



Activity Review Report

March 2022–March 2023

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**MINISTRY OF CULTURE
CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY (CII)
& INDIA@75 FOUNDATION**

CELEBRATE

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Sankalp Se Siddhi
NEW INDIA • NEW RESOLVE

23 April 2022, New Delhi; 8 July 2022, Mumbai and 4 August 2022; Bengaluru

1st Edition of Sankalp Se Siddhi

New India. New Resolve

23 April, 2022, New Delhi

The Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and India@75 Foundation, jointly organized a convention called “Sankalp Se Siddhi” on 23 April 2022 at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi.

Sankalp Se Siddhi conference was conducted under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Government’s flagship initiative to commemorate India’s 75th year of Independence. Sectoral Ministries and Industry leaders came together to deliberate on the constituents and roadmap of an inclusively developed India by 2047.

This visioning exercise was one of the several being conducted by CII as a part of its forward-looking initiative called India@75 and beyond.

The convention was well attended and saw the likes of Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi, Hon’ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture; Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Hon’ble Minister for Railways, Information Technology, Communications and Electronics; Shri Anurag Thakur, Hon’ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Youth Affairs & Sports and, several eminent names from the business fraternity.

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Sankalp Se Siddhi

SESSION ON

Celebrating India@75 and making way for India@100

SPEAKERS

Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi

Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs
and Culture, Government of India

Shri Govind Mohan

Secretary, Ministry of Culture,
Government of India

Mr Sanjiv Bajaj

President-Designate, CII, & Chairman & MD,
Bajaj Finserv Limited

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General, CII

Mr Rajan Navani

Chairman, CII India@75 Council,
Vice Chairman & MD, Jetline Group of
Companies, JetSynthesys.



Ministry of Culture
Government of India



Confederation of Indian Industry

CELEBRATE



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Key Takeaways

Industry has been working towards 'India@75 – The People's Agenda' ever since the country completed 60 years of independence in 2007. The agenda, developed through a pan India public visioning exercise, saw different stakeholder groups collaborating to help shape a morally, economically and technologically advanced nation by 2022.

The movement has made tremendous progress, especially in the last eight years, and has manifested into an inclusive agenda for India.

Among the first people to comprehend the potential of the CII-led India@75 Agenda in 2008, was Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who was then the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

He had evinced interest in scaling up the agenda and had stated that he would do it, if he comes to power at the centre. When he did, his Government incorporated many of the People's Agenda vision elements into the national priorities.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) is an apt platform to celebrate the resolve of the people to shape a new India. It is also the right time to evolve a new framework that taps India's potential to be amongst the most respected nations in the world.

CII is working on developing a framework that will include the aspirations of its people for India@100. CII offices across the country are holding visioning sessions with different stakeholder groups to develop this framework.

India@100 cannot be driven by the industry or the Government alone; it has to be owned by 1.3 billion people to be people's movement for a New India.

The agenda for these sessions has been influenced by the conversations that CII has had with different line ministries over the past year.

Sankalp Se Siddhi is an excellent collaboration between Industry and Government to amplify the message of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

It is important to look back with gratitude at those who made today a possibility. We need to savour the present as well as plan for the future. Government through these celebrations is commemorating the contribution of leaders in all fields.

Corporate India has always done the country proud, being there at every step of the way for the nation. At this critical junction it needs to ask itself if it wants to shape history or merely witness it.

India Inc can do the following to actively shape India's future:

- Set specific goals for India@2047
- Make sectoral commitments
- Draw up a roadmap to success
- Aim for global leadership

The government alone cannot create a level playing ground in the country. It has to be a collaborative affair. Setting systems right is the government's job, to leverage it for the larger good is the industry's responsibility.

The purpose of business is people and the means is profit. As India prepares to realize its aspirations for 2047, CII commits itself to partnering the government and extending all possible support.



We have been working on Indiaat75 since India turned 60, and seen phenomenal progress, working towards a morally, economically & technologically advanced nation~@CB_CII, DG @FollowCII in his opening remarks at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



I urge CII to, 1. Set specific goals, 2. Keep sectoral commitments, 3. Define a roadmap to success, and 4. Focus on global leadership towards India at 100~Shri Govind Mohan, Secy, @MinOfCultureGol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



It makes business sense to celebrate the culture of our country. It is imp to celebrate the contribution of erstwhile freedom fighters, as well as that of the industry - we need to work together~Hon'ble @M_Lekhi, MoS, MEA & @MinOfCultureGol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



From #Spacetechnology to education and health- India's growth story has been phenomenal~@CB_CII, DG @FollowCII in his opening remarks at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



CII & Industry have worked closely on the #Indiaat75 resolve since 2008 and it has now manifested into an inclusive agenda for India. #AmritMahotsav is a celebration of the potential of India. ~@NavaniRajan, Chair, CII Council on @Indiat75 at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



The purpose of business is people, means is profit. Indiaat75 was an industry lead intensive public visioning exercise, with tangible action points. As we celebrate 75 yrs, we need to plan for Indiaat100~@sanjivrbajaj, President-Designate @FollowCII at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Dhara - Indian Knowledge Systems are our contributions to the world date back to ancient times. Corporate Dhara will remind India's contributions to the world across sectors~Shri Govind Mohan, Secy, @MinOfCultureGol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference





SESSION ON

Leverage Digital Platforms to Build a Future-Ready India

SPEAKERS

Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Communications, and Electronics & Information Technology

Mr Sanjiv Bajaj

President-Designate, CII, & Chairman & MD, Bajaj Finserv Limited

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General, CII

Mr Janmejaya Sinha

Chairman, BCG India

Mr M.R. Rangaswami

Chairman, Sand Hill Group

Mr Rajan Navani

Chairman, CII India@75 Council, Vice Chairman & MD, Jetline Group of Companies, JetSynthesys

Key Takeaways

The Government's political philosophy is Antyodaya or the welfare of the people at the bottom of the pyramid. It forms the foundation of Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikaas.

The period between India@75 to India@100 will be Amrit Kaal. It will be a period of inclusive growth where historic wrongs will be corrected.

Technology-fuelled growth is an opportunity for India, especially India's informal sector. Industry has always been at the forefront of development and digitalization is a critical and current need for inclusive development.

India will have to follow a five-point growth plan – scale up electronic manufacturing, lead in semi-conductors, build public digital platforms, digitalize large sectors like defence and railways and build convergences between IT and Telecom.

India's electronic industry has grown manifold in the last seven years and now stands at USD 80 billion with the potential to grow to USD 300 billion by 2025.

Similarly semi-conductors will be at the core of manufacturing industries of the future from defence to automobile. So, the sooner India builds its capacity in this space the better.

The government is planning public digital platforms that will be opened to Industry and startups for public facing apps.

Digitalization of large sectors will have to follow a tiered approach – the large, public-facing industries will have to be helped with digitalization first, their MSME ecosystem second and rest of the supply chain thereafter.

India is in a sweet spot, on account of technology movement and increased fund flow. There is a unicorn almost every other week.

India's competitive strength is volume talent and cost-effectiveness. It must lead in sectors that need scalability such as healthcare, edtech and fintech.

Silicon Valley has developed many platforms. India should look at developing its own inter-operable multi-layered platform that offers a host of citizen facing services. India can leverage the power of its diaspora to take this platform to the world.

All efforts must benefit the marginalised, they should be at the core of digitalization.

CII runs the Functional Literacy Programme that has been designed to bring the informal sector within the gamut of digitalization by building its capacity to navigate the digital world and use it to their advantage.

Every day that is not used in bridging the digital divide, is a day that contributes to widening the gap.



CII's work under @Indiaat75 banner began when Hon'ble Prime Minister of India was the CM of Gujarat. Some key initiatives include work across #SmartCities, #SwachhBharat as well as taking digital inclusivity to remote India ~@CB_CII, DG @FollowCII at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Silicon valley owns social platforms & search platforms. India can own a lot of platforms, maybe a multidisciplinary one - one with health, Fintech, education all-inclusive, built around the cloud~Mr M R Rangaswami, Chair, @SandHillGroupMS at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



The industry has been at the forefront of development in the country. Digitization is an integral part of social, economic, cultural diversity, bringing in a level playing field~@sanjivrbajaj, President-Designate @FollowCII at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



As we get ready for Indiaat100-the Amrit kaal, next 25 yrs are golden to see inclusive growth, a society built on trust and care for the marginalised~Hon'ble @AshwiniVaishnaw, Minister of Communications, Electronics, and Information Technology Gol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



I have 5 pointers for growth 1. Electronics Manufacturing, 2. Lead in semiconductors, 3. Public digital platforms, 4. Use of large industrial sector, &5. Convergence btwn Telecom & IT.~Hon'ble @AshwiniVaishnaw, Minister of Communications, Electronics & IT at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Everything we do must provide benefits to the people at the bottom of the pyramid. We need to put the marginalized at the core of digitization~Hon'ble @AshwiniVaishnaw, Minister of Communications, Electronics, and Information Technology Gol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



India's competitive strength is volume, talent & cost-effectiveness. Sectors that need scalability, such as Healthcare, EdTech, FinTech, etc are areas where India must lead~Hon'ble @AshwiniVaishnaw, Minister of Communications, Electronics, and IT, Gol at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference





SESSION ON

Volunteer Engagement Strategy for India@100

SPEAKERS

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur

Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broad-
casting, Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of
India

Mr Sanjiv Bajaj

President-Designate, CII, & Chairman & MD,
Bajaj Finserv Limited

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General, CII

Mr Rajan Navani

Chairman, CII India@75 Council,
Vice Chairman & MD, Jetline Group of
Companies, JetSynthesys

Mr Abheek Singhi

Managing Director & Senior Partner, BCG-India

Key Takeaways

India@75 people's agenda is about the future of the youth in the world. It is about creating an aspirational framework for the country that leverages the power of youth. Volunteering is a good way of doing this.

India@75 has been working actively to mainstream the culture of volunteering in individuals and organizations through specially designed programmes and platforms that serve to build the case for volunteering in the country and build the culture of collaboration.

Volunteering helps people understand ground level issues and come together to address them. In developed countries, volunteering is institutionalized and not ad hoc. It has definite objectives and comes with its own rewards and recognition system.

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav is an opportunity to pledge our commitment to the Amrit Kaal. A nation can only be robust when its youth plays an important role in nation building. India's youth must take on this role and weigh in on their responsibilities as much as their rights.

Service to society is not an institutional practice it is intrinsic to India's culture. One does not need Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to do good. Volunteering must be integral to our work.

People are motivated to volunteer by different values. Whatever the individual driver, it is the community and finally the country that benefits.

A healthy society is one in which importance is given to formal and informal relationships that facilitate interaction and engagement and thus engender a sense of belonging. It is also one in which there is broad participation by all sections of the population. Nations with these characteristics do better in moving forward to meet common aspirations

Volunteering can follow both top-down and bottom-up approach. The government is creating a portal that will let volunteers offer their services across different areas.

CII can look at identifying areas that will benefit from volunteer engagement – skilling being an example.

We have had to reimagine life after Covid and volunteering showed how that can be done.



Youth is the power, it is the engine as well as the beneficiary of what we do now. Volunteering is an important way of coming together to shape the future~@NavaniRajan, Chair, CII Council on @Indiat75 at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Service to society is India's tradition. We don't need CSR to run volunteering, it must become integral to our work ~Hon'ble @ianuragthakur, @MIB_India, @YASMinistry @IndiaSports at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



I urge CII to identify areas where volunteering is desired. Training & skilling is the need of the hour and can benefit from volunteering~Hon'ble @ianuragthakur, @MIB_India, @YASMinistry @IndiaSports at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Volunteering helps us understand ground-level issues & come together to address them. Volunteering in developed countries is not ad hoc but more institutionalized, with defined outcomes and rewards and hours.~@sanjivrbajaj, President-Designate @FollowCII at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Volunteerism can have both top-bottom and bottom-top approaches. We are coming up with a portal where you can offer your services at different levels ~Hon'ble @ianuragthakur, @MIB_India, @YASMinistry @IndiaSports at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Celebrating #AzadiKaAmritMahotsav is the time to pledge our contribution for next 25 yrs, the amritkal. Youth, the largest stakeholder in India, must play the most important part in nationbuilding~Hon'ble @ianuragthakur, @MIB_India, @YASMinistry @IndiaSports at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



While the world was facing the pandemic, 47 Indian startups became unicorns, and it's growing. A lot of companies today are targeting sustainability & SDGs owing to youth participation~Hon'ble @ianuragthakur, @MIB_India, @YASMinistry @IndiaSports at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Volunteering helps us understand ground-level issues & come together to address them. Volunteering in developed countries is not ad hoc but more institutionalized, with defined outcomes and rewards~@sanjivrbajaj, President-Designate @FollowCII at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



It is important to capture the voice of ppl across the length & breadth of the country to create a New India~Mr Abheek Singhi, MD & Senior Partner @BCG_India at #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Snapshots



(L-R) : **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, CII, **Shri Govind Mohan**, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, **Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi**, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, Government of India, **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, President-Designate, CII & Chairman & Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Limited and **Mr Rajan Navani**, Chairman, CII Council on India@75 and Vice Chairman, Managing Director & CEO, JetSynthesys



Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Communications, Electronics, and Information & Technology, Government of India addressing Session on 'Leverage Digital Platforms to Build a Future-Ready India' along with **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, CII, **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, President-Designate, CII & Chairman & Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Limited, **Mr Janmejaya Sinha**, Chairman, BCG India and **Mr M R Rangaswami**, Chairman, Sand Hill Group



(L-R) : **Mr Abheek Singhi**, Managing Director & Senior Partner, BCG-India, **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, CII, **Shri Anurag Singh Thakur**, Hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India, **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, President-Designate, CII & Chairman & Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Limited and **Mr Rajan Navani**, Chairman, CII Council on India@75 and Vice Chairman, Managing Director & CEO, JetSynthesys





2nd Edition of Sankalp Se Siddhi

New India. New Resolve

8 July 2022; Mumbai

The Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and India@75 Foundation, jointly organized the second edition of Sankalp Se Siddhi on 8 July, 2022 at Taj Mahal Palace, Mumbai. The inaugural edition was held in New Delhi on the 23rd of April 2022.

These conferences are being conducted under the aegis of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Government's flagship initiative to commemorate India's 75th year of Independence and draw up a vision for India@100. Sectoral ministries and industry leaders came together to deliberate on the constituents and roadmap of an inclusively developed India by 2047.

The Mumbai edition focussed especially on the role of infrastructure and connectivity in shaping India@100. Sankalp Se Siddhi is one of the many visioning exercises being conducted by CII as a part of its forward-looking initiative called India@75 and beyond.

The Mumbai convention was well attended and saw the likes of **Shri Nitin Gadkari**, Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India; **Smt Meenakashi Lekhi**, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, Government of India; **Shri Eknath Shinde**, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra and **Shri Devendra Fadnavis**, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.





INAUGURAL SESSION**Towards an inclusively developed India@100: Sustainable Infrastructure and Future Mobility for A Clean, Green and Energy efficient India@100**

SPEAKERS**Shri Nitin Gadkari**

Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India

Smt Meenakashi Lekhi

Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, Government of India

Shri Eknath Shinde

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra

Shri Devendra Fadnavis

Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra

Mr Sanjiv Bajaj

President, CII

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General, CII

Mr Rajan Navani

Chairman, CII India@75 Council

Key Takeaways

India has the potential to become a USD 7 trillion economy by 2030 but it's important that growth benefit the remotest village as much as its leading cities.

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has been working since 2008, through India@75 Foundation, to catalyze a multi-stakeholder movement for an inclusively developed India by 2022. It is now looking to evolve the movement beyond India@75 and focus on India@100.

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav was declared to let the coming generation know the history of India and take pride in being Indian. What India will be at 100 will depend on the sankalp it takes today.

Only economic development will translate sankalp to siddhi. Industry and government collaboration has a very important role to play in the realisation of national goals.

There is a need to look at every sector and decipher why and how we achieved what we did and what our goals for the future are, and how we should go about attaining them.

Maharashtra is the growth engine for the country. It will be a trillion-dollar economy before 2030; infrastructure, innovation and technology will be the foundation of its growth.

The government is keen to engage with CII on policy reforms. MIDC is a one stop for ease of doing business.

Mumbai is the country's economic capital. India cannot become a 5 trillion economy without Mumbai and Maharashtra.

Maharashtra is keen to ensure that its development benefits reach the last person in society. It is looking for sustainable and inclusive growth. It will reflect on the present with an eye on the future.

Maharashtra will work to develop a vision for its future - one that includes world class infrastructure including a transport system that is entirely green. Its business environment will be the best in the country.

Maharashtra will continue to be the growth engine of the country and a leader in infrastructure, startups, innovation and finance. Highways connecting Delhi, Mumbai to Bangalore, & Pune to Aurangabad are being planned to further aid growth of Maharashtra.

Industry must look beyond traditional areas of investment and enter agriculture, rural and forest-based industries and MSMEs to shape an atmanirbhar bharat. Industry support will be especially important to enhance Maharashtra's agriculture growth rate from 12% its target of 20%.

Sugarcane is very important to Mumbai, it has brought prosperity to the state. Sugar can be made into ethanol and used to replace petrol. 1 litre of petrol equal 1.3 litre caloric value of ethanol.

Maharashtra should focus on EV and green fuel. Green hydrogen is fuel of the future. Alternative fuels and fertilizer is what the world is looking at.

We are the fastest growing economy in the world and have immense resources. We are a rich nation with a poor population. But this is the right time to work miracles and change the status quo.



The #AtmaNirbharBharat demands integrated thinking. We need industrial development, as well as investment in agriculture, rural, tribal & forest industries~Hon'ble @nitin_gadkari, @MORTHIndia at #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf



We are an old civilization but a young nation. It is our responsibility to rise to the World's challenges. Industry & Government are partners in achieving the common goals~Hon'ble @M_Lekhi, MoS @MinOfCultureGol at the inaugural of #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf



Maharashtra has been the growth engine of the country, a leader in several aspects - infrastructure, startups, innovation, finance, etc. Our growth plan is inclusive of every section of the society.
- Hon'ble @mieknathshinde, @CMOMaharashtra at #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf



Maharashtra will be a trillion dollar economy by 2030. It will be infrastructure, technology & innovation-led economy, that will be inclusive of every last mile person.
- Hon @Dev_Fadnavis, Deputy CM, Govt of Maharashtra at inaugural of #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf @Devendra_Office



India has the potential to reach a 7 trillion Dollar economy by 2030, of which Maharashtra itself is capable of contributing 1 Trillion Dollars~@sanjivrbajaj, President @followCII at inaugural of #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf



#SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf is our collective effort towards an inclusively developed India, for a sustainable future of a clean, green and energy-efficient India@100.
~@CB_CII, DG, CII at #SankalpSeSiddhi



The need for freedom connected Indians in the 1940s, the need for better life connected them in 2008 towards Indiaat75, and our resolve to build a new India brings us together, hereon-@NavaniRajan, Chair @Indiaat75 at the inaugural of #SankalpSeSiddhi 2nd Conf





SESSION ON

Leading the World in Transformative Technologies

SPEAKERS

Mr Ninad Karpe
Partner, 100X.VC

Mr Sriram Narayanan
Managing Director, Endress+Hauser

Mr J P Govindarajan
Managing Director,
Garrett-Advancing Motion, India

Mr Kannan Chakravarthy
Chief Executive Officer,
Mahindra Logistics Limited

Ms Geetika Kambli
Managing Partner, Future Factory LLP

NINAD KARPE

GEETIKA KAMB

Key Takeaways

The factory to warehouse run in manufacturing will take time to mature in terms of technology usage. It will be a while before we see use of EVs in this space. Most of the change will be in the warehouse automation space. There is a significant increase in the uptake of vision technology and robotics in this area.

Startups will have a very significant role to play in the space of warehouse automation. A large number of them are working with industry on robotics and vision tech.

Demand & Supply planning is an important area for using big data. Daily predictive planning can take care of fluctuating markets and negate the need for longer term planning.

Last mile delivery is another area where new age technologies can be used. One sees a lot of drone and other futuristic technologies already being used here.

Research and collaboration is needed between industry and the academia to accelerate adoption of green hydrogen.

Today, green hydrogen in India is very expensive. Lot of businesses are keen to invest and bring down the price considerably. When that happens, India will become a powerhouse for green hydrogen.

We need to consider the energy source for green hydrogen. Solar energy in India is very economical. But availability and distribution challenges need to be addressed. This can be done through smart solar

farms which integrate the country-wide availability and make them smartly distributed, based on the demand.

India has the most dangerous roads in the world but we have the IT talent to create a safety framework .

In the MSME and SMEs sector, there is a need for something disruptive to aid technology adoption. Smartphone tech changed largely because the cost of smartphones fell drastically and a strong bandwidth in rural areas came at a fraction of a price.

Industry 4.0 has brought in transparency and better control of the shopfloor. We should now move towards Industry 5.0 where the interaction between man and machine can happen from home.

We need to shift from preventive to predictive maintenance. Technologies like heartbeat technologies that flag the possibility of a future breakdown should be adopted.

There is talk of manufacturing in India needing to move from 18 to 25%. For this to happen, one radical change that the manufacturing sector must make is to move from a B2B to a B2C approach using technologies like 3D printing. This will make India a niche manufacturing hub and a manufacturing powerhouse as well.



