

Panel discussion on “Emerging Perspective from the Global South: Promoting Employment, Education and Skills for Inclusive Development” organised jointly by the Knowledge Partnership Programme (KPP), Department of International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom (DFID) and the Institute for Human Development (IHD) on July 7th, 2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

NEWS AND MEDIA COVERAGE

[http://www.bureaucracytoday.com/Mustread\\_all.aspx?Archive\\_id=18&id=10451](http://www.bureaucracytoday.com/Mustread_all.aspx?Archive_id=18&id=10451)



**PANEL DISCUSSION ON “EMERGING PERSPECTIVE FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH: PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT,” NEW DELHI- MEDIA COVERAGE**

July, 2015

News coverage in The Asian Age (Print edition, July 08th Page 14) and The Statesman (Print edition, July 08th, Page 05) for the Panel discussion jointly organized by DFID and IPE Global on 7th July 2015, under the Knowledge Partnership Program (KPP).

The coverage for The Asian Age is at the link shared below:

<http://www.asianage.com/delhi/countries-set-adopt-sustainable-goals-soon-398>



SAROKAR

## सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्योत्तर ( पोस्ट-मिलेनियम डेवलेपमेंट गोल्स ) युग में उभरते हुए दृष्टिकोणों पर विशेषज्ञों का ध्यान

सरोकार संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली। जैसे जैसे मिलेनियम डेवलेपमेंट गोल्स (एमडीजी) अपनी दिसम्बर, 2015 की समयसीमा पूरी होने के नजदीक पहुंच रहे हैं युनाइटेड नेशन्स जनरल एसेम्बली की सितम्बर, 2015 में होने वाली बैठक में वर्ल्ड लीडर्स द्वारा पोस्ट-2015 डेवलेपमेंट एजेन्डा के भाग के रूप में परिवर्तनशील तथा वैश्विक दीर्घकालिक विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) का एक नया सेट अपना लिया जाएगा। 2015 में विश्व भर में अपने नेतृत्वों से खाद्य सुरक्षा, गरीबी, मौसम में परिवर्तन तथा असमानता के बारे में मांगें उठ रही हैं। डा. विवेकदेवराय, सदस्य, नीति आयोग तथा डा. जाको किलियर्स, कंट्री डायरेक्टर, यूएनडीपी, इंडिया के नेतृत्व में विशेषज्ञों ने आज ग्लोबल साउथ से उभरते हुए दृष्टिकोणों यथा संयुक्त विकास (समावेशी विकास) के लिए रोजगार बढ़ाने, शिक्षा तथा कौशल के मुद्दे उठाए और सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों और 2015 के बाद के एजेन्डा के लिए अनिवार्यताओं के बारे में कतिपय जानकारीयां प्रदान करने के लिए चर्चा की। भारत ने एमडीजी तक पहुंचने में काफी प्रगति की है लेकिन लक्ष्यों की उपलब्धियों में अंतर है। 2015 के बाद की

विकास संबंधी कार्यसूची के कार्यान्वयन की तैयारी करते हुए, भारत के लिए यह जरूरी बात है कि सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए इसके द्वारा किए गये पिछले प्रयासों से सीख ली जाए और यह जांच की जाए कि क्या ठीक रहा और क्या ठीक नहीं रहा। ज्ञान भागीदारी कार्यक्रम (नॉलेज पार्टनरशिप प्रोग्राम) से भारतीय समाज के सभी वर्गों में विस्तृत विचार-विमर्शों की सुविधा मिली है और मुझे आशा है कि नई विकास संबंधी कार्यसूची अधिक समावेशी और दीर्घकालिक होगी, डा. देवराय ने कहा। यह मौका था नॉलेज पार्टनरशिप प्रोग्राम, जो कि आईपीई ग्लोबल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के संकाय द्वारा क्रियान्वित यूके सरकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास (डीएफआईडी) विभाग की एक पहल है, के अन्तर्गत आयोजित कार्यक्रम का। दीर्घकालिक विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) पर वैश्विक बातचीत में नेतृत्व भूमिका में भारत की प्रशंसा करते हुए जाको किलियर्स ने कहा, युवा लोगों की सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या वाले देश के रूप में, भारत अपनी जनशक्ति को कौशल प्रदान करने तथा सबके लिए रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजनाएं लागू कर रहा है, जो कि दुनिया के सभी देशों के लिए समावेशी

विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वैश्विक कार्यसूची में शामिल है। ग्लोबल 2015 के बाद के विकास प्रेमवर्क को, रियो20 वचनबद्धताओं पर आधारित, परिभाषित करने की प्रक्रिया तेजी से बढ़ रही है। परन्तु, ग्लोबल साउथ के देशों की प्रभावशाली भागीदारी की कमी एक बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। ये जरूरी है कि दक्षिणी देशों की बात सुनी जाए और नई कार्यसूची तैयार करने में उनकी अहम भूमिका रहे। ग्लोबल बातचीत धीरे-धीरे लक्ष्यों के एक नये समूह पर केन्द्रित होती जा रही है जिसमें भिन्न-भिन्न राष्ट्रीय वास्तविकताएं, क्षमताएं और विकास के स्तर शामिल हैं। यह एक उत्साहजनक बात है कि भारतीय नागरिक समाज द्वारा उठाए गये कुछ विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, यह कहना था अश्वजीत सिंह, आईपीई ग्लोबल के चेयरमैन तथा मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर का। इस अवसर पर एक प्रकाशन ग्लोबल साउथ में मानव विकास का विमोचन भी किया गया जिसमें गरीबी, असमानता तथा बहिष्करण, खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, रोजगार और सामाजिक सुरक्षा, लिंग समानता एवं विद्वान समुदाय द्वारा शिक्षा जैसी विकासात्मक मुद्दे शामिल किए गये थे।

BUSINESS STANDARD

# Human development and its discontents



## BOOK REVIEW

ISHAN BAKSHI

At the turn of the millennium, 189 countries adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) – a set of eight universally applicable goals – with a promise to attain them by 2015.

The agenda was undoubtedly ambitious, dwarfing previous attempts to place human development at the forefront of the global economic agenda. But despite the audacious endeavour, the MDGs had their fair share of criticism. Goals, as some argued, were not sufficiently tuned to the ground realities of countries and failed to account for differences across countries. The process too was criticised for lacking legitimacy.

Inputs from civil society and developing countries was not given due consideration, leading to a lack of ownership.

Fifteen years later, it would be fair to say that progress on achieving the goals has been mixed; some countries have made significant strides, others have fared poorly.

Now with the 2015 deadline upon us, *Human Development in the Global South: Emerging perspectives in the Era of Post-Millennium Development Goals* attempts to bring voices from the southern countries to the forefront, hoping to make them equal stakeholders in the global debate.

The book, which draws on the experience of countries such as India, China, Bangladesh, Nepal and Brazil, is divided into six parts covering critical issues such as eradicating poverty, providing social protection, ensuring food security, enhancing education and employment opportunities and providing universal healthcare coverage.

A big omission – one that, frankly,

permeates the development discourse – is the failure to acknowledge the role of one instrumental variable in raising living standards: growth. Barring a few references, the impact of achieving and sustaining high growth on human development is barely acknowledged. It is almost as if high growth is a secondary objective.

Nagesh Kumar, for instance, says evidence suggests that most countries saw a faster reduction in poverty after the MDGs were introduced. One could argue that the articulation of a global development agenda and its continuous monitoring does put pressure on governments to step up efforts to improve their development indicators.

This line of thinking fails to acknowledge that significant progress on achieving these targets was made largely because global growth was on steroids during this period. In fact, the sharpest reduction in poverty achieved in modern history occurred during this high growth phase. It is this high

growth that provided governments with the resources to fund the massive welfare programmes.

On food security, Mehendra Dev, who comes across as sympathetic to the National Food Security Act, argues that there is a policy bias towards wheat and rice in India which marginalised pulse production. This is a valid point but it begs the question: how is one to fulfil commitments under the NFSA and engineer a shift towards greater pulse production at the same time? Further, while Mr Dev argues, rightly, that India suffers severe nutrition deficiency, the NFSA actually does precious little to solve this issue.

Another argument in the book that resonates widely in the public discourse, is that the Indian government spends far less on social sectors schemes than other countries. Many have vociferously argued in favour of raising social sector spending significantly. But this argument is flawed at many levels.

First, it would be more appropriate to compare countries at similar levels of per capita income rather than compare India to Brazil, China or Scandinavia. Second, this argument fails to account for the state's capacity to actually deliver these services effectively.

Surveys have repeatedly shown that the poor even in rural areas are increasingly opting for private education and health care facilities. Thus, simply flushing down more money is unlikely to improve outcomes unless one can ensure a rise in the quality of service provided. In this regard, Geeta Kingdon makes an interesting suggestion. Ms Kingdon calls for setting a quality goal to measure the cognitive skills of a whole age cohort. This is important to track student and teacher attendance rates and teachers' competence levels. Measuring them should enable developing countries to monitor the intermediate steps and building blocks for achieving school completion and learning goals. But the capacity of the state to implement this is questionable.

