

Report on

**Public Affairs Index - 2021
Governance in the States of
India**

Tuesday January 18, 2022

Co-hosted By



PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE
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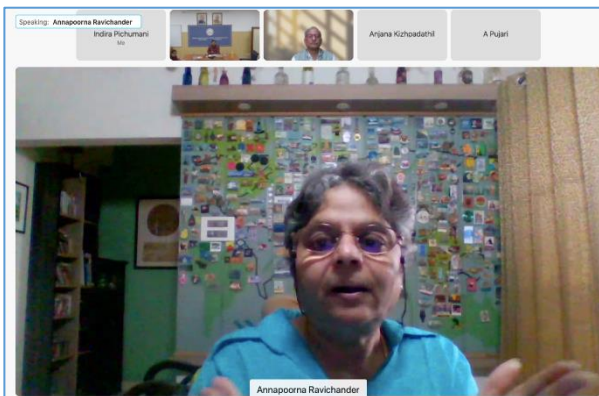
Background

The Public Affairs Centre's flagship project, the Public Affairs Index (PAI), quantitatively measures the quality of sub-national governance in India. Its most recent chapter, Public Affairs Index- 2021 was publicly released on 29th October, 2021. PAI-2021 received widespread media attention and featured prominently within discussions in academic and policy circles alike.

To facilitate constructive conversations around PAI-2021's findings and methodological approach, the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi's Regional Branch in Karnataka, in association with the Public Affairs Centre, Karnataka (PAC), co-hosted a webinar on "*Public Affairs Index 2021 - Governance in the States of India*" on 18th January, 2022.

The webinar was attended by nearly 20 participants with diversified portfolios and an esteemed panel comprising current and retired bureaucrats, Professors and young practitioners from the host organisations and the Government.

Welcoming and Opening Remarks



Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander, Head- Policy Engagement and Communication, Public Affairs Centre (PAC) and the Executive Director of PAC's sister concern, the Public Affairs Foundation (PAF), delivered the inaugural address, introducing the panel and setting the context for the proceedings.

Introducing the co-host, IIPA, Dr. Annapoorna highlighted the institution's commitment to the ethos of public administration. She acknowledged IIPA's

national eminence as well as international acclaim in training and research in public administration and management. PAC shares in part, IIPA's zeal for enhancing the quality of public administration, and in addition, public service delivery. In doing so, it mobilises data-driven technology, the groundwork for which is undertaken by PAC's analytical arm- the Centre for Open Data Research (CODR).

Dr. Annapoorna recounted previous amicable partnerships between IIPA and PAC to disseminate and promote discourse over research, mentioning that this would be the second consecutive annual webinar on PAI. PAI-2020 had been extensively discussed in a webinar titled "*Public Affairs Index 2020: Governance in the States of India*" organised on 21st November, 2020.

Leveraging critical domain perspectives, data-driven methodologies and unbiased, open data sources, the Public Affairs Index- 2021 is the 6th edition and a flagship product of PAC. PAI-2021 ranks Indian States and Union Territories on the basis of the performance and quality of governance in the 3 pillars of Equity, Growth, and Sustainability. These pillars conceptually encapsulate indispensable human development correlates and are aggregates of 43 unique indicators.

"PAC realises and recognises the use of data in conducting action research, and hence the Public Affairs Index is the result of identifying data from open sources"

PAI-2021 devised two new components in addition to the customary Governance Model; these were Scheme Analysis and COVID-19 Response Index. The Scheme Analysis in PAI-2021 ranks the States on 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Health Mission (NHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SmSA), and Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The COVID-19 Response Index adjudges states on the basis of their preparedness and containment of the spread of COVID-19. PAI-2021 also undertook a Delta Analysis to investigate the rate of growth of all the states and the status of their achievement of steady state.

