



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

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

**Virtual Newsletter**

**ವಿದ್ಯುನ್ಮಾನ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರ**

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**The formation day of Karnataka is celebrated with joy and fervour on November 1 every year, as *Kannada Rajyotsava Day*. 2023 marks the Golden Jubilee of the naming of the State as Karnataka.**



Views expressed by the contributors are personal and do not represent the views or position of the Editorial Board or the Executive Committee of the Branch. - **Chief Editor**

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## A Note from the Chief Editor



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

I am happy to place before our readers the **November 2023** issue of our **Virtual Newsletter**. This is our **40<sup>th</sup> issue**, since we began this initiative.

We convey our greetings to all our readers on the occasion of the **Golden Jubilee** of the naming of the State as **Karnataka**.

Our Lead Article, this time, is on **Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak (1943-2023)** who is known around the world for his enormous work in the sanitation field to improve public health and improve human rights in India and in other countries. His accomplishments span the fields of sanitation technology, social enterprise, and healthcare education, serving as a model for NGOs and public health initiatives around the world. Dr. Pathak is the 2023 **Paul Appleby awardee** of the **Indian Institute of Public Administration**. The award was conferred on him posthumously at the AGM of the Institute on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2023.

In our regular section titled, **Communication Pulse**, **Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander**, Executive

Director at **Public Affairs Foundation** writes on **SDG-4** which deals with **Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education**. We also provide the link to her interview with **Ms. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS (Retd.)**, the first woman District Collector of Trichy District in Tamil Nadu.

The Branch organised a special lecture by **Dr. Jagmohan Sharma**, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director General, EMPRI on "**Governance for Doughnut Economics**" in **St. Joseph's University**. A note on the lecture is included in the Newsletter.

In the section on **IIPA-KRB Members' Writings in the Popular Media**, we give the link to articles penned by our distinguished members in the popular media: **Dr. A. Ravindra, Mr. G. Gurucharan** and **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**.

We reproduce a newspaper article of last month titled, "**Karnataka's Disease Surveillance Platform can be a Model for Others: Rockefeller Foundation**".

The State lost a former Civil Servant of admirable integrity last month, **Mr. P.B. Mahishi, IAS (Retd.)**. We pay our respects to him with a **Tribute** by **Mr. S. Ramanathan**, Chairman-Emeritus of our Branch.

On the occasion of **National Unity Day (30 October)**, we remember the **Iron Man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** by recollecting a few of his memorable quotes.

I am happy to inform our members and readers that I had the pleasure and privilege of attending the **67<sup>th</sup> Members' Annual Conference of the IIPA** on "**New**

***Paradigms of Governance***", as well as the **Annual General Meeting** and the **Meeting of Chairmen of Regional and Local Branches** of the IIPA at New

**Delhi** on the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2023, along with the Secretary of our Branch, Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar.

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India, **Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar**, who is also the President of the IIPA, delivered the Presidential Address.



I delivered a lecture on "**Administrative Reforms in Karnataka**" at the Annual Conference, based on the recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission, which I have the privilege of heading.



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



Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka fifty years ago. Reproduced below from the Archives of *The Hindu* is a report of the function held on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1973 at Kanteerava Stadium, Bangalore to mark the momentous occasion. At the helm of affairs then were Chief Minister Shri D. Devaraj Urs, Governor Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia and Chief Secretary Shri R.J. Rebello, IAS.

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

# The Hindu.

FIFTY YEARS AGO NOVEMBER 2, 1973

## Mysore State Renamed Karnataka

Staff Reporter

Bangalore, Nov. 1,

The age-old name, Mysore, slid back into history when the State was rechristened 'Karnataka' to-day. Millions of Kannada-speaking people went gay celebrating the occasion. To the deafening cheers of the packed gathering at the Kanteerava Stadium here, the Chief Minister, Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, unveiled a granite commemoration tablet inscribing the new name and a map of the State, proclaiming the historic occasion. He also handed to the Governor, Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, a silver plaque of the map of Karnataka. As the vast crowd jamming the stands burst into ovation, an Air Force helicopter showered petals and dipped in salute.

Earlier, the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. R. J. Rebello, read the Government of India communication on the change in the name of the State.

The new name comes 17 years after the State's reorganisation and after a long and fierce controversy which had highlighted a sharp division in opinion. Successive Governments had buckled under the weight of the controversy and had discreetly desisted from forcing a decision. The present Chief Minister, who was once himself opposed to the change in name, chose a propitious occasion.

The old name is now confined to the lovely city that has been the abode of the long line of Maharajas of the Wadiyar dynasty that ruled Mysore since the downfall of Tippu.



## Lead Article

### Bindeshwar Pathak and his Religion of Sanitation



#### *A Tribute to 2023 IIPA Paul Appleby Awardee, late Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak*

**D. Jeevan Kumar**

*“Be the change you wish to see in the world.”*

M.K. Gandhi

**Bindeshwar Pathak** (1943-2023) is known around the world for his enormous work in the sanitation field to improve public health and improve human rights in India and in other countries. His accomplishments span the fields of sanitation technology, social enterprise, and healthcare education, serving as a model for NGOs and public health initiatives around the world.

A self-described “action-sociologist”, Dr. Pathak worked on the leading edge of social enterprise for decades, combining business best practices and principled activism to advance the causes of better sanitation, societal change, and improved quality of life. In 1970, he founded the Sulabh International, an NGO that has been a catalyst for improved sanitation and social change across India. Now with more than 50,000 associate members, the organisation

recently started operations in Bhutan, Afghanistan and South Africa. In collaboration with **UN-HABITAT**, Sulabh has trained engineers, architects, planners and administrators from 14 countries in Africa.

