well as in several State Governments, to ensure that gender concerns are integrated into the budgetary processes. These cells are

responsible for preparing Gender Budget statements, analyzing the impact of government policies on gender, and monitoring the implementation of Gender Budget initiatives. The statements prepared by the Gender Budgeting cells provide a gender-disaggregated analysis of government expenditure and revenue and highlight the allocation of resources towards gender-specific programmes and policies which are then presented in the annual budget speech. A Gender Budget statement categorizes activities into two kinds, viz. Part A and Part B. Part A focuses solely on gender-specific or women-specific schemes or 100 per cent women-specific programmes. Part B includes the composite schemes where 30 % of the budget is allocated to women and girls. However, there is no mention of other genders which does not make it gender inclusive.

Several gender-specific programmes have been initiated by both the Union and State Governments in India which aim at addressing gender-based inequalities in areas such as health, education, employment, and social protection. Various training programs and workshops have also been organized as capacity-building measures to build the capacity of government officials and civil society organizations to enhance the understanding of gender issues and their relevance to budgeting processes. However, it is important to note that India's allocation to the entire Gender Budget initiative has always been around 3 per cent to 6 per cent of the total Union Budget which is insufficient.

### **Recent Trends in Gender Budgeting in India**

Gender Budgeting initiatives in India have made significant progress in promoting gender equality and

addressing gender-based inequalities. However, there is still a long way to go in terms of ensuring that gender concerns are mainstreamed into all budgetary processes and that the desired outcomes are achieved. Although India adopted Gender Budgeting in the form of a Gender Budget statement in 2005, we do not see even the minimum amount of funds of the budget being allocated to promote the cause. Gender Responsive Budgeting shows a mere increase of two per cent in the financial year 2023-2024 from the Revised Estimates of the financial year 2022-2023. A huge lapse can be noticed when we look at the data in the field of Gender Budgeting and its implementation. India has been involved in Gender Budgeting for over 18 years now since the first Gender Budget statement was prepared in 2005. However, the discourses around the Third Gender were hardly discussed. It is therefore imperative that allocations be made considering this discourse of

including the Third Gender. Only then we can achieve Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Budgeting.

### **Conclusion**

India, with its large population and diverse challenges, has made substantial efforts to integrate gender perspectives into its budgetary processes. However, despite India's effort to address gender inequalities in resource allocation, the implementation and effectiveness of Gender Budgeting in India still face significant challenges, including inadequate data availability in terms of gender-disaggregated data, and the persistence of deep-rooted gender biases within society, among others. Gender Budgeting is a valuable tool for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, given political will, proper institutional mechanisms and a holistic approach towards it.

**Dr. Rubina Pradhan** is Assistant Professor at the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education, Jain (Deemed-to-be) University, Bangalore.

**Prasuriya P. Kashyap, Saranya Somashekaran and Yashashwini Sedde** are students of the Masters Programme in Public Policy and Administration at Jain (Deemed-to-be) University, Bangalore.