One of the methodologies that the manufacturing sector should take with a radical approach is that it should move from a B2B to a B2C approach. ~ Sriram Narayanan , MD , @Endress_Hauser at #SankalpSeSiddhi



If we look at solar energy in India, it is very economical. But we need to solve availability and distribution challenges through smart solar farms which integrate the country wide availability and make them smartly distributed based on the demand. ~ J P Govindarajan , MD , Garrett-Advancing Motion India at #SankalpSeSiddhi



In the #MSME and #SMEs sector, there is a need of something disruptive in terms of technology. How smartphone tech changed is largely because the cost of smartphones fell drastically and a strong bandwidth in rural areas came at a fraction of a price. ~ Geetika Kambl, Managing Partner, @futurefactoryhyq at #SankalpSeSiddhi



A lot of research and collaboration has to happen between the business organisations and research institutions. When that happens , India can rightly become the powerhouse of green hydrogen. ~ J P Govindarajan , MD , Garrett-Advancing Motion India at #SankalpSeSiddhi



Most of the action is going to take place around how the warehouses are going to be automated. The amount of vision tech that is gone in operating large warehouses is something phenomenal with the robotics coming in. ~ @ct_kannan, CEO, @Mahindralog_MLL at #SankalpSeSiddhi



With the last mile delivery, the number of drones being operated has increased and has also paved way for use of electric vehicles. ~ @ct_kannan, CEO, @Mahindralog_MLL at #SankalpSeSiddhi





SESSION ON

Infrastructure to Enhance Connectivity for India@100

SPEAKERS

Mr Rishabh Goel

Managing Director & Partner, BCG India

Dr K Nandakumar

Chairman and Managing Director,
Chemtrols Industries Pvt Ltd

Mr S Paramasivan

Managing Director,
AFCONS Infrastructure Ltd

Mr Kaushik Pal

CEO-Asia,
Roadis Infrastructure Pvt Ltd

Mr Hakimuddin Ali

Executive Director,
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd

Mr Joy John

Director, Air & Sea Freight,
Jet Freight Logistics Ltd

Key Takeaways

Connectivity and infrastructure are like the nervous system of the body. It is impossible to have a prosperous economy without the system being a robust. It will shape inclusivity and make distributed development possible.

While in the last 25 years there has been considerable development in the area of connectivity, India is still behind world standards with logistics costs about 1.5x times higher than elsewhere. Public transport utilisation is low and development is concentrated certain parts of the country.

There's a lot of forward thinking needed in terms of our physical and digital infrastructure - roads and airports to digital highways and data centres. We also need to look at the role of technology in this area.

India is in a demographic situation where it will have to make progress in leaps and bounds and not incrementally. It is important that infrastructure and connectivity development keep pace.

In the next 25 years, we are set to achieve what we did not in the first seventy five years of independence. However, while we use technology and innovation to grow, we must make sure that our growth is sustainable because climate change is the biggest crisis we are facing today.

In the world of serious investment, the adoption of ESG framework must increasingly become the norm.

By 2047, the logistics sector would look for world class infrastructure in terms of ports, airports and state-of-the-art cargo villages.

We are making up rapidly for lost time in terms of infrastructure development. However, we need to leapfrog ahead on the strength of thinking that's out-of-the-box.

We need to completely rethink the way traffic will move. In 15 to 20 years, only goods should move on roads. People must be on hyperloops and megalift trains or modern high speed networks.

Manufacturing contributes only 16 to 17 % of the GDP. For a country like India it should be atleast 25 if not 30 % . That is what the nation should aim for by 2047. That means a 15% YoY growth, which is a challenge.

Manufacturing must be competitive. R&D is important to increase the competitiveness of the sector. Developed countries spend about 3.5% of its GDP on R&D while India spends only about 0.8%. This has to increase considerably.

The world spends about 8% of GDP on logistics while India spends about 14%. This needs to be addressed because logistics today is key to growth. Movement of goods should happen as a result of infrastructure development.

Arbitration should be a top priority and disputes resolved at the earliest instead of perpetually being challenged in the court of law.



#Infrastructure and connectivity is like the nervous system of the human without which you can't imagine a growing economy. More importantly, it is the distributed development of the country, an imp enabler for the inclusivity. ~ Rishabh Goel . MD & Partner , @BCG_India at #SankalpSeSiddhi



#India is in a demographic situation where we will have to start making progress in leaps and bounds and it is necessary for the connectivity #infra to have a leap of faith and move forward. ~ Kaushik Pal, CEO- Asia Roadis Infrastructure Pvt Ltd at #SankalpSeSiddhi #INDIAat75



We need to relook at the way traffic is going to move in the coming future. In the next 15 years, there will be a very little population that will move on the physical roads due to the emerging technologies like hyperloop and megalev trains and other high speed networks. ~ Hakimuddin Ali, Executive Director, @MyDalmiaCement at #SankalpSeSiddhi



Proper #infrastructure and #digitisation is the way forward when it comes to enhancing connectivity. You need to have global visibility if we are looking to be a transshipment hub. ~ Joy John ,Director- Air & Sea Freight Jet Freight Logistics Ltd at #SankalpSeSiddhi



The public transport system in India needs significant improvement. The nearby towns, areas, villages when connected to the city network, automatically and practically becomes an extended city. ~ S Paramasivan MD,Afcons Infrastructure Limited at #SankalpSeSiddhi



My wish for #INDIAat100 is that the manufacturing sector should be the 30% of the then GDP. India should be the Germany of the East when it comes to manufacturing. ~ Dr K Nandakumar Chairman and MD, Chemtrols Industries Pvt Limited at #SankalpSeSiddhi #INDIAat75



Snapshots



(L-R) : **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, CII; **Smt Meenakashi Lekhi**, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, Government of India; **Shri Devendra Fadnavis**, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra; **Shri Nitin Gadkari**, Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India; **Shri Eknath Shinde**, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra; **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, President, CII and **Mr Rajan Navani**, Chairman, CII Council on India@75



(L-R) : **Mr J P Govindarajan**, Managing Director, Garrett-Advancing Motion India; **Mr Sriram Narayanan**, Managing Director Endress+Hauser; **Mr Ninad Karpe**, Partner, 100X.VC; **Ms Geetika Kambli**, Managing Partner, Future Factory LLPP and **Mr Kannan Chakravarthy**, Chief Executive Officer, Mahindra Logistics Limited



(L-R) : **Mr Kaushik Pal**, CEO, Asia Roadis Infrastructure Pvt Ltd, **Mr Joy John** Director - Air & Sea Freight, Jet Freight Logistics Limited, **Mr Hakimuddin Ali**, Executive Director, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, **Mr Rishabh Goel**, Managing Director & Partner BCG India, **Dr K Nandakumar**, Chairman and Managing Director, Chemtrols Industries Pvt Limited, **Mr S Paramasivan**, Managing Director, AFCONS Infrastructure Limited







3rd Edition of Sankalp Se Siddhi

New India. New Resolve

4 August 2022; Bengaluru

The Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and India@75 Foundation, jointly organized the third edition of Sankalp Se Siddhi on 4th August, 2022 at Hotel Taj West End, Bengaluru. The inaugural edition was held in New Delhi on the 23rd of April 2022 and the second edition in Mumbai on 8th of July 2022.

Sankalp Se Siddhi is one of the many visioning exercises being conducted by CII as a part of its forward-looking initiative called India@75 and beyond. These conferences are being conducted under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Government's flagship initiative to commemorate completion of India's 75th year of Independence and draw up a vision for India@100. These are platforms for sectoral ministries and industry leaders to deliberate on the constituents and roadmap of an inclusively developed India by 2047.

The Bengaluru edition themed around 'Towards an inclusively developed India@100' focused on conversation between the Government and Industry on the way forward in areas key to the country's future and to put it on the path of exponential and holistic growth.

It drew an august gathering comprising **Shri Amit Shah**, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Government of India; **Shri G Kishan Reddy**, Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Tourism and Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India; **Shri Basavaraj Somappa Bommai**, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka; **Shri Govind Mohan**, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India; **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, Chairman and Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Limited; **Dr Sanjiv Goenka**, Chairman, RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group; **Mr Vikram Kirloskar**, Vice Chairman, Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.; **Mr R Dinesh**, Executive Vice Chairman, TVS Supply Chain Solutions Ltd.; **Mr Sanjiv Puri**, Chairman, ITC Limited; **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII); **Mr Rajan Navani**, Vice Chairman, Jetline Group of Companies.





Towards an inclusively developed India@100

SPEAKERS

Shri Amit Shah

Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Government of India

Shri G Kishan Reddy

Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Tourism and Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India

Shri Basavaraj Somappa Bommai

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka

Shri Govind Mohan

Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

Mr Sanjiv Bajaj

Chairman and Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Limited

Dr Sanjiv Goenka

Chairman, RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group

Mr Vikram Kirloskar

Vice Chairman, Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.

Mr R Dinesh

Executive Vice Chairman, TVS Supply Chain Solutions Ltd.

Mr Sanjiv Puri

Chairman, ITC Limited

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General, CII

Mr Rajan Navani

Vice Chairman, Jetline Group of Companies

Key Takeaways

It is an imperative for the common man and the youth of the country to connect with the sentiment of India's Azadi so that they can fully involve and identify themselves in the progress and development of the country.

The development of India and the pace at which the country emerged from COVID has surprised the whole world. Government has been able to pull the country out of COVID by focusing on the pillars of economy, infrastructure, demography, demand and supply.

The seeds of Amrit Kaal for the next 25 years have been sown by the efforts of the Government in the last 8 years through a sound policy ecosystem.

Government's efforts dedicated for handholding the industry and the society have largely been aimed at improving the GDP and the economy. Social schemes like Housing for All, constructing toilets, providing electricity, Jan-Dhan Yojna, Aadhar, Mobile linkage for Direct Benefit Transfers, Swachh Bharat, and others have given a human face to GDP growth.

Efforts for the industry have been made through conducive new policies for PLI, education, health-care, health infrastructure, renewables, electronics, and Vocal for Local, amongst others.

Industry should build scale and identify sectors that need focus, to improve the manufacturing ecosystem to cut down on import bill.

The Government has worked tirelessly to ensure a robust growth. It is dedicated to the growth of the NE region and is building road, air, rail, waterway and digital connectivity. Industry should invest in the North East Region and in Jammu and Kashmir.

Karnataka has been at the forefront of development with 400 world class R&D centres, a thriving start up and IP ecosystem, 10 agro climatic zones, and biodi-

versity hotspots. The state aims to contribute USD 1 trillion to the PM's vision of creating a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025.

Agriculture is one of the crucial sectors and the welfare of farmers and doubling their income should be a priority.

Government will soon bring out a vision and road - map for a sustainable and inclusive India in 2047.

Amidst global geopolitical uncertainty and inflation, lies the opportunity for the Indian industry. India can be one of the major sourcing partners for the world.

The supply chain and logistics sector has immense potential and is well backed by the multi modal thought process. Gati Shakti is a forerunner for the whole world to follow.

Industry is geared up to the Government's ambitious climate goals. Climate change is a serious concern and strategies for adaptation are needed.

Government's vision of creating an Aatmanirbhar Bharat has instilled confidence in the industry and the efforts are directed to creating a world class, competitive industry taking care of the parameters of quality, class and delivery.

India's youth are considered to be the best brains for R&D, Indian Industry should make efforts to create a platform to promote R&D in India and focus on changing its scale.

India Inc should support Start-Ups because there is a kind of linkage between industry and the Startup. We should work with the aim that production chain from raw materials to finished goods should be made in India.

We need to move forward by paying special attention to defense, energy, and how to be a cost friendly industry and a manufacturing hub.



In the last 8 yrs, Hon. Prime Minister has channelised the entire economy to work in the direction towards development. Through various changes, we have seen major development in 2022 in FDI & 'EoDB' rankings.- @AmitShah, Hon Minister, @HMOIndia at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference



Azadi ka #AmritMahotsav is being celebrated with the intent of imbibing the feeling of patriotism and to make the youth of the country aware about the freedom struggle and relate with our freedom fighters. - @AmitShah, Hon Minister, @HMOIndia at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference.



The Government of India prepared 5 pillars of foundation, on which all our policies and decisions were based to handle the pandemic - Economy, Infrastructure, Systematic Reforming System, Demographics, Demand & Supply. - @AmitShah, Hon'ble Minister, @HMOIndia



There is no sector or area that has been left untouched when it comes to change, reform & development. The opportunities have only increased across the sectors. Govt has given a human face to GDP, focus is on scale rather than speed. - @AmitShah, Hon'ble Minister, @HMOIndia



I feel proud to say that these pillars helped the country come out of the problems of Covid impact, at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav @Indiaat75 @AmitShahOffice @PIBHomeAffairs @PIBBengaluru



The Gol has taken various steps during the pandemic like securing the #MSME sector, providing INR 6,00,000 crore of working capital to the MSME industry. - @AmitShah, Hon Minister, @HMOIndia at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav



Govt is still providing free ration to 80 crore people, Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme to secure every citizen in the difficult times. @Indiaat75 @AmitShahOffice @PIBHomeAffairs @PIBBengaluru



Karnataka has got 400 world renowned R&D centres, from geomatics to space. This speaks volumes of the strength of the state #research & #innovation. - @BSBomma, Hon. @CMofKarnataka at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav @Indiaat75

In walking towards a path of inclusive development, GOI is running schemes like @pmsvanidhi to provide loan facility for people, building Greenfield airports. - @kishanreddybjp, Hon Minister of Culture, Tourism and Development of North Eastern Region, Gol

In next 4 years, the government plans to establish 100 more airports, develop seaplane networks and increase airways connectivity to hilly regions like North East at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav @Indiaat75

The Government has placed its trust and enthused industries with confidence. We along with 3 Lakh Industry members of CII pledge their support to #HarGharTiranga. - @CB_CII, Director General, CII at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav

We as Industry will participate with full enthusiasm in the #HarGharTiranga campaign. We will encourage all our partners and vendors to do the same. - @sanjivgoenka, Chair, @Indiaat75 Foundation at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. #AmritMahotsav @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav

The connection between business, Govt, youth & everybody else to be able to create such multi stakeholder platforms that we are on today. - @NavaniRajan, Chair, CII Council on @Indiaat75 Foundation; Vice Chairman, Jetline Group of Companies at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference.

India has made a resolve to be #AtmaNirbhar. Today, India has moved 8 places ahead to land at the 142nd rank out of 190 countries in the 'Ease Of Doing Business' rankings, formulated by The World Bank. - @kishanreddybjp, Hon Minister of Culture, Tourism & Development of NE Region

Investing in #Agriculture is not just #foodsecurity but also economic security. Hence, the connectivity between the Agri and the services sector has to be as strong as possible. - @BSBomma, Hon. @CMofKarnataka at 3rd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference. @MinOfCultureGol @AmritMahotsav

Snapshots



(L-R) : **Mr Rajan Navani**, Vice Chairman, Jetline Group of Companies; **Mr Sanjiv Puri**, Chairman, ITC Ltd; **Shri Govind Mohan**, Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India; **Dr Sanjiv Goenka**, Chairman, RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group; **Shri G Kishan Reddy**, Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Tourism and Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India; **Shri Amit Shah**, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Government of India; **Shri Basavaraj Somappa Bommai**, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka; **Mr Sanjiv Bajaj**, Chairman and Managing Director, Bajaj Finserv Ltd; **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII); **Mr R Dinesh**, Executive Vice Chairman, TVS Supply Chain Solutions Ltd; **Mr Vikram Kirloskar**, Vice Chairman, Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd.







I HAVE A DREAM

A NEW NATION IN THE MAKING

I Have a Dream: A series of fireside chats to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

As India completes its 75th Independence Day, it is important to reflect on the India@75 journey and use the learning to draw the roadmap for the foreseeable future.

To this end, India@75 Foundation initiated a series of fireside chats called I Have a Dream with people synonymous with excellence in their field. The series involves reflective conversations with domain experts to both celebrate and reflect on India's journey in their sector as also capture their vision for it in 2047.

This series also sets the context for constructive conversations between various stakeholders on the way forward in areas key to the country's future and, for drawing an aspiration blueprint for India@100.



AJAY PIRAMAL is one of India's leading industrialists and philanthropists, and Chairman of the Piramal Group. Piramal Group is a global business conglomerate with diverse interests in pharmaceuticals, financial services and real estate. Mr. Piramal is regarded as a torchbearer for responsible entrepreneurship, with a strong focus on 'Doing Well and Doing Good'.

India@100: Charting the Path for Growth and Development

20 April 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On how India should shape up over the next 25 years

- Never been a better time to be an Indian, both in India and in the world.
- The country is young, talented and optimistic. Importantly, it is peace loving.
- The present is a golden opportunity to strengthen India's business and soft power.
- However, it is important to have homogeneous growth opportunities across the country and not just pockets of development. Inclusive development can add a few percentage points to the country's growth projections.
- Must focus specifically on backward districts and tribal areas, which make about a tenth of India's population.
- The government is focusing on making this possible but the state governments, local bodies and industry must all come together to make this possible.

On the role of entrepreneurs in shaping a new India

- Moving from a socialist to a capitalistic society means business has a bigger role and responsibility in shaping the country.
- To make India an investment destination, rules and regulations will have to be revisited in order to encourage ease of doing business.
- Digitalization is a big opportunity for both economic and social development. Access to data leads to better lending and borrowing and also targeted social interventions.

- A strong private sector and social development go hand in hand. The former will bring about a ripple effect in terms of growth and help bring about holistic development in the country.
- On what constitutes India's soft power and how it can shape the country's future
- The philosophy of one Earth, One Family constitutes its soft power. The outlook was best exemplified during the pandemic when countries, especially the developed countries, restricted the outflow of vaccines and pharmaceuticals to meet their own demands. India on the other hand gave vaccinations and drugs to countries in need. This showed its soft power.
- In the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, India has played a balancing role despite criticism about not taking a unilateral stand; now other countries actually want it to play a larger role in resolving the conflict.
- India's view on education as something beyond cognition and based on mindfulness and empathy, its ancient traditions such as yoga, its way of living all contribute to its soft power.

On what can be done in the pharmaceutical sector in the next twenty-five years to make it self-reliant.

- R&D and innovation are one end of the spectrum and the manufacturing of generic drugs that are off patent, the other end.
- India is now known to have the lowest cost and perhaps the best quality globally for generic drugs but there is need to look at other parts of the value chain.
- Need to focus on much more in RND; in 75 years there's not been any original drug discovered out of India and therefore more needs to be done to encourage drug discovery. This calls for a whole ecosystem to be developed, good universities, state of the art labs, enabling regulations.
- In the R&D sector India has also lost out in manufacturing of APIs or the active pharmaceutical ingredients which are the building blocks for the final finish product because of a poor manufacturing environment.
- Manufacturing not just in the pharma sector but across other sectors needs a boost. We have to become competitive. Now is the time to do so.

On what can be done to strengthen philanthropy in India

- There's a lot of people talk about philanthropy in countries like the US where large families make big donations. More than 150 years ago Tatas gave all their wealth for philanthropy. 99 percent of what the Tata Group makes is the wealth of the Tata trust. This has no parallel.
- Two percent CSR which the government has asked companies to give of the profits that's been a big plus but the real solution will lie in partnerships.
- For change to happen at scale the country will need partnerships between government, industry, local NGOs and hyper local NGO. This kind of collective needs to work together to bring change.

- It is important that when foundations put in one rupee, the ROI must be manifold. It is also important to determine what this ROI should be and have tangible outcomes.

On how India Inc can encourage nation building

- Industry associations like CII are playing a very important role in presenting a balanced picture to the government on what needs to be done to improve industry because make a needed to be done to improve industry because stronger business will mean stronger development.
- There's a lot of conversation about conscious capitalism in the world but there cannot be peace and harmony unless the gap between the haves and have-nots is reduced.
- A part of the responsibility to reduce this gap lies with business leaders.

On the future of the education sector

- Education has to be forward looking. Public schools in India which is where most children get their education, needs to be made better.

- Leadership is all important, we have to build leadership at school level so that it has the vision to drive the new education policy in spirit.
- School level leadership must have the ability to drive curriculum change, build the capacity of teachers and get the best out of children.
- Investing in education must mean more than just putting money in infrastructure. While built environment is important, it is equally crucial to measure outcome and milestones.

Message to the youth of India

- It is the best time to be in India. Take the future in your hands and shape it.
- More women should join the workforce





SHOBANA KAMINENI is the Executive Vice Chairperson of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited and a member of its founding family. She steers India's largest integrated digital healthcare platform – Apollo 24/7 and also helms Apollo Pharmacy, India's largest pharmacy chain. She championed "Biobank", a catalogued library of ethically consented and anonymized bio-samples. The initiative was recognized as one of the top 10 ideas of the decade in Life Sciences by Time Magazine

Healthcare Innovations for Productive Society

16 March 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the dream for India@100

- A resilient healthy Nation where the collective aspiration of all our people to access all resources equitably becomes a collective reality.
- Not just health care but everything in the whole social fabric is equitable
- On how affordable and accessible healthcare can be made the core right of every Indian
- Some things can be addressed in the short and some in the long term. Health insurance for one. It is mandatory for every car on the road to have a car insurance. That is the kind of push needed for health insurance.
- The Ayushman Bharat scheme is in place, now is the time to take the next steps and make it compulsory, that will change the healthcare access landscape.
- The next big push should be digitalization. There are many India's within India, defined by differentiators such as geography, culture and socio-economic profiles. Digitalization can be a great leveller here and must be used in full measure or in conjunction with physical processes – telemedicine for example.
- Once, people experience the convenience of digitalization there is no going back. However, we need to be highly digitalized and use technologies like 5G to make remote access happen.
- The National Health Stack is a good initiative, and we would be amongst the first in the world if we created a

kind of UPI.