Since he established the **Sulabh Sanitation Movement** in 1970, Dr. Pathak has worked to replace traditional insanitary latrine practices in slums, rural villages, and dense urban districts, by developing cost effective and eco-friendly toilet systems. He also waged a campaign to abolish the traditional practice of manual scavenging of human waste from bucket latrines in India, while championing the rights of former scavengers and their families to economic opportunity, decent standards of living, and social dignity.

Dr. Pathak invented, innovated and developed eco-friendly two-pit, pour-flush compost toilet technology, popularly known as **Sulabh Shouchalaya** for individual households as an alternative to the sewerage or septic tank-based systems of excreta disposal. This toilet technology has been recommended as a Global Best Practice by UN bodies. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations granted General Consultative Status to Sulabh in recognition of its outstanding service.

After **Mahatma Gandhi**, Dr. Pathak is one of the few men who championed sanitation and upliftment of untouchables as a mission of their life. His contribution in abolishing the inhuman practice of scavenging is seminal and unparalleled in the sense that he not only studied the social evil but provided a viable solution through low-cost toilet-technology.

With the establishment of the **Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene** (SIIHH), Dr. Pathak led efforts to develop effective hygiene and health models for urban slums and rural villages. In collaboration with other organizations, SIIHH has created hygiene curricula for young schoolchildren and their teachers, provided sanitation and health training for volunteer instructors in slums, and opened centres providing basic healthcare for urban poor at Sulabh community toilet complexes.

Born to an orthodox family in 1943 and raised in the state of Bihar, Bindeshwar Pathak was a student of Patna University where he earned an M.A. in Sociology, an M.A. in English, a Ph.D. in *“Liberation of Scavengers through Low-Cost Sanitation”* and a Doctorate of Literature in *“Eradication of Scavenging and Environmental Sanitation in India: A Sociological Study”*. He travelled throughout India, living with scavenger families as part of his doctoral research. Drawing on that experience, he resolved to take action to eradicate a dehumanizing practice.

Apart from low-cost sanitation, Dr. Pathak’s contributions are also widely known in the areas of bio-energy, bio-fertiliser, liquid and solid waste management. He combines in himself the traits of a social scientist, an engineer, an administrator and an institution-builder. What is remarkable is that he has ingeniously utilized all this expertise to empower the depressed classes, and improve community health, hygiene and the environment. Dr Pathak also took up the cause of uplifting of the so-called **“Other Untouchables”** of India, the

widows of Vrindavan and Varanasi. Sulabh discharges CSR to support widows of welfare homes through monetary support, medical assistance and vocational training, in an effort to convert their miserable lives into one of honour and dignity.

Dr. Pathak has received many awards which include the **Padma Bhushan** by the Government of India; the **International Saint Francis Prize** for the Environment “Canticle of all Creatures” in Italy; the **Stockholm Water Prize** for the year 2009 by Stockholm International Water Institute in Sweden and the **“Legend of Planet Award”** by the Vice-President of the French Senate at Paris in 2013. He has authored several books and has frequently contributed to newspapers and magazines on topics related to health, sanitation and caste-based discrimination.

*“The results of Dr. Pathak’s endeavours constitute one of the most amazing examples of how one person can impact the well-being of millions,”* noted the Stockholm Water Prize nominating committee in its citation. Two of Bindeshwar Pathak’s quotations given below reveal the extraordinary simplicity and modesty of a man who made sanitation his religion:

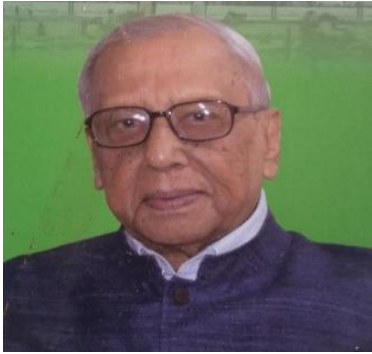
- *“You will have infinite power if you are spiritual and never be arrogant of your success.”*
- *“Sometimes God creates circumstances to make you do things.”*





## Synopses of 2023 IIPA-KRB Prelude Conference Presidential Remarks and Papers

### *New Paradigms of Governance*



**S. Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.)**  
Chairman-Emeritus  
Indian Institute of Public Administration  
Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru.

Although *Governance* has been defined variously depending upon the context and perspective, there is agreement over the broad elements of Governance.

Governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's social and economic resources for development. Governance means the way those with power use that power.

Governance is the process by which the institutions charged with achieving development do their jobs.

Governance concerns the State's ability to serve the citizens. It refers to rules, processes, resources and behaviours by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in society.

We refer to these policies, strategies, programmes and institutional templates as Public Governance Paradigms in order to highlight the existence of relatively coherent and comprehensive norms and

ideas about how to govern, organize and lead Public Administration.

It is important to discuss New Governance Paradigms, as they play an important role in attempting to restructure and reorganize Public Administration, change its interactions with the citizens and civil society, and transform how public policies, regulations and services are produced, delivered and evaluated.

While the response to the alleged problems of Public Administration in the 1980s and 1990s was the introduction of market mechanisms and new forms of managerialism, the last two or three decades have seen the emergence of a host of competing understandings of what constitutes *good* Public Governance and management.

While previous reforms were narrow and technical, the new understandings of Public Governance give rise to profound changes and are subject to political contestation and public debate.

While the search for legitimate and desirable ways of governing a country is influenced by new and shifting factors and developments, this does not mean that the new paradigmatic reform programmes are a result of irrational moods and whims on the part of elected politicians and executive civil servants. New governance paradigms are developed and attract political and administrative attention and support because they appear to provide a plausible response to problems that current thinking and practice either fail to address or cannot provide an appropriate answer to.