## Books

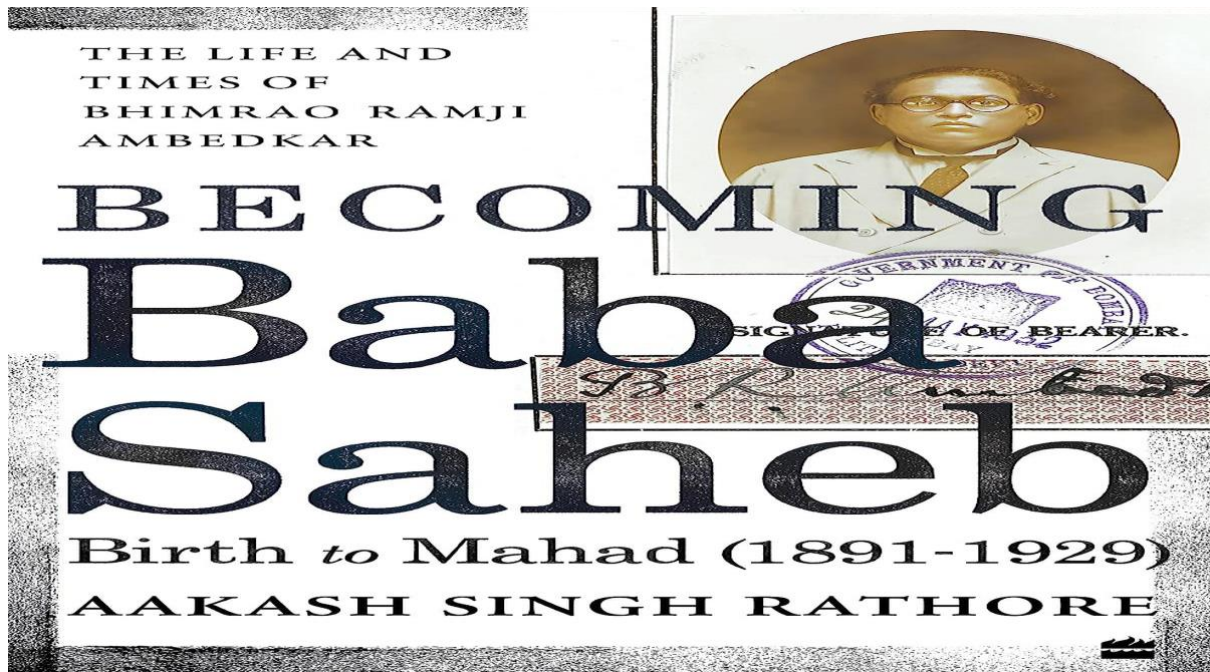
### Book-1

#### Calling out Injustice

##### Review of Aakash Singh Rathore's 'Becoming Babasaheb'

A new biography highlights the movements that shaped Ambedkar which led him to launch the Mahad Satyagraha for India's disadvantaged classes.

Source: **The Hindu**, July 14, 2023



#### Becoming Babasaheb:

The Life and Times of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Aakash Singh Rathore

HarperCollins



A new biography of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is always a special event. As a major world figure of the 20th century who fought for social justice against the backdrop of a nation becoming free of foreign rule, his life and work continue to be an endless source of fascination to scholars and activists alike.

At the end of the 19th century, in British India, Ambedkar was born into the daily indignities of life as an untouchable; as a child, he was made to sit far from his other classmates, on a separate gunny cloth that the school cleaner would not touch; in Bombay, he was not allowed to study Sanskrit because of his caste. Despite it all, Ambedkar became the first member of the Mahar community to get a BA degree. He then travelled to Columbia University to study for a Masters as a student of Dewey; then, he got another Masters at the London School of Economics, at the same time working to qualify in law at Gray's Inn. The only copy of his doctoral thesis was destroyed when the ship carrying it was bombed. Indefatigably, Ambedkar went on to write another thesis. He earned not one but two research doctorates, from LSE and Columbia.

### **Life of Inspiration**

Ambedkar's burning quest for social justice and civil rights led him to be tireless in advocacy and direct action, launching publications, leading marches, starting a college, mentoring students and presenting insightful views to high-level committees. As a legislator, he performed his duties with high commitment, speaking brilliantly on subjects as diverse as university reform, maternity rights, and the rights of the marginalised. He was a key participant at the Round Table Conferences; Labour Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council; first Law Minister of independent India; and chief architect of the Constitution. Every day, in the 21st century, the life of this tremendous intellectual and activist continues to be an inspiration to all those who care for social justice and equality.

Latest in the line of biographies of this exceptional and full life (among them, those by Eleanor Zelliot, Gail Omvedt, and Christophe Jaffrelot) is Aakash Singh Rathore's work, *Becoming Babasaheb: The Life and Times of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, Birth to Mahad (1891-1929)*. Rathore is a philosopher and scholar who has worked extensively on Ambedkar. In *Becoming Babasaheb*, he shows us vivid glimpses of milestones on Ambedkar's journey, including his life-changing leadership of the Mahad satyagraha.