Following the inaugural address, Dr. Annapoorna introduced Mr. S. Ramanathan. Mr. S. Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.), who recently celebrated his 94th birthday, is a distinguished bureaucrat and a 'thought leader', rendering extensive, meritorious public service. Mr. Ramanathan is also the incumbent Chairman of IIPA- Karnataka Regional Branch (KRB). In his Opening Remarks, he congratulated PAC on the publication of PAI-2021 and lauded the Team's efforts at developing the Index.

The floor was then opened to Mr. Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS (Retd) and Director General, IIPA-New Delhi. Mr. Tripathi has held several prestigious posts during his active years of civil service, wherein he revolutionised the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department of the Government of Odisha, digitised government orders in the state and introduced wide-ranging reforms in MSME. He assumed the role of Director-General, IIPA in April, 2019 while he was still holding the charge of Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India.

Opening Remarks and Setting the Context

Shri. Tripathi, drawing from his expansive experience, emphasised on the unfaltering, universal application of 'good governance'.

"Governance in all spheres must be good, not only once, not only for a day and not only for a sector, but all the time, for all the sectors"

He mentioned that Government servants, from national-level to local-level must unfailingly pursue and plan for 'public welfare'.

"In the Government, there are two north stars - one, that implementers must observe ethical standard at all times, and two, that government must observe public purpose at all times"



Revisiting India's hallmark 'constitutional democracy', Shri. Tripathi reflected on the present Prime Minister's commitment to 'minimum government, maximum governance'. The idea of 'minimum' government interference resonated with him. He reiterated what the Prime Minister of our country says that the time has come for minimum government and maximum governance. He reiterated the importance of the 'will of the people' in the democratic model adopted by India, which is embodied in the peaceful transfer of power manifesting in the Elections. He urged citizens and practitioners to 'Reform, Perform and Transform' and stressed on the democratic choice of citizens. He further stressed on the importance of nimble, timely policy decisions.

“Those days are over where public policy does not respond to democratic choice and the economic architecture and takes longer planning and implementation time. This is the age of social media where information travels at the speed of light...bureaucracy, planners, implementers, all these stakeholders must be ready for this tectonic shift in the relation between citizens and government”

“Samaj, sarkar, and bazaar-all three want quick decisions”

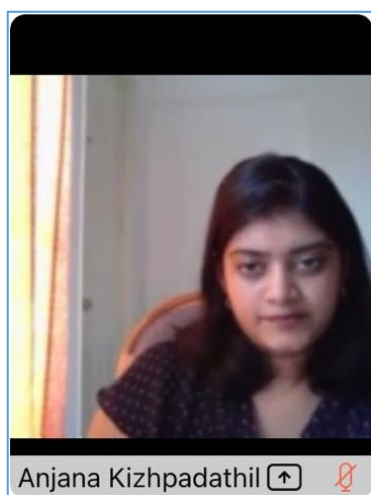
Reflecting on indicators of economic development and growth, Shri. Tripathi noted the insufficiency of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)-related growth in measuring people's happiness.

“The time has come to go for measuring the GDP per capita instead of going to make it only aggregate benefit because GDP growth is not the right indicator to measure the happiness and prosperity of the people”

Before proceeding to the presentation of PAI-2021, Shri. Tripathi called to attention the need to provide basic services to all.

“Jab tak sab ko sab kuch nahi milega tab tak sab ka saath sab ka vikas nahi hoga”

Presentation on PAI 2021



Anjana Kizhpadathil, Programme Officer, Public Affairs Centre and a member of the Team developing the PAI-2021 presented the findings and methodology – from data collection through analysis- of the Index.

PAI-2021 employed a 4-tiered model comprising 43 indicators at the base, mapped to 14 United Nations-Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs), 5 different themes and 3 overarching pillars. The 5 Themes drew conceptually from the World Governance Index developed at the World Bank. These themes were- *Voice and Accountability, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law, Regulatory Quality, and Control of Corruption*. These themes constituted the 3 Pillars of *Equity, Growth and Sustainability*. These 3 Pillars then finally mapped on to a final composite score which was used to rank all the states

Between PAI-2020 and PAI-2021, the number of indicators were dropped from 50 to 43 and an additional SDG-12 on Responsible Production and Consumption was added.