- Society will evolve and change over the next 25 years, India will have an ageing population, non-communicable diseases will be on the rise unless checked now and of pandemics could be par for the course. In the interest of health and productivity, we need to work towards affordable healthcare for all.

On preventive over curative approach to better health

- In time big players like Apple, Google and Amazon will get heavily into the healthcare space and leverage it for preventive healthcare.
- There are wearable like watches that are constantly showing one's BP and stress levels; it will point out that the wearer has an arrhythmia and needs to go the emergency room. These things will become mainstream.
- People will take charge of their lives and therefore these preventive tools will find an audience. However they have to be scaled up and made inclusive which means made available to the masses.
- AI working in deep science will be able to predict deformities at birth, risk of diseases especially NCDs. All this will help people take informed action.

On the kind of innovations likely to define healthcare

- The approach to taking medicines will change. Precision could make a difference. For example, a proton machine gives about 40 times less radiation but is about 60 times more precise. This means more targeted radiation so that areas around the cancerous region are not damaged by radiation.
- The future is of wearables which will be continuously diagnosing and sending information so that timely action can be taken.
- There will be miniaturization such as the insulin pump and the heart defibrillators.
- The future healthcare conversations will be less about leading a good quality of life and more about a fantastic quality of life that will be enabled by technology.
- The conversations that will take place 10 in 15 years from now will be far more about uh not about the possibility of what you can do with technology but more about ethics and protocols.

On the role of technology in bringing disruptive change in the healthcare landscape of India

- By communicating better, things get better. Technology can play a strong role in effective communication.
- The Edison Alliance was started by the World Economic Forum as a digital platform to create financial freedom for education. It brought on board telecom players and Mastercard to give people access to finance for education. Technology can be used to create similar alliances for the healthcare sector.
- There are pilots in the country where different stakeholder groups are collaborating to run PHC equivalents that are a mix of digital and physical infrastructure. These are providing quality primary healthcare at very affordable

prices. There is Ayushman Bharat to take care of hospitalization, so technology enabled PHC models can be a critical link in the healthcare chain.

- For disruptive change, several players need to come together and collaborate. The telecom players, the digital giants, industry and the government.

On how to make health seeking behavior a way of life.

- We need to use technology to promote health seeking behaviour so that people do not wait until it is too late.
- Health seeking behaviour will also lead to practices like investing in health insurance.
- The pandemic really helped changed behaviour. It accelerated change in the sector; whatever the country did in two years is what it would normally have taken 10 to 15 years to do.
- Skill development can also help. The availability of skilled paramedic will improve the overall care ecosystem and encourage health seeking behaviour.
- We need to move the needle on not just the workforce but also on infrastructure like medical colleges. Increasing the number of colleges is not enough, they need to be staffed by good teachers and infrastructure, otherwise they will produce mediocre doctors and the whole system will come crashing down.
- Without good doctors and paramedics you can not have a good healthcare system.

On what it would cost the country if an equitable healthcare system is not put in place.

- We're going to leave far too many people behind in defiance of our constitution which says that health is a fundamental right.
- This can be avoided through collaborations and partner-

ships between different stakeholder groups. Inclusiveness and inclusive approaches should be incentivized so that more interventions cover more people.

- The country also needs to examine the cost of not putting together an ethical framework
- India has the people, the talent and the language skills to serve not just itself but the world. It will be a lost opportunity if it cannot get its house in order to begin with.
- Poor healthcare will only lead to social unrest and begin a vicious cycle of even lower investments in healthcare and further impact the health indices.
- We need to look at healthcare from a larger lens- economics, environment and social well-being. Only a healthy populations to be in the growth game for the long run.

On more women in the workforce

- Pay parity needs to be addressed.
- Most industries have a skewed male to female ratio and that definitely needs to be corrected
- Pushing women into the workforce is straight away adding 700 billion dollars to the GDP
- Women must be encouraged to dream big; they must aspire to rise above middle management

On the importance of art and culture and its future

- India does not lack in terms of culture and aesthetic. It has been doing things in beautiful ways over the centuries. However all this was unappreciated but is now getting its due. In the times to come, the energy and positivity that characterises Indian arts will lead the world and India will be the toast of the town.





AJAY S. SHRIRAM is the Chairman & Senior Managing Director, is a Director of the Company. He is the Chairman of the Governing Body of Shriram College of Commerce and has been conferred with Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) by BML Munjal University.

Agriculture Sector: Unleashing the growth wave of India@100

14 March 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On his vision of India@100

- There are four priorities which we should focus on. Job requirement over the next 20 to 30 years is going to be very acute and we should be able to create employment.
- Education, especially on the college side will need careful consideration. We need to move from regular college education to vocational education with strong focus on practical hands-on training.
- India should aim not to have extreme poverty by 2025. We need to provide education and economic activity to help pull the country through.
- India will take a sustainable approach towards growth. Climate change is making it increasing evident that we cannot grow at the cost of environment.
- India has the manpower and the intellect to lead the world in the innovation and technology space and must use this potential.
- Finally India@100 should see gender balance and equity among men and women across the board

On the role technology can play in agriculture

- About 14 crore families bank on agriculture. It contributes between 17-18 percent to the GDP. The use of technology can take this figure much higher.
- Farmers should be helped to understand technology and how it can be used to better their output.
- Technology can benefit farmers is by enabling market linkages. Today, farmers lose out to a chain of middle men that exist between them and the consumers and gets

barely 20 to 25 percent of the Consumer Price. Farmers can use technology to sell directly to buyers.

- In fact, corporate buyers can also help with knowledge and new technology and help increase both yield and income of the farmer. This is happening in many sectors especially sugar. In some places where the industry is engaging directly with the farmer, the yields per hectare range from 55 tons to over 200 tons.
- Technology can help farming in water conservation. Approximately 70 % of our water is used in agriculture but barely 10 to 20 % is used effectively. There are multiple technologies available to conserve and optimize water and should be deployed.
- Soil management can gain from technology. Testing the soil for strength and then using bespoke fertilizer mixes to fortify it will have a direct impact on yield. Farmers are already using drones to spray crops in a targeted way, so targeted soil interventions will not be far behind. Finally, technology can play the all-important role of bringing back the younger generation into farming.

On the need for credit and investment in the agriculture sector

- Start-ups and corporates who do business with the farmers can help them get credit at the time of need and repay it after the crop comes out.
- In the sugar industry, corporates have tied up with banks where farmers can get a loan while growing a crop. The corporates stand guarantor and sign an agreement with the bank to the effect.
- Start-ups working in rural areas can also adopt similar practices and increase the flow of formal credit into the agriculture sector. The government also has to come in with organized credit and scale up the credit system across all groups of farmers.

On how different stakeholder groups can work strategically to improve the agriculture sector from input to output.

- Tie ups with corporates can give them an assured income which can give them a sense of security.
- A lot needs to be done in the space of food processing – farmers can benefit from a system that is managed professionally by corporates.
- The Central Government should set up an Agriculture Council with multi-stakeholder representation from different states. This can be a forum for periodic discussions on policy issues likely to impact the entire farming community and consumers.
- Co-ordinated working is also needed for knowledge and technology transfer. States can learn from each other and this can benefit everyone.

On policy support for a new-age agriculture sector

- Policies need to trust the corporates. The vast majority want to do the right thing and must be allowed to do so. Rigid laws will hinder the ease of doing business and hinder growth.

- The farming community is an intelligent one and know what's good for them and have very clear priorities, they will not be easily fooled. There are enough instances across the country where the farmers are doing very well because they have adopted technology and have been linked to the market.
- Keeping the farmer at the centre of the sectors' growth will help shape strong and effective policies.

On how Industry can help scale pockets of excellence

- Industry and the farmers will have to work closely and will need more open communication.
- The perception that corporates are there to shortchange the farmer will have to change. Corporates need to engage more with farmers to dispel the negative perceptions.
- On the input side, corporates must invest in R&D to enable better farming technologies and practices.
- Corporates must inform their intervention with a better understanding of the aspirations of the farming communities.

On the sunrise sectors that India must focus on

- India must actively work to become a manufacturing hub and look at a 17-18% contribution to the GDP from the sector.
- India can also be a technology hub for the world and must focus on developing the ecosystem that will help make it so.
- Logistics and Logistics management is an area of concern. India's supply chain cost is considerably higher than in other countries.
- Climate change is another area that must be taken very seriously it will have far reaching impact. The biological side of agriculture should therefore also be looked at seriously – organic inputs such as fertilizers and stimulants that aid production at scale must be explored.
- Balance between imports and exports in commodities

needs to be corrected. today India Imports almost 75 to 80,000 crores worth of oils and oil seeds; we need to see how we can get that into our own portfolios here so that we do not have to import it. The pulses are a similar story; we should work towards saving in imports.

On how India can leverage the China + 1 strategy to its advantage

- Manufacturing sector has to be made more competitive.
- In India's federal system, there are about 47 acts and rules that are concurrent subjects. This means the states have the final say in many crucial matters.
- The change has to be at state level with each state working to create the right environment for investment.
- We need to spend more on innovation and RD. In India, the corporate contribution to this area is very low.
- Our risk taking appetite has to increase as well.

On the role of CSR and philanthropy in shaping the India of 2047

- Businesses must be centered around society and giving back to it. They should contribute to both the physical and social environment through strategic interventions at all levels.
- Businesses need to see themselves as being more than an employment generation tool and more as a vehicle of positive change.

On message to the youth

- When businesses prosper everyone prospers and vice versa. So it is important for all young entrepreneurs to remember that doing business that focusses only on personal gains is not sustainable. Each one should look at how they can contribute to the nation in their own area of passion and interest.
- The youth must think bigger, wider and more nationalistically. If each one contributes positively the face of India can change in the next 10 to 15 years.





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Vision for Manufacturing Sector for India@100

13 February 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the Dream India of 2047

- A nation without hunger poverty or gender inequality. One that leverages its ancient heritage, values and wisdom to stand tall in the modern world.
- A country with a world-class education system that is not just driven by curriculum but by the objective to help every Indian realize their true potential and contribute to the development of society.
- Every Indian university in 2047 has a department of Imagining where the students are able to imagine the future and work towards it.
- An India where there is effective altruism.
- A nation leapfrogging into the future on the strength of exponential growth, thanks to cutting edge technology, infrastructure and logistics.

Key enablers to realizing the dream of India@100

- When the British set foot in India, the subcontinent held 23–25% share of world trade as well as world GDP. Spices, textiles, minerals and handicrafts were the chief export.
- With time, India's indigenous industry took a hit not just because technology came in but because they did not adapt to the changing market. If the artisans in rural India today are helped with modern technology, best practices and contemporary aesthetics, it can considerably change the rural economy of India, which is currently overdependent on agriculture.
- The contribution of agriculture to the economy is shrinking while the dependence on agriculture for livelihood is not. About 54 percent of India's population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. If more people moved

to artisanal vocations and Indians started consuming these products in their houses and offices, there would be an incredible consumer base created for these people and it would trigger off a self-sustaining market driven by demand and supply.

On the importance of innovation and ways to encourage it in the local markets

- The importance of innovation in industry is mainstream conversation and much is being done to build the culture of innovation.
- There is equal potential to transform the local economy by encouraging innovative approaches. This will result in better products, better livelihood and better consumption patterns.
- The liberalization spoke of trickle-down effect; if we use this approach in parallel with the direct injection approach at the bottom level, the gains can be compounded.
- Injecting innovation and resources at the artisanal level will connect the ecosystem to the global market and not just the next village or city. The products will cater as much to London, Tokyo and New York as to Bangalore, Mumbai and Chennai.

On the declining rate of women's participation in India and ways to arrest it

- Not tapping the women potential to contribute to the economic mainstream is a lost opportunity.
- While the contribution of home makers is valuable, Indian women have the intellectual wherewithal and mentality to be mainstream leaders – this is evident in politics, banking, science and business. However more women need to be given the environment to join the workforce.
- Women participation should be mandated in both letter and spirit not just because it is good for them but because it is socially and economically good for the society and the nation as a whole.

On the power of youth

- Some of the phenomenal things that are happening in the country is because of the tremendous energy and enterprise of our youth.
- We need to tap this energy and multiply it manifold. One way of doing this is to change the societal approach to failure and reposition it as a stepping stone to success. Not all ideas succeed, but the fear of failure must never stop a young person from trying.
- Encouraging entrepreneurial and innovative thinking will create a neural network that can be leveraged to the advantage of the society. Today youngsters are changing the rules across board – from agriculture to diplomacy. They are coming from regions in India most people had not heard of previously and not just coming up with out-of-the-box ideas but ones they have tested for scale.

The changing face of Indian education and what can be done in the short term to bring about change

- The only sustainable way of bringing significant change in

society is through education. For most part, the Indian education system has been monochromatic focusing only on academics.

- The National Education Policy has been the most radical change initiated in the sector. It takes a more holistic view of education recognizing that it is a sum of many parts that contribute to the development of a child.
- Education and its objectives must be seen in context. The current model of growth is increasing the gap between the “haves” and the “have-nots”. Our education system must focus on creating future leaders who have the ability to work on multiple issues with the intent of creating a more equitable world.
- If India wants to be a global leader it must have an education system that creates people who are well-informed, rooted and willing to dialogue with others.

On what can be done in the short term to get a larger share if the world manufacturing pie

- The regulatory environment should become more conducive to starting, running and even shutting down enterprises.
- There has to be greater responsiveness to the changing customer needs and wants; from the days of scarcity to days of being spoilt for choice the Indian consumer has come a long way.
- Industry needs to be quick in embracing technology in order to stay ahead of the curve. In fact, it is no longer enough to embrace, India must seek to lead in these technologies.
- It is important for the manufacturing sector to be a part of the global value chain. While self-reliance is welcome it must not translate into putting up walls as was the case in the fifties and sixties.
- India did not leverage the China+1 opportunity as well as it should have. Countries like Indonesia, Malaysia and even Bangladesh were quicker to respond. The government and the industry are now making targeted pitches to position India as a low-cost but high value link in the global value chain.
- Quality perception will need work on the ground – the

Indian manufacturing has to take a quantum leap forward in terms of quality processes, practices and products.

On how the agriculture sector can be transformed and brought up to speed –

- Agriculture reforms have been long overdue in the country. A comparative study of crop yields from Israel and India has shown that at the very least Israel yields about four times what India does. In some cases, it is about 800 times.
- The sector is in need of technology and practices not just during the cropping process but also post-harvesting right from logistics and warehousing to food processing and cold chain.
- Change must happen at the level of produce, management and regulatory framework.
- Agriculture has the potential to be at the same level as manufacturing and services industry of India and must be given the necessary push. Today the role that technology can play in bringing about transformative change is evident. We need to deploy that technology.
- All changes must be around the farmer. It is important they understand and engage with the change that is being proposed. They must be equally apprised of the challenges and the benefits that would accrue to them as a result of the change.
- Agriculture like any other sector must be able to face globalization. Despite nations pulling back, globalization is here to stay; it is important to plot the future keeping the world in mind.

On empathy and philanthropy –

- The privileged in India have the responsibility to contribute to society through philanthropy. The education system in India should build the narrative of empathy and reaching out.
- India is demographically young today but is also on its way to becoming the country with the largest number of old people. There has to be empathy towards all kinds of marginalized people.





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Moving towards an inclusively developed India@100

3 February 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the enablers for an inclusive and powerful India

- The budget has addressed many enablers - ease of doing business, reduction of tax burden and the focus on infrastructure among other things. Infrastructure is important and the government is working extensively in this field creating international CoEs. Roads, rail, smart cities, digital enabling and focus on capex are all brilliant enablers. However, there are three pillars that India Inc should focus on.
- First, India Inc. needs to reset scale. Now is the time to think exponential not incremental. Certain industry captains are leading by example and constantly redefining scale. Now it needed to be done with a new resolve and as a body of investors.
- India Inc also needs to invest extensively in research. Unless this is done and IPs are created, the country is not going to lead.
- Creating new products and services is the third pillar on which change can be built.

On ways to accelerate inclusive growth

- Skilling is important; a lot is happening but over the next five years a lot more needs to happen.
- Research needs to be intensified and widened. For example, India has a proven system of medicine in Ayurveda. However, there is not enough documentation. Research and documentation in this space can address the concern of the sceptics and considerably widen the market.
- India has made a clarion call for millets to become the world grains much like quinoa. This is the kind of vision needed to expand growth. The world is becoming a bit

disillusioned with China and this is a great opportunity for India to step in and become the manufacturing hub of the world.

- The enablers of this will have to be put in place – decriminalisation, ease of doing business and skilling being a few. Skilling is especially critical, India has the potential to become the source of skilled workers for the world.

On how India's global potential will unlock over the next 25 years

- India will rule the world in 25 years. It is not only the belief that it can, which exists today, but the confidence that it will.
- This kind of an inflexion point comes rarely in the history of a nation and when it does, one must leverage the opportunity to the fullest.

On the impact of technology in the coming years

- In the near future, speed connectivity, data and Artificial Intelligence will define life and living. They will be the cornerstone of achievement and excellence. We need to use them well to build our innovation edge and competitiveness.
- Today the government has brought self-respect and dignity to India and Indian products. There has never been a better time for India to aim for global dominance in technology.
- Star TV first changed the broadcast paradigm years ago. Now it is Jio which has completely changed the game with 4K broadcast. Technology changes rapidly and if used properly it can change lives.

On how India can become a sports nation

- Precious little was done post-independence in the way of developing an enabling sports environment. In the last decade there's been movement in the space but it is a tall task to make up for the lost time.
- The sports people today lack access to quality infrastructure and resources. When investment increased in cricket, so did India's dominance in the world stage. The same needs to happen for the other sports.
- Corporate India needs to step in and create the infrastructure that can build the sports movement in India. State and central governments should also step in with the necessary support to create more world-class training academies. Not all talented sportspersons in India can afford to access international training facilities. If the country creates infrastructure, the rest will follow.

On how the youth can participate in nation building

- Need to have self-belief and be self-assured. There are opportunities and there is capital; the fear of failure should not stop them from marching on. They are bound to succeed.
- The number of unicorns that India now has is a tribute to the government's efforts to encourage entrepreneurship in the country as well as the Indian youth's entrepreneurial energy.

- Youth across the urban-rural divide have the ambition and competency to succeed. Some are more impatient than the others. This not a bad thing, it must be channelised properly.
- The gender divide too needs to be removed. Merit and competency must determine opportunities.

On the importance of leadership and how it can shape India@2047

- The current PM is an example of how a country can gain stature on the world stage. He has brought dignity and self-reliance to India. The G20 presidency is an example of how leadership can change the perception of a country. He leads by thought and excellence and that needs to be emulated by the nation as a whole.

- Leadership is also beginning to become more broad-based across all walks of life. This is being reflected in the confidence of the country in itself.

On concerns for India in the short term and priorities

- A decade ago, there might have been; but now most of the important issues have or are being addressed. The present is the time for action and not nit-picking because things will never be perfect. One needs to surge ahead and act.
- There are massive opportunities across sectors – people just need to think big and move ahead. It's time to act – plan, finance and execute.

On vision for India@2047

- India rules the world





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Paving way for innovative, sustainable and inclusive India@100

19 January 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On how India Inc. will evolve over the next 25 years and the role it will play in shaping India.

- Bharti enterprises is a product of post liberalisation India and its policies. The change from a restrictive, license Raj environment to one where business is encouraged has been remarkable.
- India's shift to the services sector saw a change in the GDP contribution of manufacturing and agriculture come down. The services sector did an excellent job of providing employment and skills.
- In the last couple of years though there has been an unexpected but very welcome revival of the manufacturing sector in India. The mobile phone manufacturing unit is a good example. There are more than 150 units that are not just making the latest designs but also exporting to the world. Food processing, electronics, telecom – there's movement everywhere.
- Another area where the country is evolving is product development. It is happening in pharmaceutical and automobiles and most recently, space.
- Development such as these give India Inc. the confidence and as well as the ability to develop products at affordable prices.
- Another transformation that has taken place is that now a large number of corporates are responsible citizens. There's a lot of focus on sustainability, transparency and governance. Companies are investing in its people and the community – CSR spends are 20,000 crores. That's a

strong indicator that corporate India is looking at inclusive growth.

On what should be focus areas for building an inclusive India, especially in the context of education?