Rathore notes that the period when the young Ambedkar was a student in New York was also the time of a new flowering of black consciousness, and the activism of the suffragists, among whom were Columbia students and faculty. This environment strengthened what Rathore describes memorably as "the irrepressibility of (Ambedkar's) innate need to call out injustice." Succinctly, in the final words of his MA thesis about the economic impact of British rule on India, Ambedkar writes: "The immenseness of India's contribution to England is as astounding as the nothingness of England's contribution to India."



## Ugly Discrimination

Going to Baroda to fulfil his bond, Ambedkar faced ugly discrimination. Rathore asks us to reflect on the intensely painful experience, quoting from Ambedkar's memoir: "In the absence of the company of human beings I sought the company of books, and read and read. Absorbed in reading, I forgot my lonely condition. But the chirping and flying about of the bats, which had made the hall their home, often distracted my mind and sent cold shivers through me – reminding me of what I was endeavouring to forget, that I was in a strange place under strange conditions."

Ambedkar's return to Bombay changed the course of his life, and the life of the nation. Rathore's retelling of this story is perceptive, elegant, and absorbing. He notes insightfully that in the earlier years, Ambedkar's affable personal manner had tempered the bluntness of his remarks; but the violence in Mahad changed his perspective, and his editorials from this point were "pure fire." Ambedkar chastised the British government for its claim not to interfere in age-old customs: "The custom of untouchability is not a lawful custom... Human rights in public life cannot be established by someone issuing an ordinance. It is inherent in every human being."

According to Rathore, the two main sources for Ambedkar biographies are the monumental 12-volume Marathi work by C.B. Khairmode (1952), who first referred to him as Babasaheb; and the English biography by Dhananjay Keer, *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar: Life and Mission*, (1954) which was shown to Ambedkar. Rathore contends that both sources are weakened by inaccuracies which are then carried forward in later biographies. Be that as it may, an incongruous note enters Rathore's own narrative when it speculates on Ambedkar's friendship with a British woman Frances Fitzgerald, listing just a wordpress blog as reference.

This minor quibble apart, Rathore is a powerful storyteller, embellishing his narrative with memorable lines from Ambedkar's writings. In a powerful editorial for the first issue of *Mooknayak*, Ambedkar comments bluntly on the caste system: "The floor on which one is born is also the floor on which one dies." In 1927, addressing the Mahad conference, Ambedkar informs the assembled gathering why it is a momentous occasion: "Do not have any misunderstanding that you have been invited by the Satyagraha Committee for drinking water from the Chavdar tank... This conference has been called to make a start toward establishing equality."

Becoming Babasaheb is a riveting narrative that takes us on the vast journey into Ambedkar's remarkable life, his contributions, and his humanity.

## Recognizing Swami Vivekananda as a Liberal Thinker

Dr. A. Ravindra in Deccan Herald dt. 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2023

Vivekananda  
V. Govind Krishnan  
Aleph, Pp. 504, Rs. 999

scept for Bibi, who is grant- have come full circle but in a world where be most liberated."

DH  
23/7/23

# Reinstating the sceptic monk

**A**lthough Swami Vivekananda primarily preached the principles of Hinduism, his knowledge of other religions and his scientific outlook on life impressed people wherever he went, and different sections of people began to lay claim to his legacy and interpreted his teachings in their own way.

The book under review seeks to primarily address the RSS perspective of Vivekananda's life and work, and its attempt to appropriate him to suit its own ideology, that is of Hindutva rather than Hinduism in the real sense of the term. Many in the Sangh see Vivekananda as a promoter of soft Hindutva and as someone sympathetic to casteism and the marginalisation of Muslims and Christians. The author, by painstaking research and exhaustive data, tries to show that this is in total contrast to what Vivekananda stood for — liberalism, humanism and universalism.