Emphasising the importance of an unbiased analysis, Anjana mentioned that PAI-2021 only drew from Central Government sources. This was to ensure independence of the reported data from the State Governments' influence that could skew results. Further, the Team developed a pillar-level Cluster Analysis which is a Machine Learning algorithm that mitigates subjectivity.

PAI-2021's categorisation of geographies ranged from Large States to Small States, following the logic of population size, as recorded in the Census of India. Further, a third category solely looked at the Union Territories.

Kerala topped the Large States category, followed by Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Kerala consistently performed well on all 3 pillars. Uttar Pradesh, on the other hand, was found to be a poor performer across pillars, faring poorly in the overall Index. Sikkim bagged the top

rank in the Small States category, whereas Manipur ranked last. Among Union Territories (UTs), Puducherry emerged a front-runner while Andaman and Nicobar Islands fared the poorest. Findings for Jammu and Kashmir were particularly noteworthy as it emerged a runner-up in the UTs category.

Anjana then provided a pillar-level disaggregation of findings from PAI-2021. The Equity pillar was constitutive of indicators such female representation in employment, politics, and education. It further examined indicators relating to deprivation and poverty, infant mortality and malnutrition. Within the Equity Pillar, Karnataka's declining performance vis-à-vis previous years was a worrisome revelation warranting policy attention.



The Growth Pillar covered indicators on the availability of resources such as health, sanitation, electricity, employment, etc. The analysis of the Growth pillar also took into account state-wise budgetary allocations for different sectors. Findings from this pillar cautioned states to keep the increasing size of the informal economy in check.

Finally, the last pillar, Sustainability, spoke to environmentally-related indicators. It has been observed that within these indicators, the Ease of Living indicator demands serious attention from the states.

PAI-2021 also scrutinised year-on-year performance of the state's relative to their own performance in key development areas through a Delta Analysis. Chhattisgarh and Nagaland were the front-runners in this exercise while Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya featured at the bottom-most rung in Large and Small States categories respectively.

The Scheme Analysis exercise revealed Kerala as a consistently good performer in schemes such as NHM, Smt. Sarojini Naidu Sahitya Akademi Award (SNA) and MGNREGS. The Analysis also revealed that poor school enrolment and high school dropout rates were perpetual pain points Pan-India. In the COVID-19 Response Index, the Southern states outranked the Northern states conforming with the overall findings of the Cluster Analysis as well.

Panel Discussion

The webinar moved on to presentations from eminent panellists.

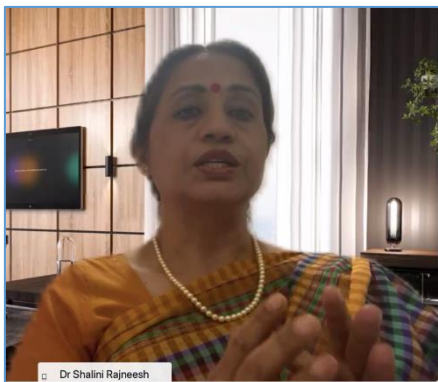
Panellist 1: Dr. Shalini Rajneesh

Dr. Annapoorna introduced the first panellist, Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary at Planning Department, Government of Karnataka to the audience. Dr. Shalini is renowned for her innovative approach to ensuring pro-people Government policies and has successfully served in various esteemed capacities in the Department of Health and in the Department of Administrative Reforms in the Government of Karnataka (GoK). Currently as Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, she is closely working with organisations like PAC to ensure that GoK achieves the SDGs by 2030.

Dr. Annapoorna foregrounded the following questions:

1. How do you think the Public Affairs Index should be used by State Governments?
2. What could be the next steps in assessing sub-national governance?