As India is struggling to deliver quality services it would be prudent to examine how other countries, especially those

at lower levels of per capita income, have successfully delivered high quality health and education services.

Bangladesh offers an interesting example. M Hafizur Rahman and Tashrik Ahmed argue that the country has been able to make significant progress because of an assorted collection of actors who create and manage health services. Health actors, they argue, have taken a *laissez faire* approach to drive social entrepreneurship – the creation of innovative solutions to social problems.

But talk of allowing private providers in health care or education to deal with issues of quality and last mile connectivity in India is blasphemous. It's a pity we don't learn from others.

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

*Emerging perspectives in the Era of Post-Millennium Development Goals*  
Tanuka Endow, Sumit Mazumdar, Mitu Sengupta (editors)  
Institute for Human Development  
Manak Publications  
409 pages; ₹1500

In addition to the print media coverage, the event coverage also featured **ONLINE**:

- <http://www.apnnews.com/2015/07/07/experts-address-emerging-perspectives-in-the-era-of-post-millennium-development-goals/>



The screenshot shows the APN NEWS website interface. At the top left is the APN NEWS logo, a red diamond shape with a white cross inside. To the right of the logo is the text 'APN NEWS' in a large, bold, serif font. Below the logo and title is the text 'Monday, August, 2015 | Today's Market | Current Time: 01:27:30'. On the right side of the page, there is a search bar with the word 'SEARCH' inside. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with the following items: NEWS | BUSINESS | TECH & INDUSTRY | ENTERTAINMENT | YOUTH | NEW PRODUCTS | EDUCATION | HEALTH. The main content area features a section titled 'CORPORATE NEWS' with two links: 'Previous story:' and 'Next story:'. The 'Next story:' link is highlighted in red. Below these links are two news items: 'PM Narendra Modi launches Mobile Apps for MyGov.in' and 'IMF 'ready to assist Greece if requested''. The main headline is 'Experts address emerging perspectives in the Era of Post- Millennium Development Goals'. Below the headline is a paragraph of text: 'New Delhi :As the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reach their December 2015 deadline, a new set of transformative and universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be adopted by world leaders as a part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. These new global SDGs will lead policy formulation and funding for the next 15 years. Voices around the world are demanding leadership in 2015 over food security, poverty, climate change and inequality.' Below this paragraph is another paragraph: 'Experts in Delhi led Dr. Bibek Debroy Member, Niti Aayog and Dr. Jaco Cilliers, Country Director UNDP India, today deliberated on the Emerging Perspective from the Global South: Promoting Employment, Education and Skills for Inclusive Development discussing an array of issues revolving around the Millennium Development Goals and provide certain essential insights into imperatives for the post 2015 Agenda.'

MEDIA INFO WORLD

- <http://mediainfoworld.org/article.php?id=477>



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### Experts address emerging perspectives in the Era of Post Millennium Development Goals

**Posted ON:** 2015-07-08  
**Section:** Business

As the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reach their December 2015 deadline, a new set of transformative and universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be adopted by world leaders as a part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. These new global SDGs will lead policy formulation and funding for the next 15 years. Voices around the world are demanding leadership in 2015 over food security, poverty, climate change and inequality.

DAILY O

- <http://www.dailyo.in/politics/millennium-development-goals-un-population-standard-of-living-poverty-line-agriculture/story/1/4870.html>

The screenshot shows the Daily O website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Daily O logo and the tagline "OPEN TO OPINION". Below the logo is a yellow navigation bar with categories: POLITICS, ART & CULTURE, LIFE, SCI-TECH, MONEY, HUMOUR, SPORTS, and VARIETY. There are also search and social media icons. The main article title is "How achieving Millennium Development Goals will make or break India" with a sub-headline: "Despite notable progress in meeting some of the MDGs, lack of jobs for the unskilled has been dragging it behind." The article is dated 09-07-2015 and has 394 total shares. The authors are Geethanjali Nataraj and Daljeet Kaur. A section titled "ALSO READ" features a photo of Manjeet Sehgal. At the bottom, there are links for "Back to Home" and "More from Geethanjali Nataraj and Daljeet Kaur | POLITICS | Latest of the lot".

\* KPP is a South-South cooperation programme promoting knowledge sharing in the areas of Food Security, Resource Scarcity and Climate Change; Health and Disease Control; Trade and Investment; and Women and Girls. KPP is funded by the Government of UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and managed by a consortium led by IPE Global Private Limited under its Knowledge Initiative. The main objective of KPP is 'Gathering and uptake of evidence on issues central to India's national development that have potential for replication in LICs and impact on global poverty'.