The book is divided into three parts — the first deals with Vivekananda's life and sets the historical context in broad contours. The second propounds Vivekananda's thought process in relation to Hinduism, the Sangh and the West and the third explores Vivekananda's philosophy of freedom and concludes with an analysis of ethical and political issues relating to democracy, gender and caste.

Govind Krishnan brings out the differences between the Sangh's and Vivekananda's understanding and interpretation of Hinduism and other religions and secular issues in great detail. For instance, while RSS (Savarkar and Golwalkar) blamed India's civilisational decline on foreign conquests by Muslims and Christians, Vivekananda believed that the decline had begun long before these conquests, for which Indians had to blame themselves, chiefly because of the ossification of the caste system and the insularity of intellectual life, leading to social and cultural degradation. Vivekananda considered Islamic rule a great blessing and emphasised the principle of equality: "For our own motherland, a junction of the great systems — Vedanta brain and Islamic body is the

**Despite its size, this is a timely book that examines the RSS' appropriation of Vivekananda's teachings to suit its own ideology, says A Ravindra**



**VIVEKANANDA**  
Govind Krishnan V  
Aleph, pp 504, Rs 999



Vivekananda in Chicago, September 1893. On the left, he wrote: "One infinite pure and holy — beyond thought beyond qualities I bow down to thee". (PIC COURTESY: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS)

Dr. A. Ravindra, 23/7/2023  
The book is a timely and important work that examines the RSS' appropriation of Vivekananda's teachings to suit its own ideology. It is a must-read for all those who are interested in the life and work of Swami Vivekananda.

only hope". On Christianity, while Vivekananda did not believe in conversions, he was liberal enough to say, "We want the missionaries of Christ, let Him be preached in every village and corner of India."

Vivekananda was a complex personality and even his close disciples found it difficult to understand him fully. He was a curious mix — a monk with a scientific mind, a poet and a patriot who inspired countless people, a sceptic and an Advaitin who ended up worshipping Kali, surrendering to the will of his guru, and above all, a liberal thinker who proclaimed, "Liberty is the first condition of growth...liberty is all my religion, everything that tries to curb it, I will avoid by flight or flight".

The problem in understanding Vivekananda arises from the fact that he spoke in contradictions. While condemning superstitions

and caste discrimination, at times he tried to defend some rituals and practices. His own fellow disciples were reluctant to accept his attempt to infuse modern ideas into traditional practices. Some wondered how a Hindu sanyasi could also smoke and eat meat. As a result, some of his admirers have tried to appropriate him for their own ends and that's what the RSS has tried to do as well.

Govind Krishnan has done a great service to Hinduism and India by reinstating Vivekananda as a liberal thinker who cannot be confined to the narrow domestic walls of chauvinistic nationalism, religious bigotry and casteist or political ideology. Indeed, the time has come to propagate the teachings of Vivekananda in their true light, which can contribute to social harmony and world peace.

A negative feature of the book is its huge size (nearly 500 pages) with minute details which can confuse the reader and create an impression that the author has missed the wood for the trees. Nevertheless, a timely book.



## Report of Branch Events

### Report 1: Panel Discussion on 'India Justice Report 2022'

The **Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA**, in association with the **University Law College of Bangalore University** organized a **Panel Discussion** on the latest edition of the **India Justice Report'** (IJR) on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2023 in the premises of the college.

**Hon'ble Justice B.A. Patil**, former Judge, High Court of Karnataka and Chairperson, Karnataka Land Grabbing Prohibition Special Courts delivered the Inaugural Address. While appreciating the IJR for attempting a holistic evaluation of justice delivery in the country, he said new challenges require new reforms and new solutions.

In his remarks, **Mr. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary of Karnataka, Chairman, Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission-2 and Chairman of IIPA-KRB stated that IJR-2022 is an objective document which does not pass judgements but acts like a mirror in depicting the reality in the justice delivery system across the States and UTs of India. A hallmark of the report, in his view, was its focus on inclusivity.