3. Karnataka ranked number 7th in PAI 2021; however, Bengaluru ranked first in the Ease of Living Index. Do you think that the rural and urban Karnataka are constantly at the battle for adequate administrative and developmental attention from the State Government? How could this be rectified?



In response to this, Dr. Shalini reiterated that Karnataka's performance in Equity, which was found to be worrisome, was pulled down by the Kalyan Karnataka region which stands apart from the rest of Karnataka.

She pointed out that inputs such as ones made by PAC and its reports help in identifying problems such as poor social safety coverage, discrepancies in actual receipt of intended benefits among others. This identification provides grounds for concrete recommendations that make Government programmes more transparent

"Inclusivity for us and the present Chief Minister is the top-most agenda"

Dr. Shalini highlighted the Government of Karnataka's emphasis on using updated data-driven analyses. Insights generated from Indices like PAI, Human Development Index (HDI) and from SDG analyses undertaken by PAC-CODR have been applied to identify the few Talukas and Gram Panchayats that warrant proactive administration and revision of budgetary allocations in Karnataka.

"We have a unique programme wherein PAC, IIIT Bengaluru and Department of Planning and Statistics have come up with a Centre for Open Data Research where we take a huge bulk of data that the Government generates across departments... we then try to analyse it at the micro-level"

The Government of Karnataka is also anchoring efforts in the collection of micro-level data through a 'citizen database' called Kutumba which records key information for the 6.5 Crore people of Karnataka at the household-level. Kutumba records access to basic entitlements such as Social Security, Pension, Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, health insurance. Such an effort would allow the Government to analyse the convergence of deprivation within households and develop targeted interventions.

"Now we are able to identify not only District, Taluka, Gram Panchayat but the household, and within the household, the member who does not have basic entitlements"

In terms of good governance, Dr. Shalini mentioned how Karnataka is also considering strategies such as reorganisation of staff, investigation of patterns of overstaffing and understaffing, administrative support and capacity building. Karnataka is also looking at intervention that empower citizens with information about their entitlements. Against this context, Karnataka inaugurated Amritha Samudaya schemes in 750 Multidimensionally Poor villages – identified by PAC-CODR and 450 Educational Institutions that would be reached with the help of 5 lakh National Sample Service (NSS) volunteers. The NSS volunteers are trained to report problems faced by the surveyed households in a mobile-based application which in turn is connected to an Integrated Grievance Redress System that alerts the functionary responsible for addressing the problem.

"With a transparent, micro-level, analytical approach and a regressive approach, we can, very easily, bridge the gap between good governance and less good governance"

Panellist 2: Dr. Supriya Roychowdhury

Dr. Annapoorna welcomed the second panellist, Dr. Supriya Roychowdhury, Former Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, Bengaluru. Dr. Supriya has 2 decade-long associations with the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, starting her career there as an Assistant Professor. Currently, she is a Visiting Professor at Urban and Mobility Studies Program, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore. Dr. Annapoorna posed the following questions to her-

1. There are people who often comment that theoretical research is oblivious to reality. What would be your response to such claims?
2. From the perspective of action research, what could be the policy-level implications of a quantitative assessment tool like PAI?
3. What do you think is a space for improvement for PAI?

Dr. Supriya, in her address, invoked Amartya Sen's concept of development as freedom - freedom to achieve one's own aspirations, primarily in education and health- to explain the theory-reality connection. One could say that this is an aspirational concept, but this stems from practical, development experiences of the industrialised countries of the West.

"Merit may be differential but all must have equal opportunity; that's the paradigm. At later stages, one may have unequal wealth or unequal achievements but the starting point is equality of opportunity. This is based on the Western concept of individual freedom"

She reiterated how good theory is always based in a subjective perception of reality.

On the role of quantitative assessments such as those undertaken by PAC, she emphasised how such macro-level exercises, as opposed to small sample surveys, provide the 'full picture'.