- If India has to be amongst the top three economies in the world, the young have to be educated and not just educated but have a strong value system. Teachers, parents, society and the education system as a whole is focussed more on academics than on values. This is a big short-coming and needs to be filled.
- Bharti Foundation, for example, looks at providing quality support programmes using the government school infrastructure in 16 states; it touches the lives of more than 35,000 children every morning.
- Life skilling is another important area that one must look at. Government schools have the best of equipment but no push to have the children use them. It is important to get the science labs and the co-curricular activity clubs running.
- There has to be serious industry academia engagement on the higher education side. Only 29 percent of Indian students are employable, the remaining 71 percent are not. They have to be retrained and reskilled. Areas like engineering need a complete overhaul with focus on more future-facing courses such as AI, Robotics, Machine learning and bio sciences. Academia cannot look at industry for summer internship and end-of course-placement alone. There is great need for both to sit down together and look at curriculum, R&D and even teaching methods.
- NEP has provisions for such engagement but we always fall short on implementation. It is equally the responsibility of corporate India to take the education agenda forward.
- India has shown itself to be able to lead in technology adaptation. Many African nations are looking up to India to understand how a unique ID platform like Aadhar can be implemented pan Africa. India should take leadership and share its learning with the world.
- The current geo-politics have led to several crises in the world. Countries are now looking to hedge their investment bets and develop a China+1 strategy. India is in a sweet spot to be the plus one. The governments must now put their best foot forward and showcase the various regulatory and policy mechanisms they have put in place to aid ease of living and ease of doing business. This would bring in huge private investments especially in setting up supply chains and provide a great fillip to the Indian industry, who could leverage these chains to export their products.
- Bringing quality healthcare in education is another aspect to focus on. Currently the government is leading the efforts, one must explore if private players can be a part of the journey.
- It is not possible to exist happily and peacefully amidst islands of wealth. The ecosystem around must be uplifted and that's where the corporate sector can play a very big role.

On how the industry can work to address the trust deficit and help the country achieve its potential

- There is a definite trust deficit between key stakeholders the government, industry and the civil society. In many ways it is a broken system and while India manages to carry on given its innate resilience, this needs to change.
- There's need to build the moral fibre of the society and every stakeholder has a part to play in that. The government has made many of its processes transparent. Every stakeholder needs to take more such steps to build trust.
- The government should look at corporate India as a partner, especially in sectors like agriculture, health and education. The private sector has demonstrated huge efficiencies service delivery. That's a space where the government tends to falter.
- The private sector on the other hand should look at the government as an enabler of growth and comply with the regulatory framework that is put in place. At an individual level too, every person has the responsibility to contribute to the growth of the community, in cash or kind.

On what can be done in the short term to make the agriculture sector more dynamic and inclusive

- Despite ranking among the top producers in the world in the space of wheat, rice, pulses, etc, when it comes to per hectare yield India lags behind considerably. One reason is that there is less than adequate use of technology available to increase production. Most farmers in India own about a hectare of land which is very little for any concentrated input. We need to see how this can be addressed.
- There's a big difference between the food-deficit India of the sixties to the food-surplus India of today, thanks to the green revolution. Surplus production in a way addresses the issue of global food security. There is potential to increase production by 2x.
- Farmer income can grow if they move to high value crops.

The private sector can play an important role in moving the farmers from basic cropping to producing higher value crops.

- Land issues need to be worked out so that neither is the owner alienated from ownerships rights nor is the tenant deprived of rightful share. Land can be aggregated, technology deployed at scale and yield raised considerably. Everyone can profit.
- Private sector can also play an important role by providing the cold chain. If India is to move towards food-processing, it needs to take have a strong cold chain in place. This is currently missing. Front end retail for fresh produce is also an opportunity that must be explored to move the farm fresh needle.

Message to the youth

- India sits on a demographic dividend which can be a game changer if leveraged properly. The youth need handholding and guidance so that they can be a positive force.
- India essentially stands for inclusion – Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam – the earth is one family. Each young person in India needs to become an ambassador of this message.
- The Indian youth also needs to be aware of and proud of the country's rich heritage. Therein lie lessons in humility and service to others. Every privileged young person in the country needs to recognize the India on the other side and make an effort to bridge the divide.

On dream for India@100

- A country that is a global leader demonstrating ethics and leadership. A country leading technology and bringing products and services at an affordable price. And finally, an India whose happiness index is amongst the best in the world.





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The roadmap to take India's \$ 3 trillion economy to \$ 40 trillion by India@100

10 January 2023

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On how India can turbo charge its growth and move from \$3 trillion to \$40 trillion economy by 2047

- Goals need to be rooted in ground realities. There have to be opportunities on the ground to support the ambition. There is no dearth of opportunities so the goal is definitely very achievable.
- The opportunity onion can be peeled to arrive at growth and development opportunities at various levels – urban rejuvenation, housing, infrastructure development – we must not miss the bus when it comes to working on these issues and leveraging them to further growth.
- There has to be a collective and concerted effort to drive this across levels of governance from the municipal right to the central government level. All kinds of stakeholders must join hands, primarily the public and private partners.
- While sectors like infrastructure is and will remain with the government for a while, other areas are an investment opportunity for local and global players.
- Digital opportunities can further accelerate India's growth story. We need to build on that as it can alter the growth paradigm and help shape a new digital economy.
- There is no dearth in opportunities, entrepreneurial zeal or political will. There's no reason why India's economy cannot grow manifold during the Amrit Kaal.

On how the government and the industry can work together to unlock this vision

- There are domains in which the industry can and is al-

lowed to take the ball and run because a system is in place – telecom is predominantly private sector; airports too are moving towards that direction as are ports.

- However, in areas like infrastructure there's much that lies in the government domain. Environment clearances, land acquisition, forests, mineral and other rights all fall in its purview. It should continue to be so until robust systems are put in place that allow certain ease of doing business. There is enough learning in the past to draw from.

On the role that the banking and finance sector can play in shaping an inclusive economy

- It has been seen that as economies grow in double digits, the financial sector as a whole grows by about 1.5x or 1.75x. So, if India is aspiring for a 10% growth, this sector will definitely grow by 15–17 %.
- The Technology-finance continuum has changed the banking paradigm. In the last ten years, banking the unbanked has become a reality thanks to the deep penetration of digital infrastructure across the length and breadth of the country.
- It is possible to take any financial product to any place in the country. Access is no longer an issue. What the country needs to do now is identify where finance is needed and then design products so that they can be lent and recovered easily.
- The present is a big opportunity for the finance sector to service the poorest of the poor provided both the interest and inflation rate is kept low. Reaching out to the marginalized population will help further the inclusive growth agenda.

On how India can lead change at the global level on the strength of technology

- India has developed and mainstreamed digital transaction through UPI and QR codes. These have been developed at a fraction of the cost it would have involved had these products been developed in the West. Interestingly the West does not have these products and are known to be quite appreciative of India's development in this space.
- What India needs to do is productize its technology and take them out – first to emerging economies such as those in Africa and then to the more developed economies in the West.
- In productizing, India will have to keep in mind international markets and expand the scope of the product to make it more acceptable. For example, settling in business can be a feature that can be brought into platforms like UPI.
- India has the talent and the digital infrastructure to lead the world in transformative change; it is matter of time before that happens.
- It is not just in finance but in every other sector right from agriculture to education that we will see tech becoming an important suffix.

On the personal belief in the power of technology to change lives.

- Technology is a great way of bridging the gap between resources and ambitions. The hunger to scale up leads to exploring, understanding and using technology.
- The youngsters today are exhibiting this trait. They are working at the cusp change with big dreams but limited resources. They are all using technology to be competitive. The incumbents need to come up to speed and be ready to tackle competition from these digitechs.

On how technology can help build a resilient economy

- The pandemic has helped to reset everyone's mindset and jolt them out of status quo. It has taught people that technology can be both a life saver and a gamechanger. Older people, often seen as tech agnostic, adapted rapidly and did well to tide over hostile living situations.
- Technology is a great leveller; it treats everyone the same. The cost of acquiring technology has also come down considerably so adaption is not an issue.
- However, big players also need to reset their mindsets and be nimble in technology adaption. Else their resilience might be challenged.

On how disruptive technologies like crypto and blockchain can impact they financial market temper in the country –

- Any financial product that does not have an underlie will not prevail. What will, are transactions and settling online or any other product that has an underlie value.
- The financial sector will use technology in an active and agile manner and flourish though it may not all be a function of crypto and blockchain

- Many factors will converge to bring down prices and India will ride the wave and expand at the lower price point. Solar power is a case in point, massive expansion is taking place when the price per unit is at an all-time low.

On the power of the youth and his message to them -

- The pandemic showed the true power of the youth in the country and what they bring to the table in terms of technology, enterprise and social responsibility.
- In the near future they will lead all the sectors. The digital world will account for at least 25% of India's economy in the coming years and the youth will drive it. The thought, knowledge and discoveries will permeate down the ladder, into older industries, and lead to income balance.
- If the young drive 25% of the economy for the next five years we are home in terms of what we want to achieve. A very important piece gets pushed into place by the youth – the remaining 6 to 8% growth can be pushed by the conventional industries.
- The youth need to just keep their ears and eyes open, spot opportunities and leverage technology to meet their dreams.

On his vision of the India of 2047 –

- The needs of the bottom of the pyramid have been met. Growth plans must take into account this fact and focus on aspirations more than needs.
- Villages and urban spaces must be sustainable hubs of activity which can meet the aspirations of its people.





PROF. ABHAY KARANDIKAR Abhay Karandikar is an Indian educator, engineer and advisor, known for his work in telecommunication in India. He is the Director of Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. He was a founding member and chairman of Telecom Standards Development Society of India and chaired the committee that gave recommendations to the Government for an experimental spectrum license for 5G.

Paving the road for a technologically advanced India@100

29 December 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

- On the vision of a technologically advanced India by 2047
- One which creates its own IP designs and has manufacturing capabilities. By 2047 India should be strong in critical technologies especially digital technologies; sectors like medical and healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure and logistics should be technology driven. The country should be known for originating and technologies, which contribute to the social and economic well-being of every section of society in the country and the world.

On the opportunities and challenges on the road to this vision

- India has an immense opportunity in its demography and its population. The large youth population of India is an untapped potential – it can be tapped for both skills and entrepreneurial talent. The population on the other hand with its aspirations is a large, untapped market. India can create technology products for its own market needs.
- A lot still needs to be done to create a strong innovations ecosystem. While India has a striving startup ecosystem, we need more startups to be working on cutting edge technologies and creating high end products. These should be aimed at solving immediate development and growth needs of India – farmer productivity, quality healthcare, affordable medical equipment and world class infrastructure. For this, we need more enterprises to come up and use technology to create products that can make a difference; we have to put an enabling ecosystem in place for this to happen.

On how to move ahead in the face of failure

- Failure is an important step to success because it raises the bar. It's important not to stop and keep moving. India has a large youth population; it must be motivated to keep at its goals despite hitting roadblocks. Leadership and mentoring can play a very important role here to keep energy levels high.
- It would also be worthwhile to incentivize success so that people pursue it doggedly. Incentives should be given to everyone – entrepreneurs, researchers, innovators – so that everyone gives their best.
- Globally, Industry plays a critical role in catalysing new technologies with market potential. Indian industry should create an environment of corporate R&D where they can continuously innovate and develop technologies that help them stay globally competitive.
- The govt can contribute to this development by incentivizing companies to build a strong R&D environment. The PM's call of Jai Anusandhan should be reflected in spirit and action.

On how the culture of innovation can be built within the country

- Academia Industry connect is very important. The role of the academia is to work at the frontiers of technology to innovate products and processes and create IP. The industry should play the result of the research and innovation and make it into a deployable and scalable market product.
- This can happen best when both partner together right from the beginning of the research itself and not as an afterthought. Currently academia works in a silo on innovation. When it has something that can be marketed, it searches for a licensing partner in the industry. This is not ideal because it only leads to partial success.
- Working together towards a shared and a common vision right from the start of a research project is far more productive. Industry can bring market needs to the academia so that they can innovate and develop products that address a particular opportunity. This way the research stays more focussed and relevant and the industry is able to take it to scale.
- While these kinds of partnerships are happening in some sectors and geographies, they really need to be taken to scale. All sectors across all geographies will gain through these kinds of partnerships.
- Also, currently most of the research funding come from the government. Industry should step in. There is vast opportunity in the sectors like defence and space – these areas need technologically advanced solutions to grow. Most of the funding for technology in these areas is in the public institutions. Industry needs to be incentivised to participate – at least in the early days so that there can be more research and development partnerships between academia and industry.
- The goalpost should be not just strong industry-academia partnerships but also a shift in industry's outlook towards R&D. It must try and develop its own inhouse research

capabilities and contribute to the whole landscape.

On advice to youth who want to be a part of the tech landscape

- It's a great time to be young, enterprising and ambitious in India. Things are coming together in terms of the opportunities, ecosystem and mindset. The youth should leverage the situation and avail every opportunity available to them in order to fuel their dreams.
- Hiccups are a part of the game and the youth should not be discouraged by roadblocks. The opportunities are endless, the youth are bound to make it if they have passion and perseverance. If they stick on a decade or two down the line, they will be in the driving seat.
- The young today are digital natives, they should always ride on that.
- The world today is a global village, it has become a smaller and more accessible place which means that there are no boundaries to success.
- On how technology can help shape an inclusive and sustainable India
- Technology needs to be developed keeping in mind sus-

tainability and inclusion and focus on the betterment of people and the planet. Else will become a technologically advanced nation going down the path of rapid extinction.

- As a technologically advanced nation it is important that everyone be allowed to benefit from technology – urban and rural population both.

On how to create more Centres of Excellence like IITs

- What is needed is not build more centres of excellence but to increase the excellence level of all our institutions.
- We need to focus our energy and resources on bringing both our public and private institutes to high levels of excellence. They should all become hubs of innovation and research and development. All institutions should equally motivate the youth and encourage them tread the path of discovery and creation.

On the dream for India@100

- That India becomes like a Silicon Valley for the world. Indian talent does not go out to the world, the talent from the world comes to India looking to realize its potential.





DR RAGHUNATH ANANT MASHELKAR is a renowned scientist known for his world-class scientific research and transformative leadership in the field. He has pioneered movements for protecting traditional knowledge and inclusive innovation based on the concept of Gandhian Engineering. Dr Mashelkar is also hailed as a thought leader in shaping science, technology & innovation policies in post-liberalised India.

Innovation. Imagination. Investment: Making India@100 the R&D hub of the world

24 November 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On his vision for India@100

- India@100 should be rooted in Bharat@100, one cannot be disengaged from the other.
- At the World Science Congress held in India in 2000, the presidential address delivered was on the New Panchshila (five pillars) for the New Millennium. These were child centred education, women centred family, human centred development, knowledge-centred society and innovation centred India. These pillars are as relevant for India today and will remain so in the future.
- About the vision for India specifically in the next 25 years, India@ 100 should be:
- Santulit or balanced – the country should aim for sustainable development. Importantly, the development should result in a more balanced society that is not marred by inequalities such as casteism and class divides.
- Susanskrit or culturally rich – India must not lose its rich cultural legacy in its pursuit of development.
- Suvidya or good education – India must focus on holistic education that will prepare children for a dynamic and complex future.
- Samruddha or prosperity – India must get out of the middle-income trap and be a prosperous nation.
- Sushaasit or well governed – India must be known as a model of good governance and strong protector of de-

mocracy

- Surakshit or secure – India must be internally and externally secure
- Swanandit or happy – India must be a happy and peaceful nation.

On the current R&D landscape in India

- 2020 is considered to be the year of the Pandemic. It should be considered as the year of Indian Science. When the pandemic hit, India like most countries was not equipped – vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics and protective gears were all being imported.
- Within a span of six months, India was able to turn the tables and rise to a position where it started not just producing but exporting these goods.
- This response would not have been possible if India's science and technology base not been building up over the decades thanks to the concerted efforts of different stakeholders.
- India is on the rise in the field of science; scientific research publication is a good indicator. In the last ten years, India's growth in this space has been the highest. India recorded a 10%, China was at 7% while the US is at 0.7%
- India specialises in certain areas and leads the world in the area. Gandhian engineering for example and affordable excellence. The country leads in the philosophy of more for less for more – frugality and optimisation are inherent in its pursuits.
- Denial driven excellence also seems to drive the country; we developed our own super computer and space missions because we were denied technology and support by the west.
- There are several weaknesses in the ecosystem as well. The space of Intellectual Property Rights is something we will need to work on. We have not understood and leveraged the competitive advantage IPR brings.
- India also needs to work on the mind to the market journey; it does not have the ecosystem it takes to translate an idea into a product and take it to the market. This definitely needs to be worked on.

On the three or four broad things India should focus on, in order to create a strong R&D culture

- Investment in R&D in 1998 used to be about 0.7 %; today it is still 0.7%, while other countries have gone forward. Today, China is at 2.5 % and about four to five times richer than us. There have been commitments of 2% by governments across the years and yet the investment has remained at the same level. This is because the world over 70% of the R&D investment comes from the industry while 30% comes from the government. In India it is just the reverse. This is something we definitely need to tackle.
- India needs to take risks because that is what will lead to India moving from leapfrogging to pole vaulting in the space of innovation and technology. India had taken certain risks at the turn of century by working on green hydrogen which was an uncertain market with uncertain technologies, the benefit of having moved the ball at that

time is evident for all to see; India has launched its own green hydrogen car ahead of others in the world.

- This space also needs to be “de-bureaucrized”. Once again, governments across the years have spoken of it but things have only become more centralized and rigid. This needs to change.
- Talent, Technology and Trust need to work hand in hand. We have the talent and the technology, as a nation we need to trust what our young entrepreneurs are creating and give their efforts a chance.

On encouraging scientific temper in India

- There can be no progress in the space of science and technology without scientific temper.
- Scientific temper makes space not just for enquiry but also for the rational evaluation of contrasting views. This is good not just for scientific enquiry but also for social progress.
- Five important transitions can encourage scientific temper in the country –
- the shift from obedience to openness
- the shift from censorship to freedom of expression
- the shift from science as a subject to science as a way of life
- the shift to sensible science journalism
- citizen science movement

On how to find solutions to seeming impossible challenges

- We need to move from living in the past to focussing on the future.
- We should be inclusive and competitive and head of the curve
- Compassion, passion and innovation must go hand in hand.
- Speed, skill and sustainability are key needs because time is of essence – India cannot afford to just lead and leapfrog, it needs to pole vault.

On the five Mashelkar mantras for the youth

- Keep aspirations high. If one aims for the sky, they will at least reach the tree top.
- Unlike instant coffee, there is no instant success. Hard work is critical.
- Work hard in silence and let success make the noise.
- Have purpose, perseverance and passion. They matter. Perseverance especially because winners never quit and quitters never win.
- If knocking on doors proves futile, create your own doors.
- Finally, always remember that your best is yet to come.





GURUDEV SRI SRI RAVI SHANKAR is a humanitarian, spiritual leader and an ambassador of peace and human values. Through his life and work, Gurudev has inspired millions around the world with a vision of a stress-free, violence-free world. He has designed programs that provide techniques and tools to live a deeper, more joyous life and has established nonprofit organizations that recognize the human identity beyond the boundaries of gender, race, nationality, and religion.

Moving towards India@100

27 October 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the vision for India@100 and the role that industry, institutions and individuals can play in realising the dream

- People should have the ability and liberty to dream no matter how gloomy the present.
- The Prime Minister of India has articulated dream for a new nation – the Amrit Kaal. People, especially the youth, must participate in making that dream come true.
- In the darkest days of colonial rule, people continued to have a dream – that of a free India. They pursued the dream and India eventually became a free nation.
- The present is a relatively easy time to dream big. There has never been a better time for the youth and the entrepreneurs to dream big and make a difference.
- However just dreaming alone is not enough, there must be a plan to make the dream a reality. It is important to take small but sure steps towards our goals and not lose faith nor hope if there are setbacks on the way.

On what are the legacies to treasure and amplify as India moves ahead

- Not too long ago, India accounted for a third of the world's GDP. In present day Uganda, Indians who make 1% of the population, contribute about 67% of the GDP. Indians must fan this entrepreneurial legacy.
- 40 years back, Indians migrating abroad would change their names to fit in. Today the trend has reverse with many Westerners opting for Indian names. Yoga and meditation once stood for unscientific and backward practices. Today, more than 2.5 billion people all over the

world practice yoga and meditation: the world is looking to India for spirituality.

- Meditation is key to robust mental health and our youth, especially, must adopt this practice. It will help them cope with their life and challenges better. Once a person is free from stress their perception and reactions become better. Most of the communication in the world is due to poor communication. To communicate better one must be free of stress.
- Ayurveda is another legacy we must treasure. Today it is gaining its rightful place on the world stage. Our art and culture also need preserving. Our dance forms, our cuisines, our art and craft all represent a diversity that is unique.
- Being connected to one's roots gives a sense of confidence, identity and purpose.

On how, in the present day, Indians can be encouraged to connect back to their roots

- It is important to understand that rituals are a means to an end. To understand the end, one must imbibe knowledge from the scriptures and experience their truth. Indians must engage more with their traditional schools of thinking and philosophy.
- Cleanliness must be of the greatest important. Cleaning up the physical space is the first step to cleaning up the mind.
- Rural areas too must be allowed spiritual education. Currently there confusion about one's religious and social identity in parts of rural areas that arise from having a deep understanding of their religious philosophy.



TARUN DAS has spent his professional career in the development and promotion of Indian Industry. He was the Director General and Chief Executive of CII from April 1967 to May 2004 and Chief Mentor from June 2004 to October 2009. His leadership of the organization over three decades has led to strengthening business and strategic ties between India and the world.

Leadership Development: A critical investment for India@100

30 September 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On issues that need to be addressed in order to progress from India @75 to India @100

- Change needs to evolve around 2 buckets – technology and people. In terms of technology, India has made strides in Digital technology; this will be key to transforming India@75 to India@100. The country is working to develop a quality and robust technological infrastructure that covers every corner of the country. It is very important sustain this effort.
- In terms of people, Indians adopt to technology effortlessly and are naturally very adept at it. However, there are more than 700 million people in rural India with the talent, EQ and IQ to herald change. There are enough instances of such achievers. This needs to be leveraged. The combination of technology and talent will take India to different level. The days of poverty will be a thing of the past and; people in 2047 will not know what poverty is.