**Ms. Maja Daruwala**, Chief Editor of IJR-2022 presented an overview of the report across the four pillars of the justice system: Police, Prisons, Judiciary and Legal Aid, viewed through the filters of Human Resources, Infrastructure, Budgets, Workload and Diversity. The data presented in the report as well as its findings and recommendations make it a valuable resource base for all stakeholders, particularly policy makers, media and even

law students. The intention of the report in making comparisons across States and UTs and in ranking them, was the desire to create federal competitiveness in improving justice delivery in the country, she stated.

In the **Panel Discussion**, **Mr. N.S. Megharikh**, IPS (Retd.), former Director-General of Police, Prisons, Karnataka referred to the need for **Prison Reforms**, beginning with the change in nomenclature from 'Prisons' to 'Correctional Services', an appreciation of the Human Rights of prisoners, and an overall shift in philosophy from being punitive to becoming reformatory. **Mr. Valay Singh**, Project Lead, IJR spoke about the **Legal Aid** dimension in the report. A scrutiny of this pillar reflected a woeful inadequacy of the system. Legal aid institutions, even with best efforts, are reaching only a fraction of their potential clientele, he stated. He wished law students to play a big role in addressing this deficit in the judicial system.

**Prof. Dr. Suresh Nadagoudar**, Principal and Dean, University Law College introduced the dignitaries and welcomed the gathering. **Prof. Dr. V. Sudesh**, Chairman, Dept. of Law, ULC proposed a Vote of Thanks. **Dr. Jyothi Vishwanath**, Associate Professor, ULC and **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Secretary, IIPA-KRB coordinated the programme. They were ably assisted by Student Coordinators, **Mr. Arsalan** and **Mr. Rohit Sharma**.

Pic shows **Ms. Maja Daruwala**, Chief Editor, IJR addressing the audience.





## Report 2: Special Lecture by Dr. Ramaswami Balasubramaniam

The **Karnataka Regional Branch** of the **IIPA**, in association with the **IAS Officers' Association-Karnataka** and the **KAS Officers' Association-Karnataka** organized a **Special Lecture** in hybrid mode by **Dr. Ramaswami Balasubramaniam**, Member (HR), Capacity Building Commission, Government of India on '**Building State Capacity**' at the IAS Officers' Association Building in Bengaluru on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

Referring to **Mission Karmayogi**, the National Program for Civil Service Capacity Building being implemented by the Capacity Building Commission, Dr. Balasubramaniam stated that it aims to create a competent civil service rooted in Indian ethos, with a shared understanding of India's priorities, working in harmonization for effective

and efficient public service delivery. Envisioned as one of the largest capacity building initiatives in government anywhere in the world, **Mission Karmayogi** will aim to transform approximately 1.5 crore government officials across the Centre, the States, and the local bodies, he said.

According to Dr. Balasubramaniam, three transitions are currently underway, under **Mission Karmayogi**: (1) Transforming Civil Servants from Karmacharis to Karmayogis; (2) Changing the workplace using MMO methodology, by understanding Motives, and providing the right Means and Opportunities; and (3) Shifting from Rule-based to Role-based HR management system by empowering officials to develop skills, knowledge, and attitudes to fulfil their roles throughout

their careers. The four building blocks of **Mission Karmayogi** are the development of Behavioural, Functional, Domain and Technological Competencies in civil servants, stated Dr. Balasubramaniam.

In his Presidential remarks, **Chairman of the Branch, Mr. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, IAS (Retd.) appreciated the efforts being made by the Capacity Building Commission to bring about a transformation in the Civil Service in the country. The **Second Administrative Reforms Commission** chaired by him, is also looking into the matter in the state of Karnataka, he said.