At the end of the day, however, it cannot be denied that Governance for peaceful, inclusive and responsive Human Development should lead States and development actors to vigorously pursue the following:

1. Focus on strengthening institutions and human resource capacities at all levels;
2. Support a state-society compact grounded in constitutionalism, access to justice, equality and human rights;
3. Assist public institutions to become effective, responsive,

accountable and representative through e-governance and other means, foster public-private partnerships, prevent corruption and promote the transparent and sustainable management of public goods and financial and natural resources;

4. Support capacity for cross-sectoral, integrated and inclusive policy-making at all levels; and

Ensure the strengthening of citizen participation and civil society organizations' engagement, to ensure accountability and transparency.

## New Public Administration



**Priyanca Mathur**

Head and Associate Professor  
CeRSSE, Jain (Deemed-to-be) University,  
Bengaluru.

**New Public Administration (NPA)** aimed at addressing issues like services to citizens of the country, democratic citizenship, public interest and public policy, to build a structure that can be the voice of the common public in administrative decisions.

about a great change in the old way of thinking about Public Administration. This movement transformed Public Administration into a socially conscious discipline, had a special contribution, especially in developing countries and held special significance in bringing about a

Its critical contribution was setting transparency and social equity, often named as the fourth pillar of NPA, as important components of how government institutions can improve their services with utmost efficiency in the work culture.



NPA was able to bring

qualitative change by freeing the administration from the shackles of bureaucratic red tape. It can be clearly said that this new movement of Public Administration sought to change the quality of public life, believes in a certain ideology, and seeks to alleviate the sufferings of the neglected people of society to some

extent. To the proponents of this movement, the structure of an organisation and the process of action are relatively secondary; social problems make them think a lot more.

Ethics, values, new thinking, variability, and social problems are relevant and important to **New Public Administration**.

## New Public Management and the Reinvention of Governance



**D. Jeevan Kumar**

Hon. Professor

Karnataka State Rural Development and  
Panchayat Raj University, Gadag

Since the 1980s, a global reform movement called **New Public Management** (NPM) has been vigorously underway. The movement has been global in two senses. *First*, it has spread to practically every nook and corner of the world. *Second*, it has been sweeping in scope. Governments have been utilizing management reform to reshape the role of the State and its relationship with citizens.

The key concepts behind the new movement are entrepreneurship, public-private partnerships, contractualism, outsourcing, ensuring value for money, customer-orientation, flattening of hierarchies and devising alternative forms of policy implementation. Broadly speaking, these reforms seek to replace traditional, rule-based, authority-driven processes with market-based, competition-driven strategies.

However, the global reform process is much more than a simple effort to replace government processes with

market-driven mechanisms. While few would raise objections to cutting costs, reducing red tape, energizing officials and evaluating performance, many are raising basic questions regarding the role and responsibilities of governance.

A number of scholars virulently attack the **NPM paradigm** on the ground that it fails to account for the realpolitik of governance. In particular, many challenge the theoretical and philosophical underpinnings of NPM which, they argue, violate the fundamental principles of democracy and constitutionalism. NPM fails to account for the critical difference between the government and private sectors, and, in particular, ignores the constitutional premise that governance is based on rule of law and not market-driven mechanisms.

NPM has been accused of converting governance into an instrument of service consumption, ignoring the roles of government in pursuing constitutional values and policy objectives like **Justice, Equity and Sustainable Human Development**.

NPM neglects the reality of shared common needs that cannot be defined or realized by satisfying individual consumer desires. It converts the citizen into a customer, with little responsibility to the community or the commons. In treating government as a Wal Mart, NPM ignores the fact that many operational assumptions based on customer service have implications for broader systems of constitutional values.

## New Public Governance

### *New Paradigms of Governance*



**Aradhana Talwar, Ph.D.,**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Public Policy,  
School of Social Sciences,  
Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences,  
Bengaluru

**New Public Governance** is synonymous with accelerating efficiency in Public Administration in a plethora of activities to make execution of sophisticated ideas an easier affair. To put into context, this developing idea of New Public Governance with that of International Relations is synonymous with envisioning policies that make for a more equitable, accessible and holistic future.

It must be well established that Globalisation is the reality of today and an ever-growing aspiration of tomorrow. Greater integration, growing interdependencies and even larger potential of economic growth lures nations to adopt, practice and engage in globalisation at various levels. Introduction, implementation and execution of public policies at a global scale is a complicated endeavour and far different from a single-nation policy process. One must consider the intricate complexities and diversity of national rules and regulations, address 'relevant'



**Ms. Shreya Sreejesh,** Student, Ashoka  
University, Sonapat

policy considerations, multi-actor presence in the execution process, scope and transfer of information available throughout the process and the existence of a framework to address potential areas of conflict.

To ensure the successful dispersion of the benefits that accrue from Globalisation, three spheres of operation become crucial to contextualise policy:

*One*, collaborative spirit - to be able to partner up with nations that embody similar goals and aspirations for their future. It is essential for nations to keep their interests at the forefront of this decision-making process and not just give into those who hold reserves of resources.

*Two*, affordable comprises. Where there is collaboration, there is bound to be scope for compromise. Often enough, poorer countries in hopes of a better future enter into agreements that only boost their monetary desires, while putting into jeopardy environmental,



cultural, social and national security concerns. Nations thus, must be careful in analysing foreseeable pros and cons before entering into any kind of agreement and make compromises that they can afford to, without losing much of their own identity in the process.