"The kind of qualitative assessment that the PAI undertakes, is absolutely indispensable to action research policy-making"

According to Dr. Supriya, such indices were 'reminders' to policy-makers on what is going wrong.

"To actually see Karnataka's poor performance on human development, as in PAI, should provide a strong signal to the Government to figure out where they are going wrong"

Dr. Supriya found the PAI's findings on Karnataka's relatively poor performance in Equity to resonate with conventional wisdom that points towards a contradictory, good performance of the state in economic growth but poor performance in human development indicators.

"Those doing research on Karnataka have been pointing out, for a long time, the pitfalls of pursuing an exclusively growth-oriented policy paradigm"

Such a policy paradigm, coupled with historical factors, has also brought to light regional imbalances. North Karnataka received disproportionately low policy attention aggravating poverty. Karnataka's poor rank in PAI-2021's Equity could also be attributed to the 1980's wrapping-up of state-owned enterprises, decline of small-scale industries, consequent dislocation of the urban workforce, resultant shrinking of organised workforce and expansion of the unorganised workforce. Dr. Supriya finally noted the inadequate response of the state to the question of urban unemployment and identified it as a blind spot in the Government's Equity-enhancing policies.

"The state has not confronted the deeply problematic domains of the political economy"

In her concluding remarks, Dr. Supriya mentioned that PAI could further its purpose by forming small policy groups that could engage in the policy implications of the findings.

"It is our responsibility to see that this kind of work actually has a policy impact through closer engagement with the Government"

Panellist 3: K. Jairaj

Dr. Annapoorna introduced the final panellist, Mr. K. Jairaj (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary (Retd.) Government of Karnataka, Bangalore. During his distinguished career in the Indian Administrative Service, spanning more than 36, he has held very prestigious and key appointments. Notably, Mr. K. Jairaj had the distinction of heading the Bangalore City Corporation as its Commissioner twice. Dr. Annapoorna directed the following questions at him -

1. Karnataka ranked number 7th in PAI 2021; however, Bengaluru ranked first in the Ease of Living Index. Do you think that rural and urban Karnataka are constantly battling for adequate administrative and developmental attention from the State Government?
2. In your opinion, should urban and rural development be analysed and studied separately? Considering the different administrative structures and the migration trends simultaneously.
3. What do you think is the most pressing issue facing Bengaluru Urban today?



Drawing from his expansive experience both within and outside the government, Mr. Jairaj emphasised on the importance of improvement in the lives of people, shouldering of responsibility by officials and identification of best practices from better performers. He presented his response in the form of interrogations.

"Whatever may be the Index, the most important questions remain whether or not the misery of the people was resolved, whether or not they are in better shape than last year"

"Who bites the bullet or takes the responsibility of development? Are our Officers sensitive enough to the problems of the marginalised? Are they doing enough to solve them?"

“Karnataka has ranked in the middle, alarming the ears of Officers. What are other states like Kerala doing that they are in better positions?”

While these questions are pertinent questions perhaps without a straightforward answer, Mr. Jairaj emphasised the need to correct, minimise or push aside, irrational policies.

Commenting on PACs work, Mr. Jairaj suggested that PAC consult with state governments to monitor and evaluate their governance. This would allow states to improve their positions.

“The moment measurement starts management also improves”

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Jairaj commended PAI-2021.

“The report shows how governance and service delivery may be improved and it also makes us looks at the relative performance of states with qualitative and quantitative research methods”

Additional Remarks

Mr. Tripathi appreciated the PAI-2021 Team for only using authentic, published data as opposed to other inauthentic, ‘cooked data’. He inquired whether the PAI-2021 Team had looked at the indicators developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), Government of India, in their Good Governance Index (GGI). He further asked if the Team had drawn any parallels with NITI Aayog’s Aspirational Districts. Dr. Shalini too reiterated certain findings from the GGI that contradicted PAI-2021’s results and stressed on the need to re-evaluate the indicators for greater relevance.