**Chairman-Emeritus, Mr. S. Ramanathan** made the introductory remarks. **Guests of Honour** were **Mr. I.S.N. Prasad**, IAS (Retd.), President of IASOA-Karnataka, **Ms. V. Manjula**, IAS, Chairperson, Karnataka Appellate Tribunal and Director-General, Administrative Training Institute,

Mysuru and **Dr. Ravi Tilapur**, President of KASOA-Karnataka. **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Secretary of the Branch proposed a Vote of Thanks.

The online audience included the **Director-General of IIPA, Mr. S.N. Tripathi**, IAS (Retd.), distinguished serving and retired civil servants and academicians, as well as students of Public Administration.

Pic. Below:

(From R to L): **Mr. I.S.N. Prasad**, IAS (Retd.), **Mr. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, IAS (Retd.), **Mr. S. Ramanathan**, IAS (Retd.), **Dr. R. Balasubramaniam**, **Ms. V. Manjula**, IAS and **Dr. Ravi Tirlapur**, KAS.





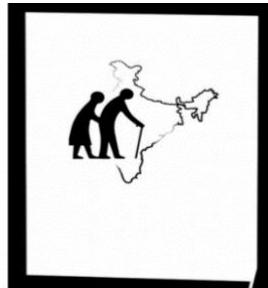


## Branch Members in the Media

### Caring for Seniors



**A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)**  
Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka  
Source: Deccan Herald dt. 16<sup>th</sup> July 2023



Some of the problems faced by the elderly include living alone or with only their spouse, with a higher proportion of women living alone. With India emerging as the most populous nation and increasing life expectancy, its ageing population is steadily rising. The proportion of the 60+ population in the country rose from 7.5 per cent in 2001 to 9.7 per cent in 2021 and is expected to touch 12.1 per cent in 2031 and 16.6 per cent by 2051. Those in the 70+ age group, currently around 5 per cent, are likely to double. In terms of numbers, we will have to deal with approximately 140 million to over 200 million senior citizens in the next 30 years.

Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/comment/caring-for-seniors-1237651.html>

## Nurturing Public Policy Professionals



**Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**  
Executive Director  
Public Affairs Foundation, Bengaluru



Twenty-five years after Public Policy (PP) education evolved from its western roots in formal and higher educational space, India today is positioned as a promising land of policymaking while striving to contribute to global and national education in policymaking from a new-age perspective. Most of the courses are offered only at the master's level, not at the bachelor's or Doctoral level.

Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/panorama/nurturing-public-policy-professionals-1236793.html>



### Going the Extra Mile - and Lap!

# City bureaucrat completes Ironman and Oceanman races in one week

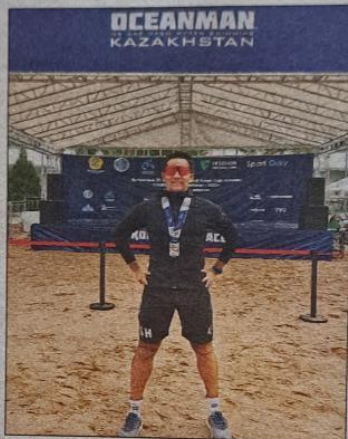
Rakesh.Prakash  
@timesgroup.com

**Bengaluru:** Young bureaucrat Shreyas G Hosur, who scripted history by becoming the first railway officer to complete the world's toughest endurance race, has now touched another personal high: He has become the first civil servant to conquer both Ironman and Oceanman titles.

Shreyas, 35, who heads the finance wing of the Bengaluru division of Indian Railways and is son of former IPS officer Gopal Hosur, achieved the daring feat in a span of one week in Kazakhstan, which hosted the Ironman Triathlon and the Oceanman open-water swimming race.

He completed the Ironman 140.6 event consisting of 3.8km of swimming, 180km cycling and 42.2km running in 15 hours and 35 minutes at Astana on July 2. Not giving his body and mind any rest, he participated in the Oceanman series at Almaty-Kapchagay and completed the 5km swimming event in 1 hour and 35 minutes. Speaking to **STOI** from Kazakhstan, Shreyas said: "I had challenged my body and mind, I am extremely happy that I did it for my country."