*Three*, retention of accountability. There is a certain degree of trust that citizens

have on their governments to be able to handle their nation in whatever situation it finds itself in. This very degree of trust should ideally comprise a stable or upward movement over time and resist any negative shocks. Policy makers must consider approving policies that are not only beneficial to the nation but also boost the trust people have in the system.



## Communication Pulse - Probe, Reflect, Act

### SDG Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Life-Long Learning Opportunities for All



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

#### Introduction

The goal of inclusive and quality education for all aims to ensure free primary and secondary schooling for all girls and boys by 2030, provide equal access to affordable vocational training, eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to quality higher education.

In 2019, India scored 35<sup>th</sup> overall, with a total score of 53, based on three categories: policy environment, instructional environment, and overall socio-economic environment. In 2018,

the country ranked 40<sup>th</sup> with an overall score of 41.2 across all categories.

The performance of **Karnataka** in the year 2015-16 was 56.6%, which decreased to 52.9% in 2016-17. The state improved its school education, achieving a Level 3 grading and ranking 14<sup>th</sup> in the country, according to the **Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2020-21** report. Karnataka experienced a 5% increase in student enrolment and retention, achieving universal access to education, and a 25% improvement in infrastructural facilities, showcasing the state's commitment to education.

The concerned departments for this SDG goal in the State are Primary & Secondary Education, Higher Education, Women and Child Development, Skill Development, and Planning.

#### Challenges for Government of Karnataka

The challenge for the government of Karnataka in this SDG goal is *inclusive and equitable education*. Broadly the challenges can be segmented as follows:

### **Challenge 1: Access to Education**



- Despite significant progress in recent years, there are still remote and marginalised areas in Karnataka where access to quality education remains limited. There have been several initiatives from the Government to work on expanding educational infrastructure, including schools and transportation facilities, to reach these underserved communities.

### **Challenge 2: Quality of Education**



- Ensuring that the education provided is of good quality is a challenge. Officers focus on teacher training and capacity building, curriculum development, and the implementation of innovative teaching methods to enhance the quality of education.

### **Challenge 3: Gender Disparities**



- Gender disparities persist in educational access and attainment. Government officers work on initiatives to promote gender equality in education, such as providing scholarships and incentives for girls' education and implementing programs to raise awareness about the importance of girls' education.

### **Challenge 4: Dropout Rates**



- High dropout rates at various levels of education, particularly in secondary education, pose a challenge. Officers address this issue through interventions like mid-day meal programmes, financial incentives for students, and counselling services to keep students engaged in learning.

### **Challenge 5: Inclusive Education**



- Ensuring that children with disabilities and those from marginalized communities have equal access to education is another challenge. Officers work on making schools and curricula more inclusive and providing specialised support services for students with disabilities.

### **Challenge 6: Digital Divide**



- The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the digital divide in education. Government officers are working on bridging this gap by providing digital infrastructure, distributing tablets or laptops to students, and developing digital content for remote learning.

### **Challenge 7: Linguistic and Cultural Diversity**



- Karnataka is a linguistically diverse state, and ensuring that education is accessible in multiple languages and respects cultural diversity, is important. Government officers work on curricula that cater to these linguistic and cultural diversities.

## **Suggested Solutions**

While there are several challenges related to SDG 4, the probable solutions could include developing the following strategies and policies:

1. **F**ormulate effective policies and implement the same with a clear roadmap.
2. **A**llocate Resources for activities on a priority basis. For example, based on

the need, the following could be considered: Constructing schools with basic amenities, recruiting teachers/staff with required skills and experience, providing clean and hygienic environment

3. **Build** capacity of staff-by organising/coordinating training programmes and workshops to enhance skills and knowledge



4. **Introduce** an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism: to regularly monitor the progress of educational programmes, conduct assessments and make data-driven decisions to improve the quality of education.
5. **Engage** with communities: to include stakeholders, in particular, NGOs to

ensure that education initiatives are inclusive and responsive to local needs.

6. **Advocate** and create awareness: on the importance of education, mobilise Public Private Partnership (PPP) support for educational initiatives.

### Tips

- Ensure a formal mandate and specific targets to raise awareness.
- Build knowledge and inspire people for sustainable development.
- Transform the process to make people understand what should happen and how you can work with them.
- Understand and collaborate with new stakeholders to reach to a wider audience.

### Conclusion

While SDG 4 challenges are prevalent across the world, what needs to be kept in mind is to learn from **Best Practices** and customise/fine tune them in **Karnataka**.





## Interviews with Changemakers

**Santha Sheela Nair** of the **Indian Administrative Service (IAS)**, was appointed as the **first woman District Collector of Trichy in Tamil Nadu** and retired as a Secretary to the Government of India. Post-retirement, she served in the Chief Minister's office and as the Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission in Tamil Nadu.

**Annapoorna Ravichander**, Executive Director of the Public Affairs Foundation in Bangalore, India, engages in a conversation with **Santha Sheela Nair**.