Ms. Anjana assured the panel that the PAI indicators undergo re-evaluation to ensure relevance and comparability with other Indices while simultaneously safeguarding the non-partisan, unbiased nature of the Index.

Mr. Tripathi urged PAC to undertake an exercise akin to PAI-2021 at the District-level and encouraged dialogues between PAC and IIPA to check the feasibility of such an exercise.

Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar, Secretary, IIPA-KRB shared some important insights as to how governance could be improved. He echoed Dr. Supriya’s suggestion to form small policy groups around disconcerting results for corrective action. He agreed with Mr. Jairaj’s assessment of indecisiveness over the responsibility of development. He pointed out the need to reconcile the data emerging from various sources, and to identify problems -if any- with the data, sources or the analyses in case of widely disparate results.

“Let this be an activity that leads to other outcomes, between Reports, structured around meaningful suggestions”

Concluding Remarks

Mr. Tripathi congratulated all the presenters of IIPA and PAC for a successful. He recommended that PAC could reconcile with other Indices and partner with other organisations like DARPG to identify similarities/dissimilarities in indicators and develop a mutually agreeable composite Index. This would mitigate the scope for controversy and dissatisfaction with rankings. Additionally, it would enhance the acceptability and credibility of the findings of the analysis.

Vote of Thanks

Dr. Annapoorna thanked all of the distinguished panellists for their valuable contributions. She emphasised PAC’s commitment to data analytics through the presence of CODR and PAC’s belief in action research to deliver results on ground rather than on paper.