But isn't it tough to push oneself to complete two high-stamina races within one week? Shreyas said: "After completing the gruelling Ironman Triathlon in



**DOUBLE DELIGHT:** Shreyas G Hosur finished the Ironman Triathlon on July 2. Not giving his body and mind rest, he participated in the Oceanman swimming event

Germany's Hamburg last year, I knew I had set a benchmark for myself and was thinking how I challenge myself more. While researching, I found that both the Ironman Triathlon and Oceanman series (largest open-water swimming competition) were being held in Kazakhstan with

hin a short gap. The biggest challenge was preparing my body and mind for both these high-endurance events."

Shreyas, who was in a demanding job, decided to train intensively for over six months. With meticulous planning, he focused on achieving balanced body weight, simulating the body to extreme conditions and working on recovery time, while making himself mentally stronger. "There were times when I used to return home late at night but would be up training the next morning. I am grateful to my wife Divya Hosur (also a bureaucrat) for being very supportive," he said.

In fact, in the run-up to the race too he had factored in all extremities, including the temperature in Kazakhstan. "During the triathlon, the temperature touched a whopping 34 degrees Celsius," he said. Immediately, after the triathlon, he moved to Almaty-Kapchagay for the Oceanman series where the event day was marred by a storm, which forced the organisers to reduce the distance of the swim from 10 to 5km in the sea. "I had actually prepared for the 10km swim," he said.

Asked what's next for someone who has finished both the races, Shreyas said: "I want to come back to Bengaluru and just chill. I have not thought of what to aim for next. The hunger to challenge the mind and body is strong, let us see."

## Announcements of Collaborative Branch Activities

### National Seminar on

### **“Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj – A Journey in the State of Karnataka”**

Jointly organized by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka, Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag and the Karnataka Regional Branch of the IIPA on **1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2023** at Gadag.

#### **Important Dates**

**Submission of Abstracts:** 10 August 2023

**Communication of Acceptance:** 15 August 2023

**Receipt of Full Papers:** 25 August 2023

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- .....

## JAIN – IIPA-KRB Annual Essay Competition 2023

The Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education of **Jain University** and the **Karnataka Regional Branch of the IIPA** announce the **JAIN – IIPA-KRB Annual Essay Competition** on the theme