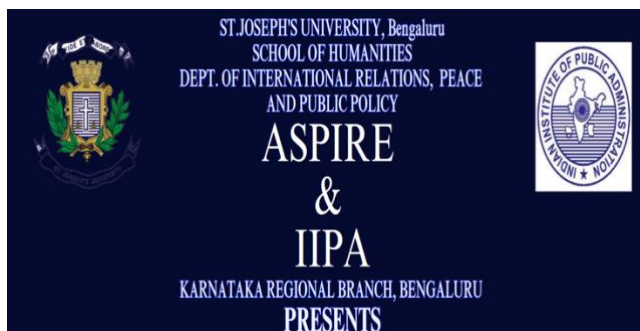
Read the interview by clicking on the link given below:

[https://onthinktanks.org/articles/in-conversation-with-santha-sheela-nair-50-years-shaping-public-policy-in-india/?fbclid=IwAR3CqCUuuOzhjpUbD0eD-PnwDFoUEdRyQSncIwl\\_nyx6PSZ7JoOgFuzAmrA](https://onthinktanks.org/articles/in-conversation-with-santha-sheela-nair-50-years-shaping-public-policy-in-india/?fbclid=IwAR3CqCUuuOzhjpUbD0eD-PnwDFoUEdRyQSncIwl_nyx6PSZ7JoOgFuzAmrA)



## Report of Branch Events

### Special Lecture on “Governance for Doughnut Economics”



## DR. JAGMOHAN SHARMA



IFS (PhD)

Dr. Jagmohan Sharma is the Director General of EMPRI in Bangalore. He is also the Additional PCCF (Principal Chief Conservator of Forests) at the Karnataka Forest Department since January 2016.

The **Karnataka Regional Branch** of the IIPA, in association with the **Department of International Relations, Peace and Public Policy of St. Joseph's University**, Bangalore organized a Special Lecture by **Dr. Jagmohan Sharma**, IFoS, Director-General, Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute, Bengaluru on “**Governance for Doughnut Economics**” on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023 in the premises of the University.

Dr. Sharma prefaced his lecture by identifying the defects in the current neo-classical economic model which believes that there is no limit to economic growth,

which continues to place emphasis on increasing GDP, and in which the environment is considered to be only one sector of the economy. He pleaded for a shift to **Ecological Economics** based on the **Doughnut model** which contains three layers: the innermost layer representing the social foundation of food, water, income, education and energy; the middle layer representing the safe and just space for humanity, and the outermost layer depicting the environmental ceiling.

Crossing the environmental ceiling which mankind is currently doing in terms of bio-diversity loss, ozone depletion, land

use change and so on, will have catastrophic consequences for the planet and mankind. Governance should measure up to the occasion by ensuring sustainable development. He ended his lecture by emphasizing that the economy, without ecology, is unsustainable.

In his Presidential remarks, **Mr. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary of Karnataka and Chairman of the Karnataka Regional Branch of IIPA, emphasized the need for Individual Environmental Responsibility so as to be conscious of the consumption of

resources and thereby contribute to reducing one's carbon footprint.

**Dr. Karamala Areesh Kumar**, Head of the Department of IR, Peace and Public Policy at St. Joseph's University welcomed the guests and gathering. **Dr. V. Anitha**, Faculty in the same department proposed a vote of thanks. Present on the occasion, apart from students and other invitees, were **Mr. S. Ramanathan**, Chairman-Emeritus of the Branch, **Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar**, Secretary of the Branch and **Ms. Kathyayini Chamaraj** of CIVIC-Bangalore. The event attracted online attendees too.

**Pics below:**



**Dr. Jagmohan Sharma** is being felicitated by **Ms. Harini Madhusudhan**, Asst. Professor, Dept. of IR, Peace and Public Policy, SJU.





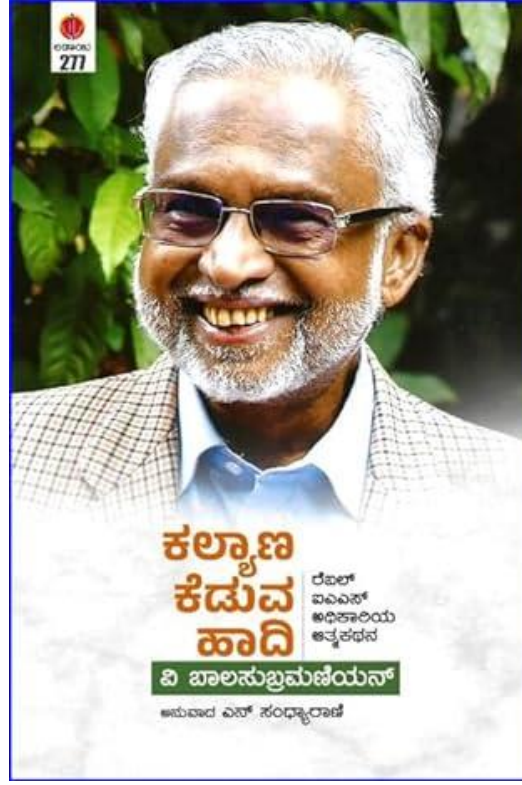
**Mr. S. Ramanathan**, Chairman-Emeritus of the Branch is being felicitated by **Dr. Karamala Areesh Kumar**. Also seen is **Mr. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar**, Chairman of the Branch.



A group photo of the Guest Speaker with the office-bearers of the Branch, and Faculty and students of the Department of IR, Peace and Public Policy of St. Joseph's University



## Book Release



'*Kalyana Keduva Haadhi*', the Kannada translation by **Smt. Sandhya Rani** of **Mr. V. Balasubramanian's** Memoir in English, '*Fall from Grace: Memoirs of a Rebel IAS Officer*' was released on 2 October 2023 in the auditorium of the IAS Association by retired Supreme Court Judge, **Justice V. Gopala Gowda**. The speakers on the occasion were **Prof. Valerian Rodrigues** of JNU, **Prof. A. Narayana** of Azim Premji University, **Prof. Rahamat Tarikeri** of Kannada University, Hampi, **Shri Ramachandra Gowda**, a leading farmer and **Smt. Sandhya Rani**, besides the publisher **Shri Basavaraj Sulibhavi** of Lada Prakashana, Dharwad. **Shri Srinivas**, interviewer in Doordarshan, introduced the guests.