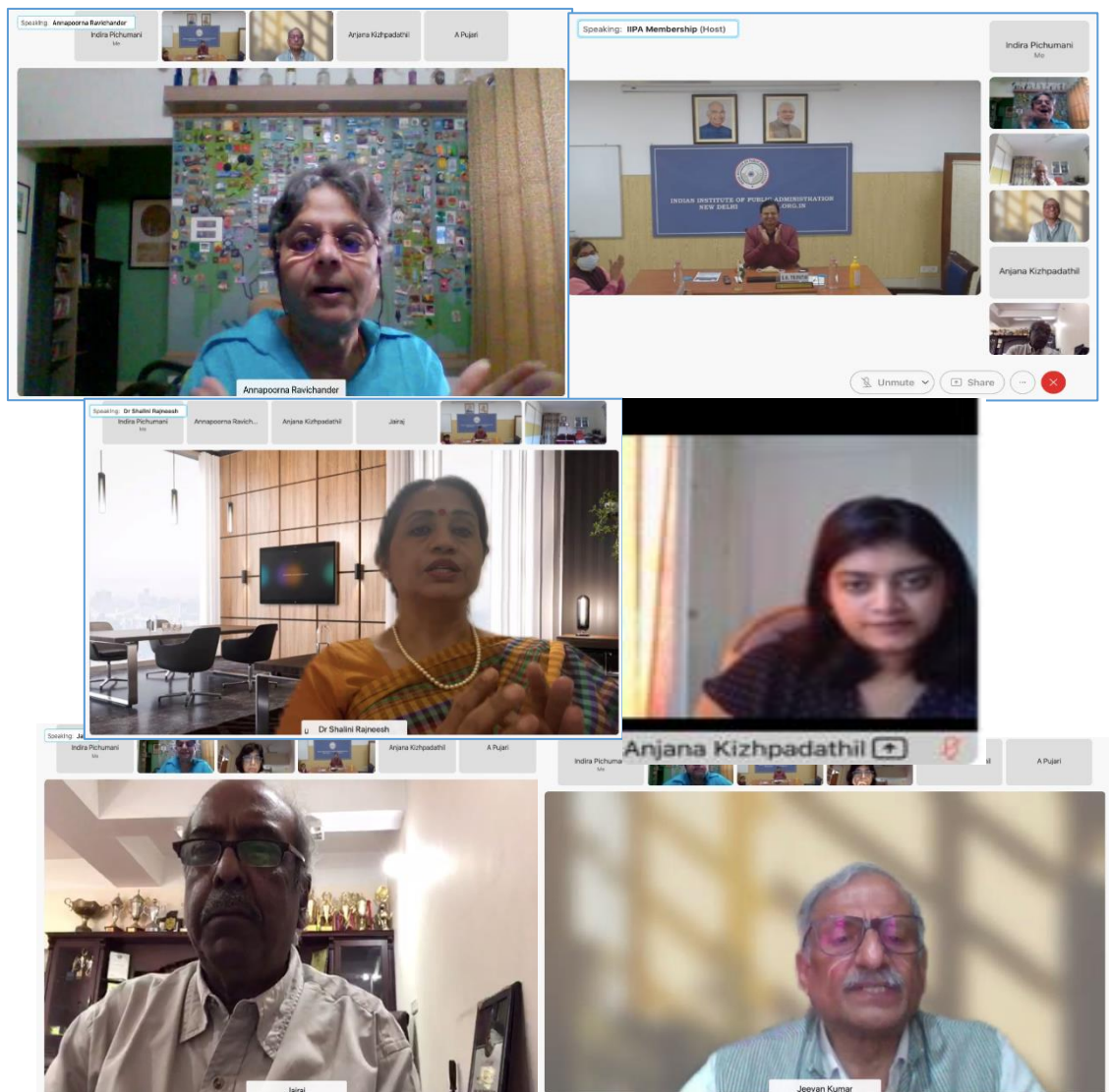
Click [Here](#) to watch the video

Annexures

Annexure 1: Agenda

 Co-host a Webinar 		
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION Karnataka Regional Branch Public Affairs Index – 2021 Governance in the States of India Tuesday, January 18, 2022 / (3.00 to 4.30 p.m.)		
Time	Description	Owner
3.00 to 3.10	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Sri. S. Ramanathan , IAS (Retd.) Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru
3.10 to 3.20	Opening Remarks and Setting the Context	Sri Surendra Nath Tripathi , IAS (Retd.) Director General, IIPA- New Delhi
3.20 to 3.30	Presentation on PAI 2021	Anjana Kizhpadathil Programme Officer, Public Affairs Centre
3.30 to 4.00	Panel Discussion Moderator - Sri Surendra Nath Tripathi	Panelists - (10 minutes for each member) - Dr Shalini Rajneesh, IAS Additional Chief Secretary Planning Department, GoK - Dr. Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Former Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, Bengaluru - Sri. K. Jalraj, IAS (Retd.) Former Additional Chief Secretary (GOK)
4.00 to 4.10	Q & A	Moderated by Sri Surendra Nath Tripathi
4.10 to 4.20	Concluding Remarks	Sri Surendra Nath Tripathi , IAS (Retd.) Director General, IIPA
4.20 to 4.30	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Annapoorna Ravichander Head-Policy Engagement and Communication

Annexure 2: Snapshots



Annexure 3: Media Coverage

PAC to work with IIPA to streamline public affairs index

BENGALURU, DHNS: The Public Affairs Centre (PAC) will work with the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) on various matters, including the streamlining of the public affairs index (PAI), its annual report on assessment of performance of states.

This was announced at a webinar organised by IIPA's Karnataka branch, where experts and officials looked into the takeaways of PAI 2021.

Surendra Nath Tripathi, director general of IIPA, New Delhi, said governance needs to catch up with the reality of a highly digitalised society where information travels at the speed of light.

"The days when 1,000 days of planning was done to chart out 100 days of programme for the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme beneficiaries is over. Decisions have to match the speed of the thought and implementation has to meet the speed of life," he said.

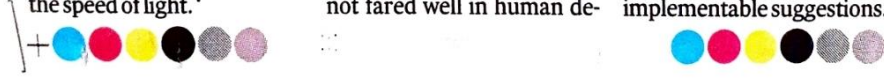
Supriya Roy Chowdhary, visiting professor at the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), said the idea of development should include development of individuals rather than focusing on economic growth.