On the key issues concerning the country presently and ways to resolve them:

- Employment is a critical issue today. Technology and the entrepreneurial talent can resolve employment related issues. Large factories will no longer be the primary employment source as most factories will get more and more automated. However, the small, medium and large-scale entrepreneurs will change the face of the economy and the pace at which employment will be generated.
- The Indian business space is becoming free and liberal.

Hence infrastructure availability to start a venture or pursue one's dream is no longer a deterrent. The exuberance and energy of youth, their entrepreneurial zeal or inquisitiveness for new ideas and most importantly their natural affinity towards new technological development can stand the country in good stead.

- Creating a level playing field for men and women is also required. All factors coming together, India will see or witness a different brand of Indian youth going ahead and eventually women and youth force will drive this country forward.
- Inequality is also a concern. Here too technology can come to the rescue and remove this disparity. The next 25 years will see a different India with negligible inequality.

On what India@100 is likely to look like

- The services sector, which is about 50 percent of India's economy, will continue to grow. Sectors like tourism, arts, culture and sports that are being given importance now will see positive change.
- By 2047 India will be right up there in terms of achievements and will become the human resource hub of the world and will boast of the most talented and capable people of the world. This is already evident in the global business arena where many young Indians are heading global conglomerates.
- The world will not look beyond India for their manpower shortage and India will deliver also on account of work ethics like humility, punctuality the sheer depth of knowledge. An economic powerhouse like Japan has now opened its door to Indian workers.

On how the world will engage with India over the next 25 years

- The India of old was isolated and or rather India always wanted to be isolated and cornered. It seemed apprehensive and scared of the world; 200 years of colonial dominance had its effect on the psyche of Indian. All that is now history.
- A lot of credit for making India a preferred investment destination goes to our Prime Minister who after becoming the PM in 2014 took several enabling measures. Under his strong leadership India is looking to become not a super power but a super partner to the world. A super power has connotations of being a bully or an arm twister. A super partner on the other hand is about being synonymous with knowledge and ethics. India will keep growing and growing and the world one day will sit up and say that say that India is the superpower of the world.
- Going forward will have different type of public private partnerships with nations in the mode of developed and developing role. It has FTA place with UAE and Australia. It is negotiating with European Union and is in talks with America. Thus, India is connecting with the world in terms of trade and commerce and the world is opening up to India.
- Finally, the most important contribution of India is helping the developing countries to upskill and train their

people so that they can become self-competent and reliant. We are teaching them the art of fishing and not gift ing them fi shes and this sums up the quality of help being extended - empowering developing countries with skills so that they become self-suffi cient.

On what constitutes ethical leadership and the common desirable traits in leadership groups so that India can move swiftly towards its goals.

- Leadership is not always about leading the country it is about serving the country when required. It is a broad paradigm that covers everything from civil society to business.
- Leaders need to enlarge the circle of trust and develop a bond with all those that fall within it.
- It is very important for the leadership to reach out to the people. Leadership is all about others before self and about service before power.

On how to develop effective leadership even at the grassroots

- Young people should be given the opportunity to take responsibility, make mistakes and learn along the way. It is all about taking calculated risks with the talent at hand.
- Work culture needs to be built on trust and integrity. The country has an important asset in its youth, it must leverage it well.

Message for the youth

- Always empower youth and always trust them allow them to make mistakes and they will prosper. Investing in youth never lets you down in the long run
- Life is never perfect; it throws up unexpected challenges. Th ere will be ups and downs, in order to reach one's goals one has to be patient.
- Investment in youth and women empowerment is the key for rapid and sustained development.



DEVI PRASAD SHETTY is a cardiac surgeon who is the chairman and founder of Narayana Health, a chain of 21 medical centres in India. He has performed more than 16,000 heart operations. In 2004 he was awarded the Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award, followed by the Padma Bhushan in 2012, the third highest civilian award by the Government of India for his contribution to the field of affordable healthcare.

New India: Affordable healthcare for All

24 March 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

Two or three things that India must address urgently to develop a world class healthcare system?

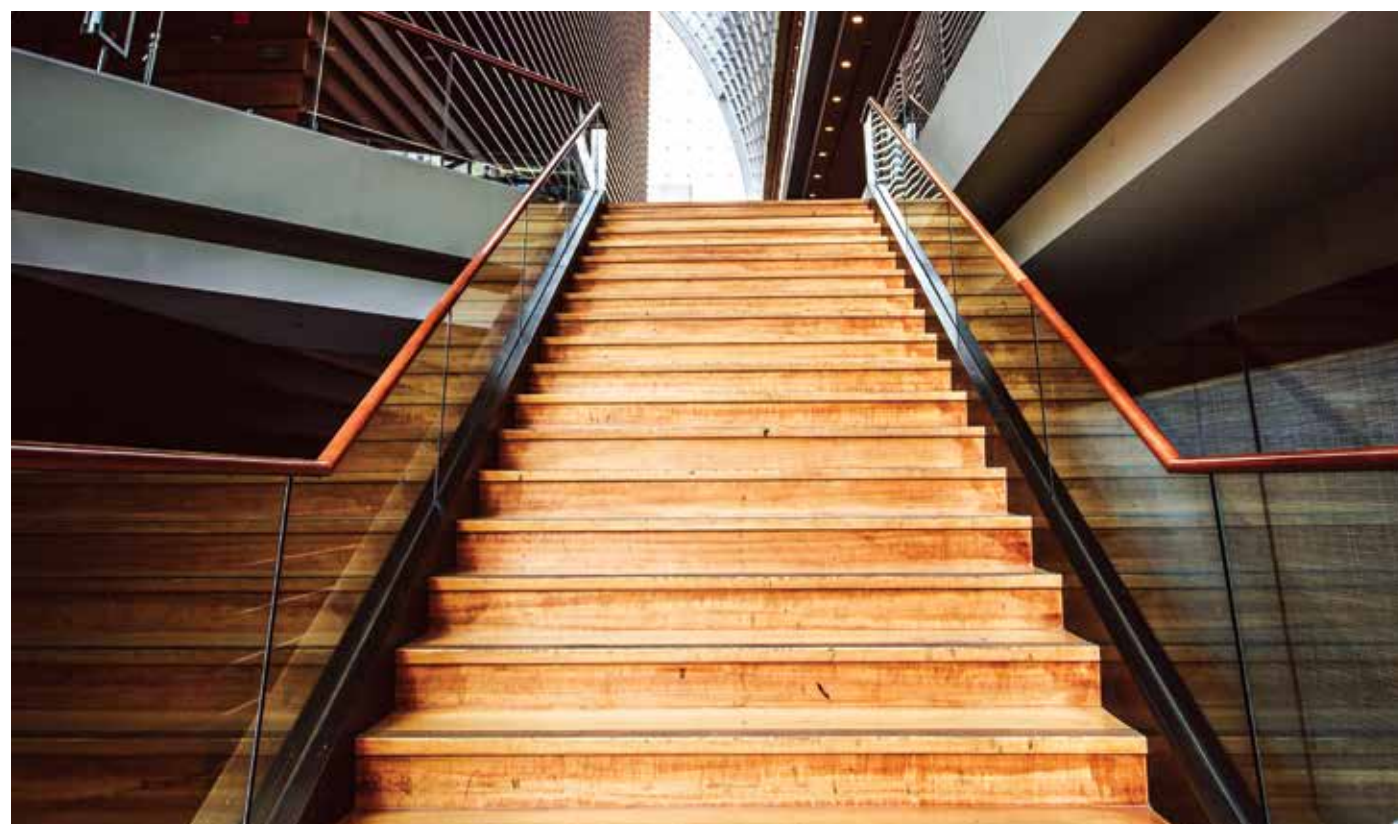
- India will be the first country to disassociate healthcare from affluence,
- much the same way it did mobile communication. Healthcare is a function of empathy and skill. Indians have both in abundance; they are natural healers. In the right environment, they can flourish.
- Such an environment should make healthcare affordable. Today, private institutions have already pushed the price down to a point beyond which the quality of services delivered will be impaired. However, many Indians can still not afford it. A financial mechanism, such as a financial intermediary, is needed to help them access it.
- In European countries this intermediary is the government. It collects money from millions of people and funds the healthcare of those who cannot afford it. This is feasible because the population is small. In the US, the intermediary is the private insurance sector; here the system works because people are by and large affluent.
- In India, the government should actively consider a system that has several small intermediaries working as health insurance entities. These are not the same as traditional health insurance companies. They should be the parallel of NBFCs and SHGs in the finance sector.
- There is also a need for a fintech revolution involving these healthcare finance intermediaries. The market needs to be freed up for this. More the number of players, more robust and competitive the sector. Some will thrive while

others will not. But, in the long run it will level up and a robust equitable financing environment will emerge.

- Digitalization and technology advancement should also be acceler- ated. It is set to become the norm and make other factors like time and geography immaterial.
- Importantly, it will put the diagnosis and treatment that was offered, in the public domain. This will make health- care providers more accountable; consequently healthcare will be safer for patients.
- Many a time patients face a problem at hospitals because there's a time lag between medical data being generated and doctors accessing this data. Electronic Medical Records will play an important role in
- bridging this gap. Data will move into the doctors' hand- sets giving them the ability access a patient's records at all times and therefore make faster and better decisions.
- When factors like empathy, skill, passion, technology and financial intermediaries all come together – it will bring a paradigm shift in Indian healthcare.

What role can healthcare organizations play in creating a strong and affordable healthcare system?

- Healthcare organizations must urgently contribute to creating a
- skilled healthcare workforce. There is a critical shortage of doctors, nurses and paramedics. The impact will start showing in the near future, unless the situation is addressed urgently.
- COVID-19 has shown how healthcare systems around the world are short of trained medical professionals. It has made countries across the world realize that despite everything, their healthcare systems are not robust enough to withstand extraordinary situations.
- Globally, there is less propensity to become doctors and nurses be- cause of the nature of the job. Indians are made of sterner stuff and many people join the healthcare work- force. It will not be long before we start seeing an exodus of our health workers. The best way to make sure that India itself does not fall short of skilled professionals is to have healthcare organizations contribute to upskilling and expanding the workforce here.
- There is little doubt that India is poised to become the supplier of trained medical professionals to the world. Policy makers can look at this situation as a brain-drain problem or, as an opportunity to be the supplier of quality workforce to the world.
- If India trains about five million doctors and professionals, it will earn a \$100 million dollars in foreign exchange every year. A tiny country like Cuba earns about \$10 million annually in foreign currency by sending a few thousand doctors to foreign countries. Phillipines earns a huge \$ 39 billion every year. India can earn phenomenal amounts if policy makers put together the right ecosys- tem that spawns medical colleges, nursing colleges and other institutes.
- Most nurses and technicians in Indian come from small towns and semi-rural areas. When they go out and send money to their house- holds, it makes a very positive



socio-economic impact. Therefore a globally employable healthcare workforce is an opportunity that is staring India in the face; we must not pass it up.

How can technology address the healthcare gaps, what should it be addressing?

- India underestimates its own skills and capacities. IIT Kanpur, which had developed a ventilator during COVID-19 was exploring the next innovative things that they could make. Many suggestions, ranging from cardiac monitors to other machines, came up. In the end the team decided it would make, the most advanced and complicated machine in healthcare – an artificial heart.
- The point to note is that they did not aim for something small. The team has found tremendous traction from their alumni who are working in important organizations across the world. Many are willing to work pro-bono from the IIT campus for a year or two and help the process of development. Heart institutes from across the country, who are the potential market, are advising the prototype production. Technology should be used for this kind of lofty intent – it should be used for the healthcare equivalent of putting man on the moon.

What is the future of health and wellness tourism in the country?

- Due to multiple reasons, including geopolitics, India will



become

- the preferred destination for tertiary healthcare. The cost structure in India is very different and unique. For example: cancer treatment has moved into the realms of CAR T Cell therapy. This is less toxic and has fewer side effects. This is an extremely expensive therapy that few can afford in the US. This is under trial in India and likely to be mainstreamed at a fraction of the cost because India has the unique ability to make hi-tech treatment affordable. When this happens, people from the outside will have little choice but to make a beeline for India for such therapies.

Wishlist for Healthcare in 2047?

- Two priorities for the country – invest in healthcare education. And invest in defence technology. The latter is not just because it will keep the country safe but because defence technology ultimately makes its way into healthcare space: MRI, CT Scan, Ultrasound, laser technology were all developed for defence. They subsequently made their way into realms of medicine.
- If government supports and enables defence research and manufacturing, it will have far reaching effects on healthcare and most importantly make us a self-reliant nation. Self-reliance especially in terms of technology is a national imperative. It must become our priority.



ROHINI NILEKANI is the Chairperson, Rohini Nilekani Philanthropies. She is also the Founder and Former Chairperson of Arghyam, a foundation for sustainable water and sanitation, which funds initiatives all across India. Rohini Nilekani is a committed philanthropist. In 2017, she together with her husband Nandan Nilekani signed the Giving Pledge, which commits half their wealth to philanthropic causes.

Vision for India@100: Indian philanthropic ecosystem shaping a New India

10 May 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the basic tenets of philanthropy and challenges

- Empathy is a pre-requisite for philanthropy. It is the ability to look at the world from different viewpoints and see different sides of the story.
- There should be a common thread or belief that underlines the many philanthropic initiatives in one's portfolio. The Nilekani philanthropic vision is of a strong and equitable society that holds both the government and the market accountable.
- A strong society needs inputs such as strong institutions, moral leadership and an environment of learning and innovation. These can be strengthened through philanthropy.
- While everyone is unanimous in their desire for a strong and inclusive India, there is trust deficit between different stakeholder groups. It is important to address this situation because different groups working in silo without conversations and collaborations cannot catalyze the change that everyone is seeking.
- Collaboration is the key challenge facing India today.
- Civil society can be the moral force that brings everyone together. A strong civil society is critical to a democracy like India because it holds up the mirror to society and pushes for course correction. Philanthropic initiatives should look at strengthening civil society.

On how collaborations can be catalyzed between different stakeholder groups

- Every stakeholder group can be a part of the solution.
- Any problem that needs solving should be unbundled and parts given to relevant people.
- Pratham Books, a philanthropic initiative, sought to address the problem of lack of age-appropriate books in different languages for children across the country.
- It created a platform to bring together writers, illustrators, parents, children, editors, publishers. Thanks to the different conversations and meaningful collaborations, Pratham Books is a force to reckon with.
- Diksha, a capacity building and learning platform for teachers is another example. It not only helps teachers leverage technology to create more meaningful content but also brings together parents, children and teachers to create a better learning environment.

On the role of philanthropy in climate change

- Climate change solutions will require strong philanthropic support.
- There are many ways in which philanthropists can partner with different actors - in mitigation, in the transition to clean energy, in building resilience.
- At the other end of the spectrum are groups working to piece together the different consequences of climate change. It is very important to support these groups not just to get a composite picture of what lies ahead but also to be able to put together a mitigation plan.
- The Indian Climate Collaborative is bringing in different funders and practitioners together. Platforms such as this are very important to India's climate future.
- Philanthropy related to climate change in India needs to focus on both mitigation and adaptation. It is important to build resilience in people and philanthropy can help catalyze that resilience.

On developing a framework to help philanthropists make informed choices

- India is at a very exciting stage in its philanthropy journey. Huge wealth is coming into the country – there are several unicorns as well as unicorns in the making. All these young entrepreneurs are already keen to give forward and want to know how.
- A framework can certainly help such people start their philanthropy journey by helping them make informed choices about where and how they want to invest their funds. Many organisations are already creating such frameworks; there are some digital platforms as well which ought to be promoted.
- But it is also important to encourage and value retail philanthropy. This is basically giving in kind instead of in cash. India has a long-standing tradition of retail philanthropy. As a people we are known to lend a hand without being asked. This tradition should be strengthened and one way of doing that is through platforms that give people the opportunity to choose what they want to invest their time in. Many NGOs now have platforms that list volunteering opportunities.
- Along with a framework other inputs are needed to build

the culture of wholesale philosophy. There are philanthropy networks and communities in place. These need to be grown. One way of doing that is being a visible philanthropist. The idea is not to boast but to inspire others to join the philanthropy movement.

- More wealthy people should actively consider philanthropy. There is active discourse in the public space on a large amount of wealth being concentrated in the hand of a few. Those with the privilege of wealth should do good and be seen doing good so that business and profits can be seen tools for societal change.

On incentivising philanthropy

- Philanthropy is self-sustaining. Human beings are programmed to help each other. The neuro science behind giving is well established. Giving makes people feel good – especially when there is feedback on the impact of giving.
- Philanthropy has many motivations. It does not matter why people start the process of giving – once they do, it sets off a virtuous cycle that's fuelled by the joy of giving.
- Society also needs to celebrate philanthropists and the act of giving. This will bring more people into the fold because everyone likes to be appreciated for their efforts.

How philanthropy can help India become an equal society

- The pandemic came at an unfortunate time when many people who were beginning to feel confident about escaping the clutches of poverty were pushed back into it. These are people in need of philanthropic interventions.
- Digitalization is playing an increasingly critical role in including the last person into the economic and social processes. This can also be an important venue for philanthropy.

- As long as India plans its development along the philosophy of sabka saath, sabka vikaas, the country is on a strong wicket.
- With its deep-rooted culture, India can play a stabilising role in a fast-changing world.

On the India of the future -

- A country where there is economic sufficiency for everyone. Which uses energy and resources to nurture its environment, its people and its values.
- A country whose economic pursuit is balanced by its spiritual pursuits. Studies have shown that being among nature, friends and communities impacts a person well-being. These should be important pursuits.
- A country where more people understand the founding principles of the constitution in letter and spirit.
- A country that has no dearth of philanthropic capital.

On how India can leverage its traditional schools of thinking for the betterment of the world

- There is a Buddha in all of us. We should harvest it to cross over from religion to spirituality. That is the path on which India and the East organize its societies. This is what the West looks to us for.
- There is always the danger of pride and arrogance – of assuming that this worldview is in some way superior. That would defeat the very thinking. Inclusion and justice are broad tenets of any society. India should hold the mirror to itself and see how it is faring.
- In a country as diverse as India, it is important to keep alive the tradition of syncretism. This is becoming important in current times which can be seen as divisive.



ANKUR WARIKOO is an Internet Entrepreneur based out of India and is one of India's top content creators. He is also a bestselling author and conducts courses online as an educator. His aim through his content is to make sure all the choices you make in life come from a point of awareness and not ignorance.

India@100: Shaping leaders of tomorrow

28 August 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the difference between GenZ and previous generations and what to look out for

- Children of the eighties grew up in a country where every need had a gestation period before it could be met- from a telephone line to a scooter. Today everything is on demand. The youth today is used to a world where demands are met instantly.
- The last three or four decades have shaped the country in marvellous ways. Among other things it has created a youth that is not risk averse and audacious in its dreams and aspirations.
- The youth is able to assess risks better and address them to the best of their abilities, while going ahead anyways.
- They are also location agnostic and hold the world as their oyster. Young people from tier 1 and tier 2 cities are doing great work which one would have thought would emerge only out of a few chosen cities. Technology and other factors have made growth opportunities more inclusive and the youth realises that. This is an extremely positive trend for the country.
- The youth is also reimagining education and skilling. Many young people between 18-24 yrs have multiple income streams already. They study, intern, freelance and skill themselves to stay relevant and competitive. This is a great sign.
- It will be exciting to see how the effect of this pans out in the next decade or two in terms of demographic dividend.

Assessment of the startup ecosystem

- India has always been a land of entrepreneurs, however,

now the scale and societal approach to it has changed.

- Entrepreneurship today is mainstream conversation and the vocation of choice amongst the youth today. A few decades ago, self-employed people were those who did not manage to land a job after college. That has changed today and which is one of the reasons we have a strong startup ecosystem.
- The current generation has been born into technology, which is why we see a natural gravitation towards using it for business ideas. Even simple and traditional entrepreneurs - from shopkeepers to the carpenters are moving their businesses online and scaling up.
- The Make in India and Sell in India is boosting our economy and shielding it from the vagaries of global market. But the Make In India and sell to the world is an equally compelling story and can propel the Indian startup story to great heights.
- Technologies like blockchain will disrupt the way in which most things work. The idea of not having a central authority governing something is a powerful one and it will shape many things in the future. India has the intellectual capital to become a powerhouse of technology development and that bodes very well for the startup ecosystem.
- India should be very bullish about its startup story. Companies that have just started out and those that will start out in the next decade will play a very significant role in taking India to a 5 to 10 trillion dollar economy.

On how leaders, mentors and teachers can influence inclusive growth

- Teachers can make all the difference to the lives of the youth but there is a need to redefine teachers. A teacher or a mentor is not just someone who comes to a class to navigate a set syllabus in order to clear a milestone but also someone who has life lessons and skills to share.
- The covid was a boon in disguise because the online consumption of knowledge exploded. This was not just because of technology or demand but also because with nothing much more to do, several people with expertise in different fields, created quality content and shared it with the larger community. This has led to the realisation that no matter where one is, it is possible to share knowledge and expertise and influence the world in a positive way.
- The youth of today are both intelligent and curious, they will likely use this trend to the hilt so it is important that we create robust platforms of knowledge sharing.