**“Citizen-Centric Governance in Karnataka – A Reform Agenda”.**

**First Prize:** INR 10,000/- | **Second Prize:** INR 5,000/- | **Third Prize:** INR 3,000/-

**Last date for Online Submission of Essays:** 31 August 2023

**Evaluation by Panel:** To be completed by 25 September 2023

**Announcement of Results and Prize Distribution:** 2 October 2023

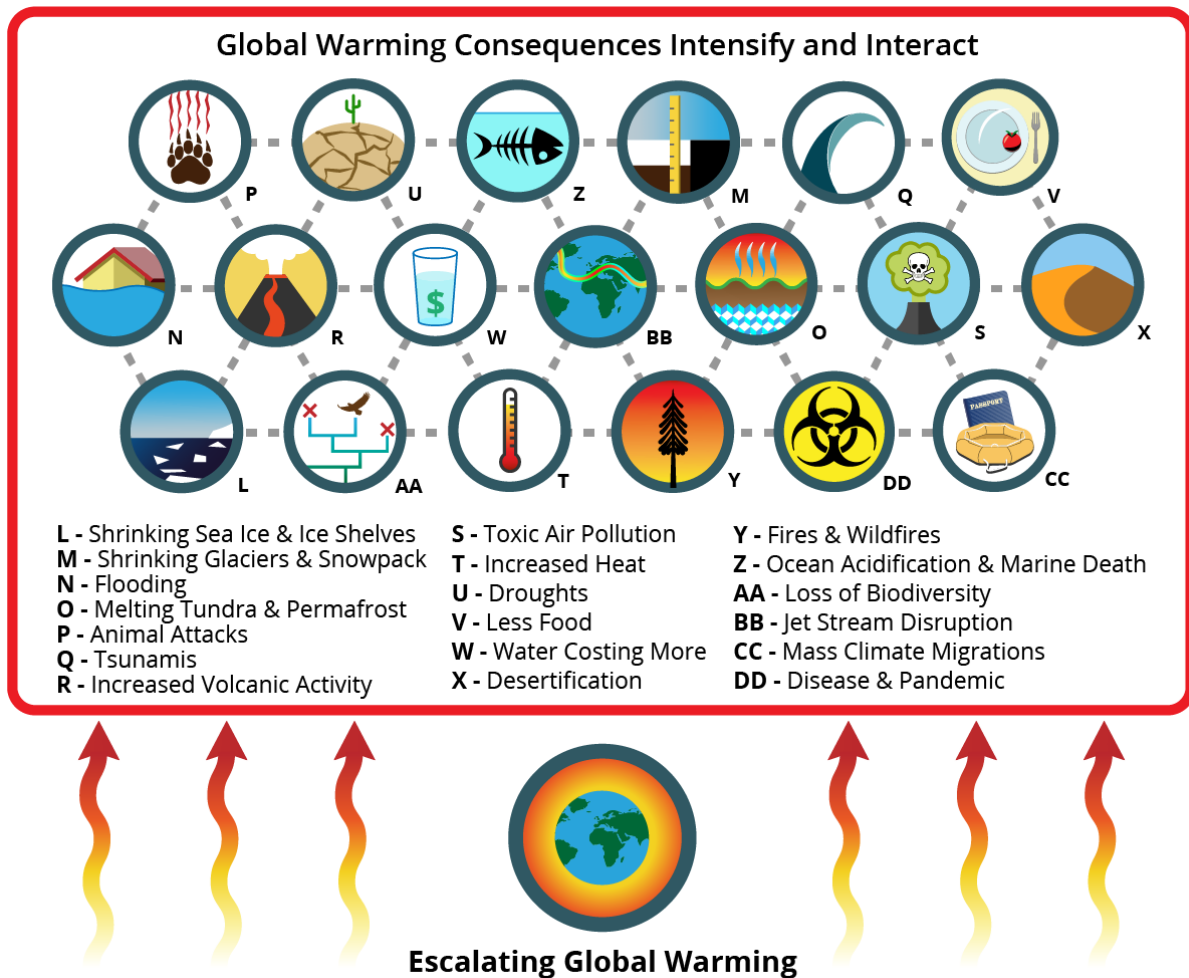
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## Food for Thought

The climate crisis is unfolding at an unprecedented pace, with severe and immediate consequences for human survival even with the 1.5 degrees Celsius of heating that is already locked in. The effects of this crisis are not only impacting our environment but are also threatening basic human needs: food, water, energy, and safe living conditions.



The immediate effects of the climate crisis on human survival are clear and alarming. The challenges to food and water availability, energy supply, and the increase in extreme weather events and heatwaves, all pose a significant threat to human life, even with the 'locked-in' 1.5 degrees Celsius warming. The gravity of these issues underscores the need for urgent action to adapt and build resilience in the face of the unfolding climate crisis.





## **IIPA-KRB Virtual Newsletter**

ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರ

### **Editorial Board**



***Chief Editor***

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



**Shri S. Ramanathan**  
IAS (Retd.)



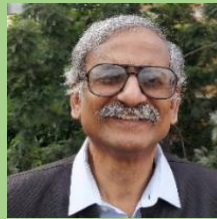
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**Dr. A. Ravindra**  
IAS (Retd.)



**Shri T. Sethumadhavan**  
IAAS (Retd.)



***Editor***

**Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**



**Dr. Priyanca Mathur**

Feedback/Contributions/Ideas/Book Reviews/Report Summaries may kindly be mailed to  
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