"Karnataka, for example, is doing well in terms of economic development, but has not fared well in human de-

velopment index. The pitfalls of pursuing economic growth oriented policies have been very clear as indicated by the Nanjudappa committee report on north Karnataka," she said.

Retired IAS officer and panelist K Jairaj suggested that PAC should hold consultative meeting with state governments to ensure PAIs prompt better action in public domain and helps system correct irrational policies.

Annapurna Ravichander of PAC said the organisation will incorporate the suggestions and work with IIPA and other stakeholders to make the PAIs comprehensive and arrive at implementable suggestions.



Deccan Herald, January 19, 2022

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ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವೇಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲಿ: ಸುರೇಂದ್ರನಾಥ್ ತ್ರಿಪಾಠಿ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ Updated: 18 ಜನವರಿ 2022, 22:17 IST

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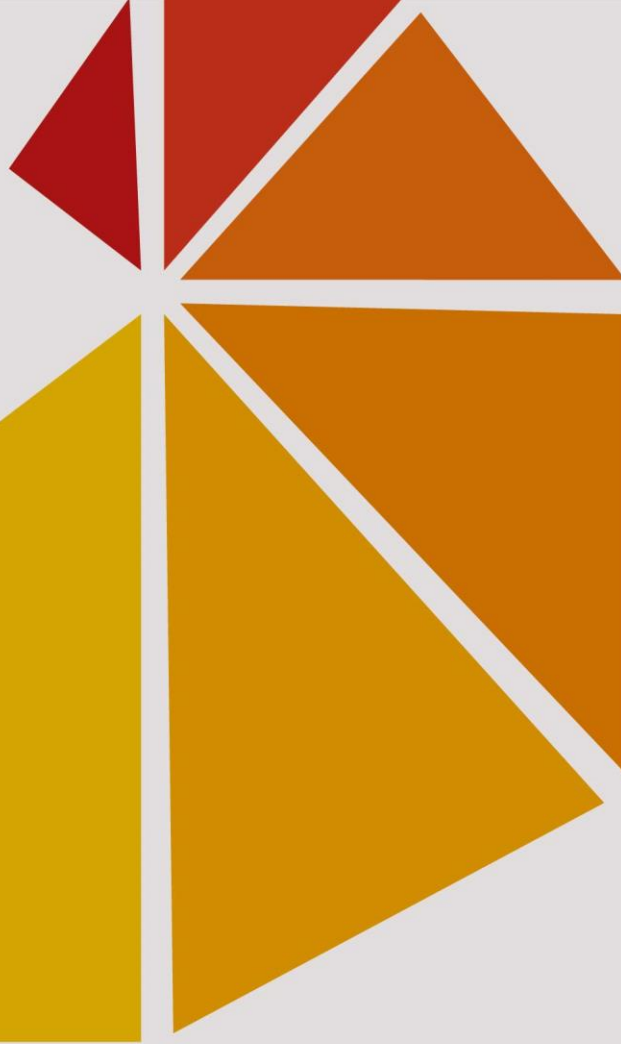
ಐಐಪಿಎ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (ಪಿಎಸಿ) ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ 'ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ-ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ' ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತ ವೆಬಿನಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

'ಹಿಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು 100 ದಿನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಮುಗಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದಷ್ಟೇ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು' ಎಂದರು.

ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟಡೀಸ್‌ನ (ಎನ್‌ಐಎಎಸ್) ಪ್ರೊ. ಸುಪ್ರಿಯಾ ರಾಯ್ ಚೌಧರಿ, 'ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾಧನೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಐಎಎಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆ.ಜೈರಾಜ್, ಪಿಎಸಿಯ ಅನ್ವಪೂರ್ಣ ರವಿಚಂದರ್ ಇದ್ದರು.

Prajavani, December January 19, 2022



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