On how the innovation ecosystem can be strengthened

- India has always had the inherent ability to find solutions, however basic and roughshod, that help navigate a problem. The country knows it as jugaad and it lends itself wonderfully to the India narrative of making things happen, no matter what.
- However, this trait has to be legitimized and structured in order to get better and more sustainable innovations.
- This can be done through a combination of three factors - by creating an education system that stresses on out-of-the-box thinking. Lateral thinking should be the default



mode and factors such as interdisciplinary studies can help build an environment for it.

- Many youngsters are beginning their careers in startups and that is a great thing because it helps them imbibe the culture of structured innovation and makes the allies of such a system of thinking because they make meaningful contributions and get to see the outcome of the same.
- The third factor will be the acceptance and, hopefully, the celebration of failure. The fear of failing is a major deterrent in thinking differently, removing that can contribute to shaping an enabling innovation ecosystem. It can help create an innovation-led mindset as opposed to an obedience led mindset.

On what can the government do to unlock the potential of the youth

- Curriculum, community and feedback are three important areas that the government should focus on.
- It should broaden the contours of school education and democratize content creation. It should be the curator

and not the creator of subject content. Schools and educators should be free to design the pedagogy leveraging the potential of technology and the larger community.

- The government should facilitate digital communities and platforms, for the youth, as resource centres for knowledge and skill sharing. These seamless peer communities will help the children thrive.
- Feedback is important. The education system should look at creating platforms and avenues for using what they have learnt - internships, projects, assignments - and given constructive feedback. This will help them understand what they need to do differently.

Dream for India@2047

- That anyone with a smartphone and internet in India can access the same learning opportunities available to the students of the best schools in India. The road is long, but several small steps can help us complete the journey.



SHEKHAR KULBHUSHAN KAPUR is an Indian filmmaker and actor and the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award, a National Board of Review Award and three Filmfare Awards, in addition to nominations for a BAFTA Award and a Golden Globe Award. He rose to international prominence with the 1998 period film *Elizabeth*, which was nominated for seven Academy Awards.

India@100: Strengthening India's role in the world through its creative industry

30 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On dreams for India@2047-

- To be the largest influencing economy. There are two kinds of economy that drive a country – business and creative. The latter shapes the dominance of a country. Stronger the creative economy, more the influence of the country.
- The reason that a culture as deep-rooted as India started chasing the Great American dream was because their creative industry was able to sell that dream effectively to the world.
- Today there is a shift in the creative balance. India has the talent, the demography advantage and deep internet penetration to be able to shape and market a narrative in the space.
- The Metaverse is the evolution of the social and creative space. India should hit the ground running. It has the advantage of a large technology savvy, creative and restless youth, coders and creators and an environment that encourages technology adoption.
- Climate change and its consequences will also impact India. This phenomenon will blur political and ideological boundaries and bring nations together in pursuit of survival.
- India is an identity. 2047 will also see the strengthening of that identity in a constructive way that will drive the economy.
- If the media gets into the metaverse now, India could add a trillion dollars to its economies in the next 25 years.

Current challenges to the dreams-

- India grows from the root up and not bottom down. We have to unlock the potential that exists at the bottom of the pyramid by making sure that they are not excluded from the technology conversation.
- Currently terms like technology and metaverse are locked in the elite, affluent strata of the society. These tools will not be potent unless they are taken to the masses at the lowest level.
- It is a misconception that the poor, marginalized will not be able to understand and leverage the potential of technologies. India has a strong oral tradition of storytelling. We are adept at listening to stories and colouring it with our imagination and perspective. Listeners have the leeway to imagine the story and interpret it individually.
- India needs to take the metaverse story deep into its society and trust its people to understand and interpret the wonders of a technology-aided life. This will unlock the true potential of both technology and people.
- Unleashing the power of technology at the bottom of the pyramid will make the people creators and producers and not just consumers. This will contribute to society as well as the economy.

Engaging more people in the creative industry -

- India has a rich tradition of stories. It is delivered through myriad forms: dance, theatre, painting, sculpture etc. Technology of opening avenues for newer delivery methods and India has to engage more people in these new media.
- India cannot influence the world unless its artistes and story tellers have the means to reach out and technology is what will make that outreach possible.

Influence of OTT in shaping the future of the creative industry -

- OTT will have to evolve in keeping with the consumers need to be in the story and a part of it. The youth, which is the biggest consumer of content, is no longer a passive audience. It is looking to be a part of the story experience with the power to change the narrative.
- The OTT will therefore have to incorporate elements of gaming into its content and evolve into something more than just passive storytelling.
- Metaverse is heading towards a fluid, seamless, interconnected universe of communication and experience. OTT will evolve to keep pace and with it, the creative industry.

Traditional India cinema on the global stage -

- Indian cinema is the evolution of folk art (nautanki, parsi theatre, etc.) being delivered through a non-traditional, western medium (cinema). Its aesthetics are rooted in familiar culture. Which is why, it does not establish an immediate connect with the global stage.
- The content and the cultural references do not have to change. The delivery of it can in terms of technical packaging so that it is more consumable internationally. This

will help our cinema be a drawbridge that allows more people to visit our world and understand it better.

- Oscar is not a validation of how good or bad our cinema is because Hollywood films and our films are a different genre. It is apples to oranges.
- Asian films such as Indian, Japanese, Chinese and Korean are about circular narratives. These storylines reflect the Asian worldview in which destiny plays a dominant part, there are no definitive conclusions. The western films are more about the individual will and therefore linear sequence of cause and action. However, more and more people from the West are now moving towards the Asian worldview which is an opportunity for our films.

The journey of Indian cinema and the road ahead –

- Indian films have always mirrored the social changes. In the early years of independence when the nation was riding the exuberance of a new country setting up its infrastructure foundation for the future – the hero was often an engineer or a doctor and the plots often reflected the building of dams, canals and hospitals.

- The emergence of the angry young man for example rep-

resented the urban angst of an urban population distanced from their familiar rural setting and values. The films of the nineties and early millennium, showcased the aspirations of the rising middle class with market power in their hands to be a part of the global world. Stories were set in foreign locales and uninhibited consumptions.

- Going forward international films will have a strong international ethos, while retaining their core. These will be Indian films, reflecting Indian aesthetics in a way that the world understands.

Global benchmarks for the Indian creative industry and policy support –

- India's policies should have an eye on the future and cater to what is going to happen and not what is. Its grassroots policies should encourage people to grow in and into the metaverse by allowing more access to education, technology and economic opportunities.
- The whole of India is a potential Silicon Valley of knowledge and wisdom. Policies have to tap this potential.



PROF. V KAMAKOTI Prof. Kamakoti is a faculty in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at IIT Madras and also held the position of Associate Dean for Industrial Consultancy and Sponsored Research (ICSR), IIT Madras. He holds numerous positions in various Government agencies and bodies including being a member of the National Security Advisory Board, Government of India.

The role of technology and innovation in shaping a new India@100

20 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

Assessment of the innovation landscape of India

- Traditionally, Indians are knowledge sharers and prone to share knowledge freely. However, it has now begun to understand the importance of patents and are pursuing them aggressively. This is an important development.
- The government has created an enabling environment for patent filing – it is now cheap and quick which is a lot more patents are being filed. This is important because any country that is seeking to become an innovation hub must patent the basic and essential technologies of the field that it is trying to innovate in.
- The other thing is the focus on research. Ministries nowadays are not just funding blue sky research projects that are exploratory and futuristic in nature but there is now a significant amount of funds being put into short term research projects of about five years with very specific goals. The goal is to create disruptive products with local and global market relevance.
- Almost every institution that's over twenty years old, now has a technology-based incubator that's helping to convert an innovative idea into a product.
- Today, interdisciplinary projects are important. It is important for different disciplines to collaborate in order to create systems that work. Today we have many fields that have come into the space of research - medical technology, space technology, agriculture – they are all adding to the innovation landscape in India.

On creating an environment of innovation in IIT Madras and how policy interventions can help innovation

- There has been continuity of vision for the last twenty years and that is the key to the institute's success.
- It has a definite process by which an idea can turn into a product. Any student who has an idea can file a project report. The institute has an AI based tool that checks the market feasibility of the product being suggested. The idea is run through this tool to find out competing patents, product and market possibilities. Once an idea has been evaluated, it is passed to a setup called Nirmaan where the idea is converted to a design document. The innovation centre converts the design into a prototype. There are five incubators at the centre and an external one as well. The students can go to any of them for help. The Institute has also employed people who can help startups register and begin operations within a week.
- The Gopalakrishnan-Deshpande Centre mentors the students. They are helped with investments, market connect and hand holding.

On the importance of AI technology in the coming years

- AI is a good decision-making tool and can be used across multiple sectors. Something as basic as maintenance of two-wheelers can be enabled by AI.
- Credit appraisal in the finance industry is also a critical area for AI intervention. It can look beyond deceptive balance sheets and help the appraiser make more informed decisions. It can help give important insights into diseases and help in their diagnosis and treatment.
- AI would be more useful if the cost of misprediction was not high. For example, a bad weather decision is likely to cost a decision maker less than an incorrect medical decision. The latter would lead to suing.
- AI-led decision making has to be thought of in conjunction with human until the machine decision making is perfected.
- When AI decision making reaches a certain stage of maturity, we will progress to something called explainable AI. This explains why a certain decision was made.
- We have vast amount of good data, from across field, emerging out of advanced systems that can be fed into AI to aid decision-making. We also need to work on explainable AI for the system to really take off.
- Over time we will need government regulation and interventions to ensure ethics in the use of AI.

On the role of industry in the uptake of AI

- Industry will play the role in shaping the economy of 2047 but it must be responsive to market needs.
- Had the major players proactively invested in a fab years back, India's dependence on other countries for semiconductor chips would be considerably less.
- The government can only provide infrastructure and an enabling environment. The industry needs to take calculated risks and make strategic investments specially in capacity building and startups.
- We need atmanirbharas before atmanirbharta. Big players need to have the confidence that India can set up and

run labs.

- Organizations may be getting by today without future facing technologies. It is good for them but not for the country because the country is not progressing. Companies need to look ahead and make the right investment to develop the AI ecosystem in the country.

On how to strengthen the academia and industry partnership

- The industry needs to have confidence in India's youth, talent pool and academia.
- IIT-Madras has a 5G test bed that, except for the chip, has been completely developed in campus. Industry should come and use it. That would lead to a better understanding of the talent available within the country.
- Any technology that is coming up must be experimented with by the academia. The industry can play an important role in this area by supporting the process. The industry will be the entity to take the technology to the market hence it needs to encourage the proactive initiatives of the academia.
- The government can only put in place protocols and frameworks, it is the industry that has the data which is integral to AI usage and development. It is time to proactively start using AI and investing in systems that strengthen its development. Fintech and 5G are two good examples of areas that the industry and academia can collaborate with immediate effect.
- Industries will gain from the technology and do better, they will then invest more in academia which in turn will produce better results, thereby setting in motion a virtuous cycle.

On strengthening innovations at the grassroots level

- IIT-Madras has set up rural technology centres. There

are five now but the plan is to scale up to 25.

- These cells will address local problems. To grow as innovators, it is important to be locally relevant and globally recognized.
- We are equipping these centres with robotic kits, 3 D printers and other infrastructure as well as skills needed to create solutions.
- IIT Chennai has also set up an organization called CRE-ATE which is an acronym for Centres for Rural Education Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship. The intent is to usher in innovation in this space and encourage more patents from the farmers.
- IIT has also started a course for children of class five upwards called "out of the box thinking". Over 80,000 children have already enrolled for it. The idea is to encourage the young to think differently at a very early age so that they grow up to become problem solvers.

On the three things that can be done to build the culture of innovation-

- Identify and nurture talent
- Regular survey to understand how technology interventions can solve social problems.
- Having a system that maps talent to challenges. India needs forums where the companies can come and pitch problems to startups and the latter, depending on their skills and capabilities, can choose the one they want to work on.

On the dream for India@2047

- India@1947 was about political freedom, India@2047 should be about technological independence.
- India@100 should be a technology superpower. It should be especially strong in areas such as semiconductors, telecommunications, space technology, medical technology and agriculture.



B K SISTER SHIVANI has been a practitioner and a teacher of Rajyoga Meditation that is at the heart of the teachings of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual Organization, since 1996. In March 2019, B K Shivani was awarded the prestigious Nari Shakti Puraskar, the highest civilian honor for women in India, for her role in transforming human behaviours.

India@100: From Atmanirbhar to Sone Ki Chidiya Bharat (The Golden Age of India)

12 October 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On India shaping up to make the journey from Atmanirbharta to Sone ki Chideya in 2047

- Atmanirbharta should be practiced at an individual level to recreate the Golden Age of India. Time is cyclical and follows a pattern. India was once the golden goose and will be so again with due effort. Golden age is not a manifestation of everything which is external and material, it is as much an internal manifestation of positive change.
- The Golden age of Bharat is the golden age of every soul. This implies the highest collective individual spiritual quotient. There are wonderful spiritual sayings: Sankalp se Srishti – To put it simply our thoughts determine or create our world; Sanskar se Sansar: beliefs that define an individual define the society.
- There are three key words: Sanskar, Sanskriti and Sansar. The golden age of India can be created by creating Sanskriti or culture; Sanskriti is the sum of individuals and their Sanskar. There is need to remove the negativity and create positive sanskar. This is one thing that should be ongoing in journey towards India @100. Emotions like stress, anger, greed etc. are negative stress, moving towards the normal emotions like empathy, kindness, caring sharing is what is required.
- India @100 will be like a fully charged battery if people visualize their souls as the battery. Unfortunately, today the batteries are drained. People are struggling with divorce,

ill-health and other issues. This cannot be the platform for the recreation of golden age of this country.

Role of society and various stake holders like industry, government, families to practically achieve this concept

- The last 25 years were all about performance and achievement. We have become a performance centric society. The pressure of performance begins from the school. Performance is important, it is a part of success but not complete success.
- There has to be a shift in focus from performance to Sanskar. The latter is more important for the overall growth of an individual and the nation. Anything preached by society at large becomes a norm or necessity, hence Sanskar has to be taught by everyone so that it becomes a priority for all individuals.
- The time has come for this generation to be made aware of the importance of values as they, in their pursuit of performance, have become cynical of Sanskar. There has to be a balance between performance and values. A powerful personality with good human values can eventually be helped to transform, but a person with weak value system and with an egoistic attitude will not excel in life and cannot become a leader. Hence, sanskar have to take precedence over all other issues and it has to have the ripple down effect from parents, teachers, corporate organizations.

On where and how the process of strengthening sanskars begins

- In the gurukul system that existed in ancient India, atma chintan or self awakening was actively encouraged in the students. The key is knowing the art of ruling and controlling oneself before controlling others. India has attained swarajya as a country; the time has now come for individual swarajya.
- The gurukul system also included seva or selfless service in articulation of success. India needs to adopt the principles of the gurukul system for its overall holistic growth.

On how people can adopt the gurukul system naturally

- Half of what is learnt in schools is not used. Sanskar on the other hand forms the basis for relating to all that one has learnt. If our students are enlightened about seva bhav from their school days it will become part of their nature.
- There is nothing new that needs to be specially learnt, one has to pick up things that have been left behind in the race to the finish line. Words like depression, anxiety and panic attacks were never heard 30 years back. This is not success. It is all about introspection and creating a sanskar based environment.

On whether spirituality is the solution that can rid one of the mental baggage of religion and other issues

- Today people are role conscious, performance conscious and power conscious whereas the need of the hour is to be soul conscious. There is need to expand one's consciousness and realize the value of seva. In all religions, religious



preachers were trying to preach the religion of soul. But today, it has become the religion of Hindu, Muslim, etc. Over a period of time, we lost the connection with the teachings in the zeal to prosper.

- Today we are role conscious; the golden era we want will require us to be soul conscious. This explains the relevance of atmanirbharta. Atmanirbharta is nothing but remembering that one is a soul and with every soul there is happiness, love and affection. Sanskar teaches you to transcend the I or We and take charge of the soul.
- Today happiness is dependent on external factors. Atmanirbharta helps the self, control desires. It also teaches that I the individual is happiness, love, affection and empathy. It teaches one to be a giver. This is what was and is India's Sanskriti.
- However, presently life is the opposite of Atmanirbharta. It is about desires, wants and so many other external facing factors. People need to look inwards. The highest spiritual quotient leads to Amanirbharta which is the true essence of the golden era.

How can spiritual quotient be raised practically and what can be done on a daily basis

- It is the power of one and is a vibrational change. An individual can bring change in an office by leading through example. Everybody is competing externally and being encouraged to do so. The competition should be with one's inner self. Yoga, meditation, positive content consumption can help people battle their inner demons.
- Purity of earning is important; the vibes from the money earned should be positive vibes. How money is earned is important. Money buys things, whereas blessings received

because of seva- bhav gives contentment.

- Small changes can make a big difference. For example, the manner in which we eat. 10 minutes of eating should take place in silence and with stress free mind. The focus should now be on the HOW part of doing things correctly. This applies to eating, sleeping and so many other things. So, the pertinent point is small lifestyle changes create miracles.
- Today most human minds are tired and stressed, we need to allow them to disconnect so that they can rejuvenate. Post work time should only be for the family. Parents should encourage kids to sleep early and wake up early at about 4 am which is the most intuitive hour for human beings.

On the changes that society should make for vision for India@100

- Society should understand that we are a soul and being termed as man or women is akin to wearing a costume. At every step if one takes care of the sanskars, individually and collectively, things will fall in place
- We should refer to our country as Bharat. Every name has a vibration and meaning and the name Bharat has a lot of positivity in it. The true meaning of Bharat is devoted to the light of knowledge. One just needs to imagine the level of positivity that will be generated if the entire country starts saying Bharat

On how one assesses one's spiritual development

- A simple check is to assess one's performance under stress during day time. The first change will be patience and controlled response to a stressful situation. One will feel that change automatically.



SHRADHA SHARMA is an Indian journalist and the founder and CEO of YourStory a platform that fosters the startup ecosystem via entrepreneurship related stories, resources and products. She has featured on Fortune's list of the 'Best 40 under 40' entrepreneurs in India thrice; won the Forbes Power Trailblazers award twice and has featured on LinkedIn's list of powerful influencers, along with Prime Minister Narendra Modi and actor Priyanka Chopra.

Vision for India@100:How GenNext is shaping a new India

2 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

Message to the youth of India

- It is the best time to be India. Anything, and everything, is possible in the country today. Indians don't need to go out any more, the world is looking to India for solutions. India is your hope, belief and identity, it is coolness and madness. Cherish the fact that you're born here and are a part of this country.

On her personal journey

- Personal journey is illustrative of the fact that in India it is possible for everyone to have their own paths.
- Grew up in Patna, Bihar when India was beginning to walk the path of opportunities. Came to Delhi to study in St Stephens and then joined the media. There were challenges and tragedies along the way but also plenty of opportunities. Chose not to be a victim of my circumstances, chose not to be defined by my gender, age or background. Instead made the choice to be the heroine of my own story and grabbed every opportunity that came my way.
- The point of sharing this that everyone has a beautiful and inspiring story to share, one just has to deep to find it.
- Started "Your Story" as a blog in 2008. Today, 14 years later, we have told over 120,000 stories to 12 million people. We have four million subscribers. It has been a phenomenal journey thus far for "Your Story" and it has only been possible because India is the country that it is.

On the common thread that binds positive stories

- The strong thread that binds these stories together is the unapologetic pride in being Indian. There is pride that India is building its own Zomatos, Swiggys and Olas instead of trying to replicate what the West has done.
- There is a self-confidence in the people, especially the youth that is unifying everyone.

On what can be done collectively to catalyze a nation building movement in India

- India can develop a framework for who to celebrate. We tend to look up to the more visible players – cricketers, startups and Bollywood. But we need newer heroes. They are enough of those; they must be spoken about celebrate too.

On the role of digital media play in shaping the India of 2047

- First digital media, especially social media needs to be ungendered. More women and girls must come to these platforms, especially in the more backward regions of the country. There is enough data to suggest that digital consumption is skewed towards men. They are dominating the digital drive, in places like North Bihar and eastern UP.
- To get more women on the digital space, one will have to find and mainstream more stories about local women being able to transform their lives by leveraging the digital space. This will demonstrate the potential of the space and motivate women to join it and achieve their dreams.

On youth leveraging digital technologies to bring about change. And the use of technology to address systemic challenges

- Digital adoption is changing lives. The youth, both in small town and cities, are using digital channels to generate content and become influencers. Brands recognize their power and use these content channels to advertise. This is a really significant development. A peripheral family making 10,000 rupees a month in advertising revenue is a very positive change.
- Parallel development in fintech has also helped digital adoption. These influencers do not have to worry about how to collect money, who to follow up with, etc.
- Internet has created new methods of livelihood and enabled value creations. This development is an opportunity for women and girls. They must be encouraged to be a part of this movement.
- On youth and social entrepreneurship
- The youth today is more aware about development issues and have strong opinions. This is true for children in school.
- They are unapologetic about asking tough questions and expecting answers.
- There are many startups in the social development space working on issues such as gender, climate change and livelihood.
- There is genuine interest and intent in making change

on the ground.

- Being a young country and technology friendly country, this is a great development.