In his opening remarks *Why this Book?* **Mr. V. Balasubramanian** stated that All-India Service officers are "insiders",

having a ringside view of the behaviour of political executives and bureaucrats and also of the media and the Judiciary. He also referred to the Indian Constitution, which the renowned historian **Granville Austin** has said in his books, '*The Indian Constitution—Cornerstone of a Nation*' and '*Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*', that the Indian Constitution is not just a political document but is actually a document for India's **Social Revolution**, and said that it will become no better than the paper on which it is written, if the Fundamental Rights and Human Rights enshrined in it are violated with impunity as in legislations such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), and the First Republic of India will be no stronger than a paper-straw which was denied to the humane activist for Tribal Welfare, Father Stanislaus

Lourduswamy, suffering from Parkinsons and whose bail petition was denied by the Bombay High Court resulting in his tragic death, indeed homicide, at the age of 84.

**Justice Gopala Gowda** in his Presidential address felt that the *Fall from Grace* and the *Kalyana Ketta Haadhi* is true not just about political leaders and bureaucrats but also of the Judiciary which should be emphasized as it is the Judiciary which has to interpret the Constitution and protect peoples' rights.

**Professor Valerian Rodrigues** felt that the book should be read by not just government servants and politicians but also by the general public.

**Professor Rahamat Tarikeri** said that the instances of corruption and wilful lapses and motivated callousness narrated in the book should be

considered seriously by all sections of society.

**Professor A. Narayana** said in his speech that the book which is of 450 pages is not sufficient but should be much more for the public to know about the fallen *Kalyana* of Karnataka. He also drew attention that the selection of speakers on the occasion where the author was the only (ex)-bureaucrat was quite significant.

**Smt Sandhya Rani** expressed that the translation of the book from English, which took almost a year, was a memorable 'journey' for her, and she has faithfully brought out the ideas and style of the original book. **Shri Ramachandra Gowda** narrated his distressing experience at the hands of the present-day bureaucracy. **Shri Srinivas** anchored and compered the function in enjoyable Kannada.



(From L to R) Shri Basavaraj Sulibhavi, Shri Ramachandra Gowda, Smt. Sandhya Rani, Mr. V. Balasubramanian, Justice V. Gopala Gowda, Prof. Valerian Rodrigues, Prof. Rahamat Tarikeri and Prof. A. Narayana.





## Branch Members' Writings in the Popular Media

### Bengaluru must Strengthen its Core before Expanding.



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

The unplanned and unrestricted growth of Karnataka's capital city has impacted the city and its people in diverse ways. Problems like traffic congestion, pollution, waste disposal, and the state of infrastructure are too well known to bear repetition. What is not generally that well known is the planning framework and the planning process and their importance in the orderly growth of a city.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/bengaluru-must-strengthen-its-core-before-expanding-2747295>

### From 18<sup>th</sup> century Scotland, a Compelling Parable for our Times



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

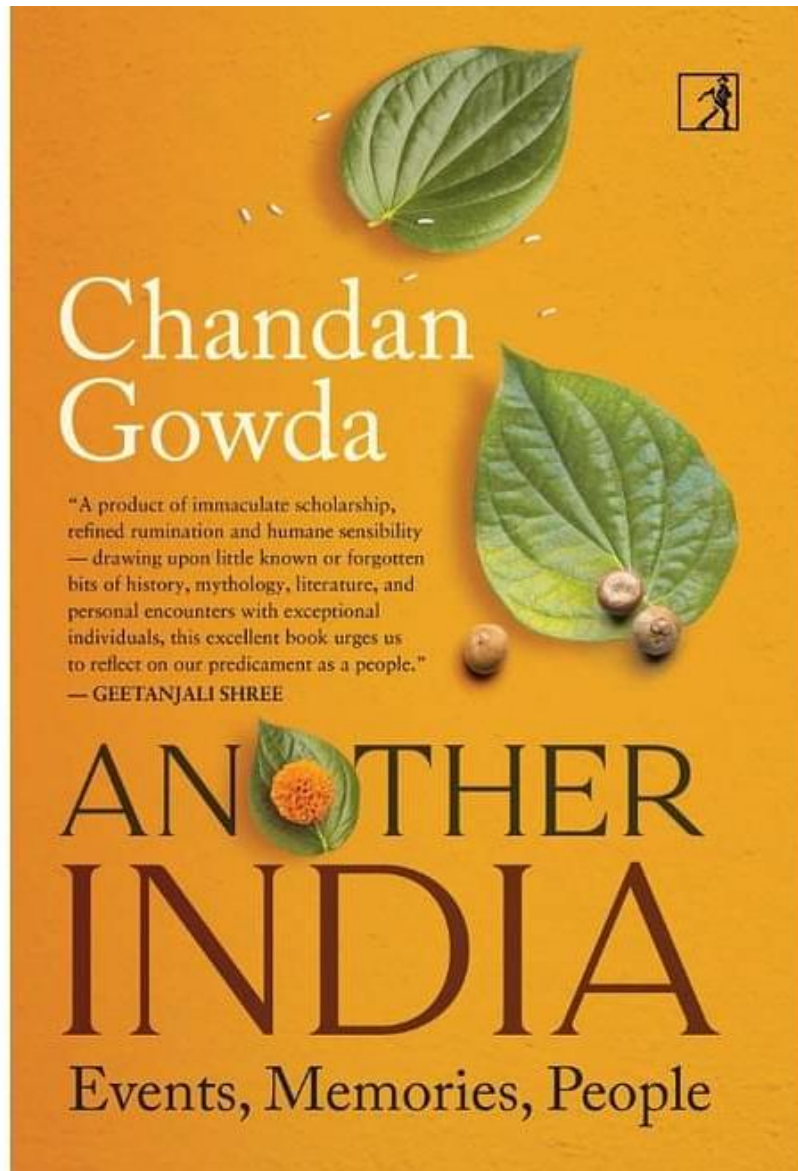
in *Deccan Herald* dt. 15 October 2023

In the second half of the 18th century, there emerged a philosopher of astonishing scope, who gave the world the image of itself that it had long been seeking. **Adam Smith** (1723-1790) sought to do for moral philosophy what Isaac Newton did for natural philosophy: to identify and represent those invisible, connecting principles that operate in social relations. It was this inquiry that laid the foundation for what is his best-known work, commonly referred to as *The Wealth of Nations*.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/from-18th-century-scotland-a-compelling-parable-for-our-times-2727299>