On priority areas for development

- A climate fund should be developed. The pandemic has shown that the world is interlinked and that we collectively need to take stringent measures to fight the climate crisis. India, especially, needs to do more given its population and stage of development.
- Equitable healthcare is also important. A country of 1.2 billion should have a more equal healthcare system for its people.
- There's a huge divide in the education system in India. Money should not be an obstacle for good education; it should be accessible to everyone. It can lift people out of their status quo and put them on the road to change. Leaders across the world are seeking to break the status quo; education will add momentum.

On an ideal agenda for change

- Make quality education free for certain sections of society, especially the girl child. Every girl empowered through education is the catalyst of change for her family.
- Men can play a very important role in making this possible and there are many working to do so. They need to be recognized and applauded so that other men can be motivated to follow suit.
- Women can will be the future of the world. They have to be helped develop their potential and all hands should be on the deck for this.
- Everyone has a role to play in the development of India and must contribute. Entrepreneurs especially can be encouraged to commit to change and their stories used to encourage others to do the same.
- Entrepreneurs taking a crack at that would be very interesting.



SHAHEEN MISTRY is the CEO and founding Board Member of Teach for India, a teaching fellowship that builds a cadre of committed leaders in the education sector. She has earned global recognition for her dedication and commitment to the fight for educational equity. Shaheen is an Ashoka Fellow, a Global Leader for Tomorrow at the World Economic Forum and an Asia Society 21 Leader. She serves on the Board of several Foundations.

Focus on right education for all

28 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the progress and gaps in the education sector

- Education is now in the mainstream of development narrative. People are talking about it, there are conversations and dialogue and this is reflecting in the policies. This is one definite and positive change.
- Access has improved significantly. More children have access to education and there is more foundational literacy and numeracy.
- One of gaps in the Indian education system is the lack of leadership at all levels. The sector does not attract the best talent. Unless the brightest minds enter and lead the change, it will be difficult for India to meet its education goals.
- We also need to look at children as more than beneficiaries. Not treating children as equal stakeholders is a missed opportunity. They need to be consulted on core issues like what, why and how they want to learn. This will help inform the change we are trying to make.

On the NCEP and how stakeholders can collaborate to give it teeth

- The NCEP is inspiring and hopeful. However, it is difficult to find schools that are trying to embody the values that the policy document upholds.
- As with any other sector NCEP too has its share of implementation challenges. There is not enough investment and resource allocation is an area of concern. Most of the funds go towards teachers' salaries and leaves little wriggle room for lifting up other things.

- Good teachers are key to a good education system. We need to invest in their development and training. The sector needs to attract the best talent and that can only be through investments in multiple areas including infrastructure, development opportunities and investments.
- Taking incremental change to scale is lowering the bar. We should raise the bar and meet higher goals.

Views on how one can scale up good practices through initiatives like Teach for India

- Education needs depth but also spread. A country like India should focus on multipliers to cover ground. An initiative like Teach for India creates force multipliers in the form of leaders.
- Teach for India reaches out to the best and brightest minds and invests intensively in them for a period of two years. Collectively, over the years, the Teach for India Fellows have reached about 32,000 children. Professionals working in the space as curriculum designers, policy makers, edtech leaders or even teachers have influenced change that has impacted over 30 million children. That's the multiplying power of the programme.
- Leaders are force multipliers, so it is very important to fill the leadership deficit.
- Research shows that if 3.5% of the population can be engaged in an issue, it can reach a tipping point. We need to get a lot of people outside the immediate education community to start engaging with the sector in order to catalyze constructive change.
- More proof points have to be created to build the case for scale and change. Proof points illustrate an approach in depth. The sector needs disruptive models that can multiply these proof points and give them wider reach.

On education changing and India keeping pace with the change

- Teach for India defines ideal education as being a sum of three things - self, others and India.
- Self is all about understanding what one is, finding out where one wants to go in terms of livelihood and then working to get there.
- The education system in India is geared largely towards self. It needs to expand to include the other and country component as well.
- The concept of others is basically developing the ability to empathize with others and help them. In short, journey through life helping make the lives of others better. This helps shape people who have perspective, empathy and the ability to invite and accept multiple viewpoints.
- The concept of country in the education system is about understanding that the constitution is the highest ideal in the country and the basically imbibing the values of equality, fraternity, justice and liberty.
- Understanding and imbibing the values on which the Republic of India stands will shape a very different country.

On the role of Industry in shaping the education sector

- Every individual needs to look in the mirror and ask if



they are doing the maximum that they can do to herald change in the sector.

- Funds for civil society is a big challenge so corporate funds can play a very important role in helping NGOs work better.
- Corporates also have valuable resources in terms of skilled manpower, infrastructure and technology. This makes them very strategic allies for groups working in the space who would otherwise not been able to access these crucial resources. Professionals sitting in their offices can volunteer to deliver a quality lesson or mentorship session to a last mile beneficiary in some remote village.

On bridging the gender gap in the education sector

- Need to change both the way children are brought up as well as the education system that spawns and nurtures these biases.
- More dialogues needed to understand why the biases exist and then work on those issues.
- Need to work on the way boys are brought up because in the final analysis it is patriarchy that keeps girls and women from accessing education and development opportunities.
- Industry can make a huge difference in this space by helping with communication and campaigns that take positive stories to the public domain. The story of one girl who has beaten the odds encourages a hundred others to do the same.

On personal journey

- Realization and the strengthening of the belief that a child is limitless in potential and has the ability to change the world.
- Nothing is possible without love and passion.
- Tenacity is very important. If one stays long enough one can see the completion of many circles.

The role of education system in shaping entrepreneurship

- Education system should raise problem solvers. It should encourage children to understand what bothers them and how they can make the problem go away.
- An education system that encourages the process of design thinking fosters innovation and entrepreneurship.

On the education system creating a globally employable workforce:

- Need to envision what the workforce will look like and make education system future-facing. Enough research to show what the skills of the future are likely to be.
- Creativity, collaboration and communication skills have to be prioritized, perhaps even over knowledge.

Dream for India@2047:

- Reimagining education in India through– its children.



ARUNABHA GHOSH is an internationally recognised public policy expert, author, columnist, and institution builder. He is the founder-CEO, since 2010, of the Council on Energy, Environment and Water, and has led CEEW to the top ranks as one of Asia's leading policy research institutions and among the world's 20 best climate think-tanks.

Sustainable road to a new India@100

8 August 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the climate change journey of India thus far and what the future holds

- India has come a long way in the past decade and a half from treating climate change as a problem thrust upon it, to demonstrating global leadership in the space of mitigation.
- The future is promising given the trajectory of technology, skills and public as well as political will. Development in these areas have moved the needle significantly in the space of climate change.
- India needs to internalise the unfolding economic transformation and become a part of the movement to capitalize on the opportunities.

Dream for India@100 in the context of sustainability and climate change

- That, a daughter of a coal miner born when India is 75, turns into a clean energy billionaire when India is 100.

On the steps needed to make the dream come true –

- Societies are built around common narratives, visions and ideals. That is what our identities are based on.
- The mantra we need going forward is - jobs, growth and sustainability.
- It might appear to be an unlikely trinity when seen through the lens of policymaking, business or plain economics. This is because there is no precedent for the simultaneous existence of the three. No country has delivered on the three parameters in parallel.
- Our inability to believe that it is possible to deliver on

all three fronts is also a failure of imagination. We need to put livelihood at the centre of what we do and then imagine a world that is sustainable.

- The four things that will make this possible are clear policy directives, adoption of current cutting edge technologies and co-development of future technologies, creating a financial framework that will help source institutional investments from within and outside the country and leveraging behaviour change as a genuine growth driver.

On whether Indians are believers in climate change

- Acceptance of climate change is not just about citing evidence and data, it is also a function of recognising and accepting change.
- The farmer on the ground anywhere in the country today will speak about how hard it has become to predict weather.
- 75 percent of our districts are facing climate change. 40 percent are showing signs of swapping - drought prone areas are flooding and vice versa. A DM in a flood prone district, with the institutional legacy of having to build embankments is now suddenly having to deal with the problem of drought. Similarly businesses who have made high value capital investments in setting up operations that are climate dependent are now facing the vagaries of nature. Almost every stakeholder group is living the climate crisis and therefore the country is not in denial.

On how ready are our legislators to accept climate science and move towards legislating in its favour

- The fact that India does not have a specific green party is indicative of the fact that climate change is a concern that transcends party lines. That there are no climate deniers is a great place to start.
- However, the lived experience of each legislator will vary and be only a part of the whole set that makes up climate crisis.
- It is important to help them by breaking down the issue in a granular manner so that they can then communicate it in entirety using their own metaphors and vernaculars. This will also help them understand how to pitch the issue politically and win votes. This is important because political fuel is important for sustainability to grow roots.
- We also need to help legislators understand the role they can play in the space of climate solutions; partnering with the industry as well as international partners to find common ground and create an enabling investment environment is an important example. Economic 101 says, capital should flow from rich to poor regions while labours should follow the reverse trend. However, while India exports its labour it does not see as much capital inflow from the richer regions. This is a gap that legislators need to fix urgently.

On what kind of innovative mechanisms can be put in place to encourage inflow of technology and capital

- There are foundational and breakthrough technologies. Foundational technologies can be applied across sectors. The government and the industry should come together

to create a revolving fund pool to fund the innovations in the space. For breakthrough technologies, the country could look at an agency that encourages research and innovation in specific areas that present opportunities to the country.

- Bank, industry conglomerates and government agencies can all fund clean tech but for breakthrough technologies the investment has to be in de-risking so that more capital flows in and India sees more startups enter the space.

On how equipped is India to have its workforce join the green growth wave

- Technology is changing at the speed of thought and with it, the demands of the Industry in terms of skills. The life path of a student can change in the span of his or her learning phase itself.
- Sustainability is not just an energy transformation, it is an economic transformation and therefore green jobs will mean current jobs in a cleaner environment. This means a textile worker working in a plant that uses clean energy and processes, will qualify as a green job holder. The transformation will not just mean new kinds of jobs, but also the same jobs done in a newer way. India is not yet ready with the skill sets that might be needed going

forward.

- India also needs to look at the informal sector. Encouraging livelihood in the rural areas using distributed renewables is, alone, a 53 billion dollar market. There is a fortune at the bottom of the pyramid. Case in point is green fodder, using hydroponics which in turn uses green energy is a 4 billion dollar market opportunity. These are the areas where there can be a livelihood revolution.

On how entrepreneurs can contribute to creating a symbiotic relationship between communities and nature

- In the entire civilizational journey of humankind there has never been a precedent for what we are likely to experience in the future. The conversation is no longer about what we do to nature or what it is doing; to us, but more about developing the resilience to withstand what comes our way and how we treat each other during the crises. Currently we are in the midst of a global financial, energy and food crisis. We need to ask if we have the kind of societal, political and economic structures that can help us mitigate what we do to each other in times of crisis.



SUHEL SETH is a marketing expert and a guest lecturer at Harvard Business School, the IIMs and many more reputed management institutes of India. He is also the founder and managing director of Counselage India, a consultancy firm engaged in business and management consultancy. He is on the board of many international corporations.

New India: India@75 and beyond

31 March 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On Brand India

- Brand India stands for entrepreneurship and the ability to achieve against all odds.
- India is amongst the youngest democracy and the oldest civilizations in the world. It has a rich intellectual legacy – one that promotes universal brotherhood (Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam) and an inclusive, informed code of conduct (manusmriti).
- Our civilizational legacy has allowed us to move ahead against odds. India is like the bumblebee; aerodynamically speaking, they are not designed for flight. But the bee does not know that and keeps flying anyway.
- To the world, Brand India is a vibrant, young and chaotic democracy. Chaos is important in brands because that leads to recalibration and rejuvenation.
- Nations as brands follow the same rules. They need to recalibrate to stay relevant and on the upswing. Thirty years ago, no one would have thought India could be digitalized to the extent it is. It would have been inconceivable to think people of Indian origin would helm twenty of the leading companies in the world.
- Nations as brands are not to be defined by national identity. They need to be defined by national achievements.
- There is a difference between Indian-ness and being Indian. They are quaint attributes to Indian-ness that only we understand because of living here.
- However, there are certain areas that we need to focus on in order to improve brand perception.
- The first is our global communication. Negative comments on social media, under the cloak of anonymity, fan the

global perception that India is intolerant, at the core of India is the ability to absorb and internalize different influences. India is like a sponge; its culture is ever evolving and fluid. That is something unique to our country.

- Where India suffers is from the impoverishment of opportunities. Both Dr Singh and PM Modi have worked to correct that.
- Historically, we deprived our fellow citizens of opportunities – the opportunity to access education and healthcare, for example. We thus pushed them into deeper poverty and prevented them from achieving their true potential.
- A society is only as strong as its weakest link. Just its economic or intellectual power does not define a society. In the scheme of things, we must work on the individual link—that is a family—to strengthen the chain.
- What the current dispensation has done is change brand perception of India from derision to respect, it has established India as an intellectual force to contend with in terms of business and commerce and; it has been successful in waking the country up to the power of knowledge. Knowledge creates empathy and humility. Today, more and more Indians are giving back.
- We are in a good place at a good time. It makes me believe that my dream of an inclusive, resilient and empathetic India is taking shape.

On what should be done in the near future to strengthen brand India globally

- People don't buy brands, they buy benefits. India has many benefits that have not been communicated well. Our ability to communicate is not effective. Tourism sector is one example. People fly over India to go elsewhere.
- We have allowed many of our cultural institutions to stay in the government's stranglehold, including this government. That needs to change. People invest in countries that they love, that they are affectionate about. Currently, there is too much negative perception about India. Too much reportage, some true, some fake about violence and communal disharmony. That needs to be solved both in terms of issues and communication.
- We need to communicate the reality and address these perceptions.
- In short, we need to do two things. First, internally recalibrate brand India—that needs to be done by citizens of India. Second, communicate effectively.
- We have not leveraged our soft power. We need to communicate it effectively and not outsource it to Bollywood.
- Convenient academia has replaced genuine intellectualism. The latter is a shaky foundation for societies. A country needs to invest in its culture and its roots to grow stronger.
- A country, like any brand, will need multiple inputs. India will need to invest heavily in knowledge and healthcare. Both are imperative. We must see knowledge as the composite of enterprise, innovation and skills.
- This change is already taking place, as can be seen in the transition in the outlook of our young. They want to become entrepreneurs and not job holders.

- A “country” brand is always complex. Brand India is a composite of culture, commerce and compassion.
- We need to look at our contribution to globalization not just through the lens of commerce but as our ability to sow the seeds of hope, ideas and inspiration. It is encouraging that Indians are finally being able to see that the country brings to the table.

On how to unleash India's brand power

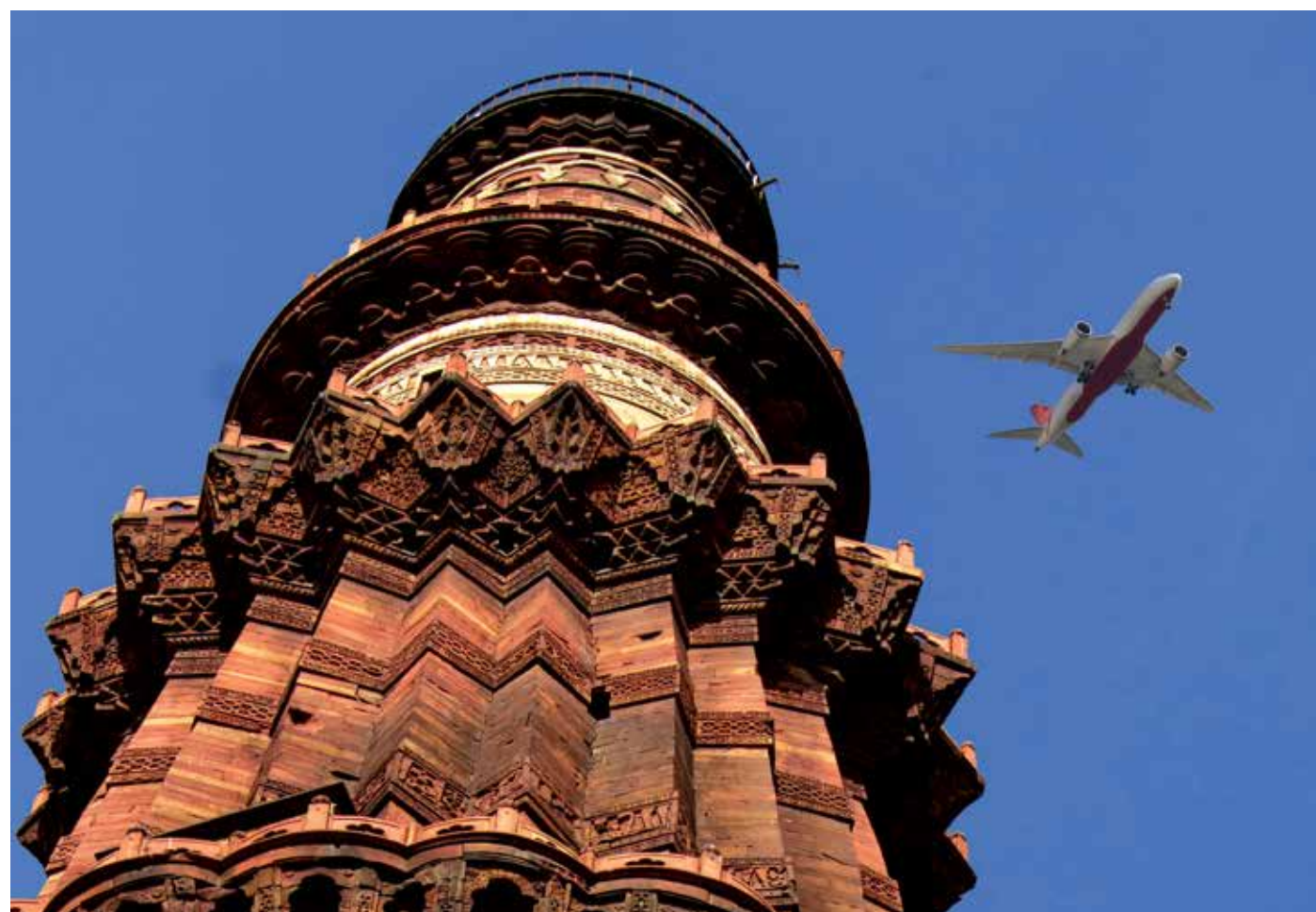
- One cannot have an umbrella communication under “Brand India”. One needs to communicate to disparate consumer clusters, each of which may have different wants from the brand. We need to develop specific communication for these clusters based on brand offerings that apply to the group.
- The other thing we need to do is to communicate the “taking local global” agenda effectively. Let's identify one or two things and take it to the world.
- Let private platforms be the engagement platform for consumers/ citizens with queries, grievances, etc.
- Engage the Indian in India about how the country is doing abroad. Communication must be pitched both to the Indian in India and to the global citizen.
- As a country, we need to be more graceful and learn to acknowledge and appreciate our oases of excellence; from a nation of whiners, we must become a nation of inspirers

On how to scale up success stories

- Imitation is not just the best form of flattery, it is the best way to scale up. Replication means not having to reinvent the wheel.
- We also need to become a nation that has empathy. When that happens, it will motivate us to look around, identify what is working, and scale it up for the larger good..

In 2047, will India be showing the way to the world?

- India should aim to be a tea bag that can diffuse empathy and excellence in the world, thanks to its civilizational legacy.
- We should bring about a groundswell of our culture and leave an imprint of our behaviour everywhere. Our intellectual gravitas must show.
- There are two ways to influence the world through power and through our culture wherewithal. The latter is the approach we must adopt because power is transient, culture is not.
- Believe in India but believe in the idea of Indian-ness. Define this Indian-ness. Develop a campaign called “What's your IQ – Indian-ness Quotient. We will truly grow as a nation when successful Indians do not move out from the risk mitigation perspective but, to help India's growth. And that will happen only when there is trust between the government and businesses.



VINAYAK CHATTERJEE is one of the leading proponents of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model for developing India's infrastructure. He is a strategic advisor to leading Indian companies, the Government of India, the Ministry of Finance, State Governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions in the areas of infrastructure planning and implementation.

New infrastructure for a new India

3 March 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On what India should be in the next 25 years

- In terms of Core infrastructure, which is water, electricity and transport, 25 years from now on a drudgery index scale of 100, we should be 0. Drudgery Index is an inconvenience index which looks at how far a person has to go for clean water or to catch a bus or for how long does the person get electricity.
- Social infrastructure, which refers to healthcare, housing, education, leisure and entertainment, should be at par with the best in western society and accessible to the common person.
- India should be as close to 100 percent on green energy and as near as possible to zero on fossil fuel.
- Infrastructure utilities should operate with a level of constant efficiency. Government should move out of operating infrastructure and hand over its running to private players. Govt should also provide an enabling environment for the private sector to work in.
- The rate of rural to urban migration is worrying. Need a movement much like Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's PUARA dream to provide urban amenities to rural India and make villages self-sufficient. People can choose to stay in their villages and be economically and socially productive..

On what can be core infrastructure in the next 25 years

- Green Energy will become core infrastructure. As will water. River and canal linkages that balance drought hit areas with water excess places will be critical.
- Transportation will be critical. We must look at a

system where people opt for affordable air travel for long distances, green-energy driven fast trains for mid-distance travel and efficient and integrated multi-modal transport for short distance. There should be minimum reliance on personal transport.