Book Review of **Chandan Gowda's**  
***Another India***  
in ***Deccan Herald*** dt. 15 October 2023

What is progress? What is development? Why is it that so many of us are fascinated by dominant, mainstream, and Western interpretations and manifestations of these terms when there exists around us such a rich panoply of cultural visions? ***Another India*** excavates this rich panoply for us by presenting a fascinating amalgamation of aesthetic, spiritual and

moral streams that represent both our cultural ethos as well as our democratic sensibilities. By raising uncomfortable questions about tradition, culture, myth and superstition, the author exhorts us to delve deep into our civilisational moral inheritance and probe the richness of our oral narrative imagination to come out of our current existential predicament.

Read more at:

<https://www.deccanherald.com/features/books/a-deep-dive-into-our-moral-inheritance-2725317>



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DECCAN HERALD  
Sunday  
October 15, 2023

## Sunday

### INTERVIEW

# K'taka's disease surveillance platform can be a model for others: Rockefeller Foundation

In September, Health and Family Welfare Minister Dinesh Gundu Rao launched the Platform for Research, Integrated Surveillance and Management of Health (PRISM-H) for disease surveillance in Karnataka.

The platform, developed by IISc's AI & Robotics Technology Park (ARTPARK), with support from US-based philanthropic organisation Rockefeller Foundation, amplifies the state's dengue surveillance through an AI-based predictive model.

In an interview with Navya P K of DH, Elizabeth Yee, executive VP, programs, and Dr Naveen Rao, senior VP, health, at Rockefeller Foundation, discuss the way forward. Excerpts:

#### Are you seeing results from the platform?

Yes. Instead of sending ASHAs and community workers everywhere for dengue surveillance, the health department is now able to deploy them in areas where cases are predicted to increase and manage the environment (source reduction) there.

For example, today the dashboard showed a locality where cases are expected to increase in the next four weeks. This sub-district is at a completely different location from the sub-districts that currently have cases. So, it allows anticipating and putting resources in a place that has significant risk.

If you wait for a case to be detected, you are probably already too late, because people will get

diagnosed at a health centre only if they have access and can afford it.

#### How did the project materialise?

Over the past three years, our focus in India under public health has been to expand data-driven disease surveillance and decision-making under the stewardship of the principal scientific advisor for the government of India and department of biotechnology.

At the tail-end of Covid pandemic, we asked how the capacity built then could be used going forward. That's when we started working with ARTPARK as part of a research agenda with institutions around Pune, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Delhi.

Our board recently approved a five-year climate strategy in the context of climate change increasing the vulnerability of already-vulnerable populations. Climate-related health threats require us to create a new paradigm of administration, and our work with ARTPARK showcases what that can look like, with dengue as a starting use case. Dengue is a climate-sensitive infectious disease, and it's going to escalate as weather patterns change.

This platform can help the administration with early warning, prediction and detection of infectious, vector-borne and non-communicable diseases that are exacerbated by climate change.

#### What will be the focus areas in the next few years?

We are focusing mostly on urban areas now, because we know what the administration needs and what the systems look like. However, our state-level engagement tends to touch upon rural areas.

In Karnataka, we started with a workshop to draw priorities from various officials in the government and then brought together a unique team from the government and private sectors. We will do similar workshops in other areas to understand their requirements, because they will have other diseases that they feel are more critical. But this model will work there.

#### Why pick Karnataka first?

We felt there was a chance of proving the concept here, along with political will. The common theme in our work globally is to use data to make better decisions.

We are exploring possibilities of bringing some partners, from Brazil especially, to visit Bengaluru and learn from the model.

#### The predictive model requires multiple layers of data on rainfall, mobility, etc. How do you deal with gaps in government data?

The more people understand the value and insights they get from data, the more they are willing to share it. We are in a much better position now than when we started.

Besides, globally there is a lack of funding for health, so the data also enables you to stimulate financing for health, because if you can't measure, you can't finance it.



## Obituary



**Shri P.B. Mahishi, IAS (Retd.)**  
(1949-2023)

**Shri P.B. Mahishi**, former **Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka**, passed away on 16 October 2023. Shri Mahishi was a distinguished **1972 batch IAS** officer. Survived by his wife Prof. Meena Deshpande, Shri Mahishi leaves behind a legacy of dedicated service to the government.

Shri Mahishi had a M.A. degree in Economics from Karnatak University, Dharwad, a Diploma in Labour Relations from ILO, Turin, Italy, and a LLB degree from Delhi University.

Shri Mahishi began his career as Assistant Commissioner, Madhugiri Sub-Division. He later served as Deputy Commissioner of Chikkamagalur District. He also worked in various departments, and in the State Secretariat in Karnataka.

Apart from heading the Civil Service in Karnataka as Chief Secretary, Shri Mahishi served as Chairman of Bangalore

Development Authority and Karnataka Power Corporation; Principal Secretary, PWD and Food and Civil Supplies; and Chairman and MD of Mysore Electrical Industries where he successfully turned it around in three years. During one of his deputations to the Government of India, Shri Mahishi served as Private Secretary to Prime Minister Shri Chandra Sekhar.

Shri Mahishi wrote several position papers in the Labour Ministry, GOI, for the National Commission of Rural Labor, and was the Member Secretary of the committee that framed laws for workers in the building and construction industry in the Ministry of Works and Housing, GOI.

Shri Mahishi translated into Kannada a major portion of Volume 20 of the **Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhi Kirti Sanchaya** (Kannada), published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bengaluru. He also translated into Kannada many chapters of the book, **Courts of India: Past to Present**, published by Publication Division, Govt. of India in 2021.

Apart from Kannada and English, Shri Mahishi was fluent in Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and French.



## A Personal Tribute to Shri. P. B. Mahishi, IAS (Retd.)



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

Chairman-Emeritus

Indian Institute of Public Administration  
Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

The IIPA KRB is deeply grateful to the late Shri. P. B. Mahishi, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary to Govt. of Karnataka, for the personal interest he took in allotting us in July 2007, accommodation for our Branch office in the Ground Floor of Stage 5 at M. S. Building, Bengaluru. This was done with the approval of the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri. H. D. Kumara Swamy.

Shri. Mahishi was convinced of the genuineness of our request for allotting rent-free Government accommodation, after we furnished information about other Regional Branches of the IIPA being granted this facility. With the availability of this spacious accommodation, the

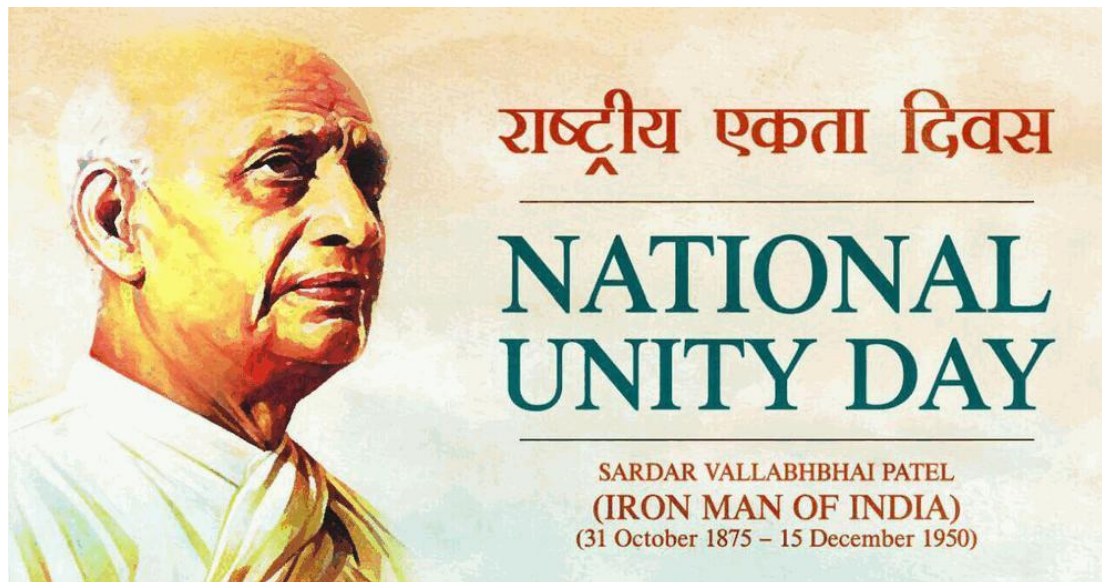
Branch has been able to function effectively and organize practically every month conferences, seminars, lectures and symposia on contemporary issues of Public Policy, Governance and Public Administration.

On a personal note, I may mention that my association with the extended family of Shri. Mahishi goes back to the year 1953 when as Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Dharwar in the erstwhile Bombay State, I had to rent a house belonging to Shri P.B. Mahishi's sister, Dr. Mahishi who was a practising Homeopath in Malmaddi, Dharwar.

I have also known another of Shri Mahishi's illustrious sisters, Smt. Sarojini Mahishi, teacher, lawyer, activist and politician who served as Union Minister. She was the first woman Member of Parliament from the State of Karnataka, who represented the Dharwad North constituency for four terms between 1962 and 1980.

In grateful remembrance of Shri. Mahishi's help, we have now kept his framed photograph in our Branch office in MS Building, Bengaluru.





**National Unity Day** or *Rashtriya Ekta Diwas* in India is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** – the first Home Minister of India. Patel played a significant role during the struggle for independence. His efforts in the integration of the Princely States were commendable, and therefore earned him the title of 'Iron Man of India'. *Rashtriya Ekta Diwas* is recognized annually on **31 October** to appreciate the valiant efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in keeping independent India united, and honour his legacy.

**These inspiring quotes of Sardar Patel serve as a reminder of the values and ideals that shaped modern India and continue to be relevant in the contemporary world:**

- *"Manpower without unity is not a strength unless it is harmonized and united properly; then it becomes a spiritual power."*
- *"Every Indian should now forget that he is a Rajput, a Sikh or a Jat. He must remember that he is an Indian."*
- *"Faith is of no avail in the absence of strength. Faith and strength are both essential to accomplish any great work."*
- *"Take the path of Dharma—the path of truth and justice. Don't misuse your valour. Remain united. March forward in all humility, but fully awake both to the ideal and the pitfalls before you."*
- *"A war based on Satyagraha is always of two kinds. One is the war we wage against injustice, and the other we fight against social, economic and moral wrongs."*



## **IIPA-KRB Virtual Newsletter**

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