On the feasibility of citizen driven technology in India

- Infra planning in India has been around geography and not the citizen. It has been a centric approach which involved making an area and its needs the centre of planning. We can indeed turn this on its head by putting the convenience of the customer at the centre of the planning. Nal se Jal programme is a classic customer-centric programme, which aims to bring potable drinking water to the house of every Indian. India needs more such programmes.

On the kind of check and balances needed to ensure that India stays on track in green energy

- The power sector has four components - fuels, generators, transmission networks and distribution networks. Distribution is the weakest link in the chain. We need to focus on improving distribution. I recommend that in the next five years every house should have a smart meter and distribution should be privatised in terms of operations. The asset can remain with the state, but private players must manage distribution.

On where the conversation for change should begin and the innovations at the policy level

- At the state level. We need political will to push unpopular decisions. There have been cases when states have pushed unpopular decisions and benefited. India works in the demonstration cum cascade effect. One metro in Delhi stirred interest in many other cities. Start change in small pockets, which are low-lying fruits and build from there. I also recommend that a National Power Distribution Company be created and capitalized. This will help at many levels.

On bringing urban infrastructure into rural India

- The stage setting will have to be done by the Government while the private sector will have to look at implementation and the capitalization. Hence, the conversation will have to move towards PPP. However, our PPP structures are not very robust. We need to convene the best brains to deliberate on how to recast these structures.

On prioritizing the budget spend on infrastructure

- Infrastructure development will need a twin engine effort. First, we will need capital and then projects. Capital is available. The problem is with project and implementation. Let's set up a black cat commando team around Gati Shakti Programme to track projects, identify problems and go in and solve them. This will speed up the “projectization”.

On the role of MSMEs in infrastructure

- There is authentic research to support the claim that 1 rupee spent on infrastructure has 3-rupee effect on GDP. 1 rupee on welfare leads to 0.9 rupee effect on GDP. The sheer act of spending on infrastructure will feed MSMEs and lead to their growth. Many entrepreneurs in this space are already selling technologies to builders and government.

On the global outlook on India's infrastructure development

- After IT, it is going to be engineering and projects exports that will be the boom. But there will have to be very strong diplomatic push to help our countries to win contracts.

On how the India@100 infrastructure dream can come true

- Get private sector energy and capital to finance infrastructure and let the government provide an enabling framework to make this possible.



KARAN BAJAJ is an Indian technology entrepreneur and author. He is best known as founder and CEO of Whitehat Jr. an Edtech company specializing in distance learning, which was later brought over by the edutech giant Byjus. Karan is also a traveller, a yogi and a bestselling author whose books have sold more than 150,000 copies in India.

New India: Wearing Different Hats

14 April 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On India leveraging technology, especially in education, for a new future

- Personalization is the biggest advantage that technology has given us. Initially it was mass learning with the same curriculum being delivered across classes using the same pedagogy. The output, like the input, was more or less the same.
- Technology has encouraged asynchronous learning; different children can consume information and knowledge depending on where they are in their learning journey. .
- Going ahead, if this is made the norm across the country, then India will create a generation of learners who will neither be over nor under challenged by the system. There will no regression toward average.

On the intent behind starting WhiteHat Junior

- Original idea of WhiteHat Junior was that kids should be builders and creators. Studies show that kids are at their creative peak by the time there are about five. Thereafter, there's a decline every decade as more and more rules and systems enter their lives. White Hat wanted to ensure that creativity remained their destiny forever.
- Coding was the first step in this direction because coding lets children build games and apps. The intent was to get them to feel that if they could build apps they could go ahead and do anything.
- Technology would push some of the kids into science and others into the field of arts and literature. Technology often pushes kids into the right brain sphere – WhiteHat Junior wanted to get into the creative side, which is why

it chose coding, music and arts.

- One on one teaching was also very important because the teacher can give very person-specific feedback and leverage the creative potential of the child. Also, this model would help provide the child with recognition and encouragement.
- This resonated with a personal vision for India where more and more creative people flourished.

On technology adoption to be future ready

- The world is moving towards a situation where all routine tasks will be taken over by technology (AI). The currency of the future will be what one is creating or building. The age of mechanized work is over. Yet the school pedagogy is mostly unchanged and not future focussed.
- Countries like US create cutting edge products; this situation in turn is the product of their education system, which holds abstract thinking and social sciences as important as maths and science.
- In future the world will belong to those that stand at the centre of right and left brain. The system has been too focussed on developing the left brain; one will have to look at the right brain too. Coding stands at the centre. It uses logic to create things.

On message to entrepreneurs in waiting and those wanting to scale up –

For entrepreneurs in waiting

- The act of creating something for the first time opens up a new chapter in one's life. The creative well within needs to be filled with more and more diverse life experiences.
- One needs to build and create something of one's own very early in life – it could be a book; it could be a blog. The experience of doing so opens up the door to newer worldviews and could finally lead to that a business idea.

For entrepreneurs wanting to scale up

- People across the world are more similar than dissimilar, so all products should have a global intent right from the start. White Hat Jr was taken out of India early in its lifecycle; it is doing very well outside. 70% of its revenue comes from outside India. All entrepreneurs should have the confidence to take their products outside. No merit in the conventional journey – test and grow your product in India and then take it outside.
- Technology moves very fast hence waiting to launch outside India is a bad idea. Someone is bound to come up with a similar idea there by then. Whichever country comes in the value stream of innovation will win in the long run.

On the “Indian way” in business

- Took a year off at the peak of career to live in an ashram and then go to the Himalayas to learn meditation. Personal reasons behind the move; the need to understand the meaning of life and deal with mother's early demise.
- The learning was that one needs very little in life to survive. Frugality and stoicism is liberating and prepares one to take big risks in life.

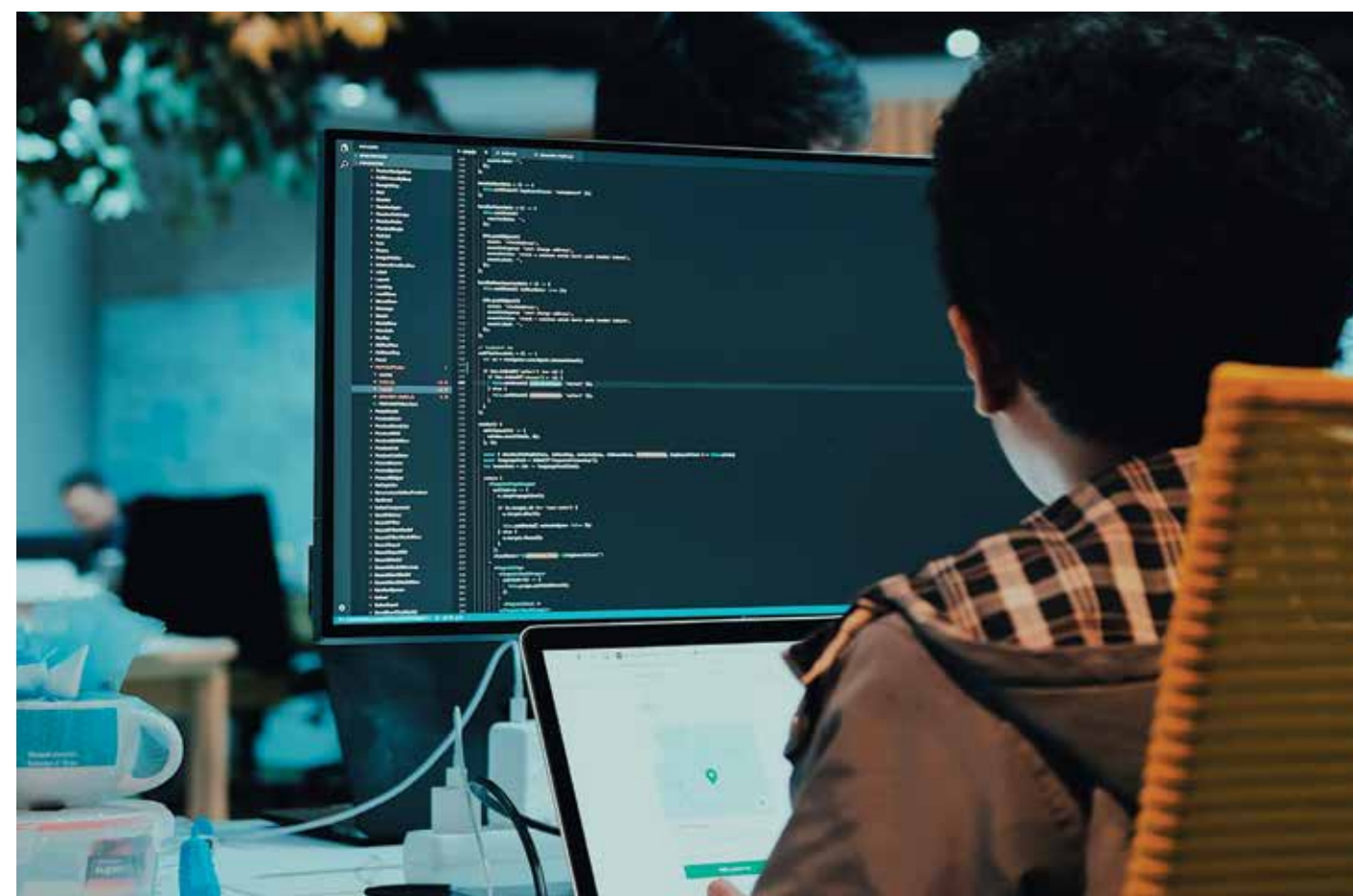
- Yoga and meditation provided boundless energy which is a big asset for someone starting an enterprise late in life. The energy of the founder drives the energy of the organization.
- Inculcating spiritualism as a part of one's life is recommended.

On a linear career approach vs an exploratory/phased approach

- Personal growth always leads to professional growth.
- Benefits of personal growth how up in the long term and not in the short term.
- The most important learning of the exploratory approach is that it allows you to make decisions of growth and not decisions of fear.
- Most decisions are two-way doors – one leads out of the current situation and other that offers the way back in. Most tend to overthink decisions, which is not productive.
- Self-awareness is important to know when to change tracks or take a break and why. It makes it easier to recognize the point of inflexion.

On the dream for India@2047-

- Only 20 million out of 250 million households in India make more than 10 lakhs an annum. The strength of new India and all the investment it is drawing is only because of the potential of the remaining 230 million. If they are not elevated then the promise of India is hollow.



- The top talent of the country should work to lift this population up India should have an enabling policy environment that pushes talent in this direction. This will help more and more people make that choice and create a better, stronger and more equal country.

On India's immediate priorities?

- Whoever innovates captures the value stream of the world. While Apple may outsource the production of different parts to different countries more than half the value flows into Silicon Valley. The same happens for Uber or any other company that has innovated. In many ways Silicon Valley is like the Roman Empire, which gets all the riches.
- India should identify clusters where it can create the most innovative manufacturing, especially now that people are looking to move out of China.
- Innovation will be the key to 10x growth; we need to start building the culture of innovation. The general focus should be on becoming the value stream of innovation so that the value flows into India.

On a participative governance model for India

- Technology and tech platforms can play a very big role in participative governance.
- Entrepreneurs taking a crack at that would be very interesting.



YASHISH DAHIYA is the Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder of the insurance aggregator and global technology company PolicyBazaar, which altered paradigms in the insurance industry by shifting the power of information to end-users. PolicyBazaar allowed consumer interest to become paramount and brought utility products like pure term insurance and health insurance into the market.

How Can FinTech Shape a New India?

7 April 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On what the future holds for India

- In the next 25 years India will stun the world by being an achiever in a democratic, inclusive and technically-savvy manner.
- UPI was the magical moment for India. When the UPI and Aadhar were launched, the world sat up and took notice because nothing of that sort had taken place in terms of technology and scale anywhere else in the world. With the Atal Digital Mission and the account aggregator framework, India is putting together a framework for the future which no one else in the world is doing.
- India has always had the entrepreneurial and professional talent. The world has shopped from here; the number of global technology giants being led by Indians is case in point.

On the difficulties in educating the middle class on insurance and finance

- Tough to bring about behaviour change in the middle class especially in the context of health insurance. Traditionally Indian society is frugal and historically rooted in scarcity. People are not keen to spend on premium every year for an insurance which they are unlikely to claim regularly.
- It is important to message and communicate the benefits correctly.

On the technology differentiator in the space

- There are two kinds of products - desired and intent products. Desired products are what people understand and are

comfortable buying, for example car and life insurance. Technology can be deployed here to help make the purchase decision informed and smooth.

- The intent category on the other hand is about products that are a latent need. Such products face resistance because people don't prioritise them or understand their potential. There has to be considerable investment in building up the intent to purchase. Technology cannot play the primary role here, that would belong to marketing communication.
- There will always be two parts to fintech-consumer conviction and technology. Technology without consumer intent to buy will be of little use.

On technology disruptions

- Intent is key. All technologies have positive potential. How and for what technology is deployed, determines whether it is good or bad. Intent is difficult to gauge. Technology should always be a slave not the master because it has no heart. It'll go whichever way it is pushed.
- In insurance, technology can play a very important role in bettering the claims and therefore the insurance experience. If India wants to grow the insurance sector it must definitely leverage technology to build a strong onboarding as well as e-claims platform.
- There has to be trust between the government and the entrepreneurial ecosystem on the use of technology. It is evident that that trust is growing.

On policy enablers for better insure-tech and insure-fintech

- Data, collected through consent, has to be available to all fintechs and non-fintech players for a fee. Specific data allows for curated and more relevant products.

On best practices around data collection and sharing

- Europe offers a good model in GDPR. The largest tech players are based in the US so Europe don't gain too much by large players having data access. Hence, it's consumer focussed in terms of data protection while being a large market. India is similarly placed and therefore the European model makes sense.
- One problem that can arise is that government may want to hold on to some data for multiple reasons; that should be avoided. Data that is not made available loses its potential to bring about big change.

On the effect of geopolitics on the future of Indian companies with global aspirations

- India is already at a stage where it has the basics strongly in place – the skills, the entrepreneurial energy and the demographic advantage. There should be nothing to hold it back from moving into the global arena. Global arena does not have to mean US and the Europe only. We should consider markets like the Middle East and SE Asia. However, today it is extremely cumbersome for an Indian entity to expand abroad because of the consent framework.

- Currently, entrepreneurs who want to cater to these markets are actually moving out and setting up hub there in order to do business. That is undesirable from India's point of view. Ease of business needs to be addressed; expansion is a part of business.
- To build global, next-gen, consumer businesses, Indian companies will have to go out and operate in foreign markets. They should be helped to do so. We need to have confidence in our entrepreneurs and business, we need to believe in them and their ethics.
- Globally Indian startups and Indian founders have earned respect. Even Europe which tended to perceive India as a backward country is quick to acknowledge the talent and intellect that underlines the Indian entrepreneurial sector.
- On building an inclusive and vibrant fintech sector Government and the entrepreneurial community need to sit down with the intent of recognizing pain points and addressing them. Both are ready to talk. There is alignment. Now, is the time for action.
- Some of the rules and policies are archaic and need to be changed. For example, in India we follow the Insurance Act of 1932. It needs to be updated not just now but every five years.
- It would be good to put in a place an automatic approval process, to operate outside, for companies that are on the stock exchange. They are fully monitored so there shouldn't be a problem.
- We should look at smooth processes that run on trust and ethics. When that is broken, there should be severe penalty.
- The government can help by putting the technology infrastructure in place. It must enforce the National Digital Health Mission so that there's a level ground where healthcare and the insurance sectors can work together. Currently one sector has a regulator and the other does not hence they can't collaborate effectively.

On whether Indian startups in the space need to collaborate with global players

- India is uniquely place for insure-tech. Most including China do not have this opportunity because the government involvement in healthcare is very high.
- There is no dearth of capital available for startups in India. Other markets in the world are blocked. India is the only market where investors can put in money and retain equity.
- Technology is both cheaper and better now and there is intellectual capital and entrepreneurial zeal. With an enabling environment there is little that can stop the insure-tech sector in the country from being the best in the world.
- On whether Indians will make a difference on the ground in different parts of the world
- 60% of tech startups in the democratic world would have Indian founders.
- Indians are smart, adaptive and rule-abiding people. India has a government which has a very high intent of becoming a world leader. These two factors, married together, can significantly increase India's influence on the world.

On how startups can help address gaps in the insurance and other sectors –

- Insurance has to be the cornerstone of quality healthcare for people in our country. Startups can play an enabling role here by building awareness and educating the consumer.

On vision for India @100

- Indians wanting to work in India. Wealthy Indians not moving their money out. Billionaires from outside bringing their money here because they are confident about secure growth. All this will happen only when there is trust between the government and businesses.



MRITYUNJAY ATHREYA is an Indian author, educationist and management advisor, widely regarded as a pioneer of Indian Management movement. He has taught at national and international business schools of repute including the London School of Business. Dr Athreya is also the founder of Sampradaan Indian Centre for Philanthropy, a non-profit non-governmental organization, serving as a platform for charity initiatives by high-net-worth individuals.

Vision for India@100: Our management challenges – from Amrit Mahotsav 2022 to Swarnim Bharat 2047

16 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On where the world will be moving in the next 25 years and the role that India can play

- The next 25 years are critical for India and the world at large. The world will move in one direction and India as one of the largest and oldest civilizations in the world must influence the direction of this move. It should develop the capabilities to do so.
- Internally it must look at inclusivity as including all religions, genders and classes in the growth story.
- As a responsible power and a peace-loving nation, it must do all it can to maintain and encourage stability in the world.
- India's growth story has had its ups and downs. Focussing on GDP is not enough, ESGs are important as well. The PM announced at Glasgow that India plans to go net zero by 2050. All stakeholders have to be taken along in this journey – including the marginalized. It is an exciting time for people to be in India, especially for the young.
- India has many strengths but its weakness has always been in implementation. That needs to be addressed. We need to scale up our efforts in a massive way and exploit opportunities that are opening up with China's economic down turn and ageing population.
- A country of this size, history and resources is bound to come on its own. We just have to work to make it happen.

On the governance challenges that India needs to address

- Both governance and management have to improve. One is about having the strategic vision and the latter about implementing it.
- At the government level management has improved but needs to get better. The outlook is positive. But we have to move fast to reach the governance levels of Germany, Korea and Japan.
- Management has to percolate down to the state level. Some of our states have the population and resources of a small country. They can become powerful economic and social units, if they manage their affairs well. We have a few states that are already operating well with a degree of autonomy. Others need to follow suit.
- Not only state but district and panchayat level administration need to improve as well. Districts can be transformed with good leadership. There are some good examples of districts attracting industrial investment and becoming centres of growth and development.
- Urbanization is on the rise in India and will only increase in the coming years. India needs to manage urbanization and its urban spaces well.
- Self-management is also important. Professionals in India needs to understand their potential and contribute to the productivity of the country.
- KASH – knowledge, Attitude, Skills and Habits – these four things have to be developed in all leaders.

On bringing about behaviour change

- Leaders in organizations must follow the sreshtha dharma. This is about leading by example and setting standards.
- The employees must follow the praja dharma which is about being a karma yogi and not a karmachari. Work must be the goal; they must have confidence in the leadership that the rewards and recognition will follow.
- The right kind of environment, catalysed by the leadership will lead to eventual behaviour change in all organizational set ups.

On establishing a meritocracy

- The performance culture in the government has been improving over the years. The Indian Administrative Service is now rewarding the better performers. Performance culture trickles down, some states in India are doing better than others because of the leaders are achievers and that sets the tone for work for the team.
- Competitive regulated markets and more autonomous institutions will also help build a culture of meritocracy in general.
- We have made good progress in the insolvency resolution area. The competition commission is now pursuing consumer interest rather than blindly opposing mergers and acquisition.
- The adversarial relationship between the government and the business has given way to collaboration and partnerships. There is a lot of consultation now between industry



and government and that is informing the reforms taking place in sectors such as banking and IT.

On Indian businesses of the future

- Businesses of the future will be highly digitalized and distributed. This means that they will not just be concentrated in the head and regional offices but connected to its workforce and stakeholders across a wider geography.
- The world will be the market for the companies of the future. From their very inception these companies will be catering to the world. They will be using current technologies to do their business.

On creating a globally employable workforce for businesses of the future

- In the past we have not made enough investments in health and education. These are two very important input for creating a globally employable workforce.
- India has an underclass that cannot sign its name. The new education policy looks at bringing change right from the elementary level. It also looks at vocational education, mapping education and skills to market needs.
- There has to be a continuous learning system – long and short term courses, online courses, self-learning – a basket of different things.
- Every child born today should have access to world class education
- On how to create an environment for innovation –
- In the next couple of years there will be significant scaling up in the corporate sector thanks to investments as well as mergers and acquisition. With scaling up companies



will invest more in R&D.

- At the same time, we will see academia build their research capacities as they compete with foreign institutions.
- The government will also become more professional. One is likely to see academia-corporate and government partnerships shape the research landscape.
- Discipline, productivity and quality – these three qualities will have to be developed by our R&D workforce.
- The time is ripe for companies to invest in big ticket R&D – the political situation is likely to remain stable over the next ten years and most organizations are poised for exponential growth.
- In China, the communist party led the R&D revolution, in Japan it was the bureaucrats, in India it will have to be the big corporates. They will need to work with the bureaucracy to bring India's R&D aspirations to fruition.

On message to the youth

- Plan early, have a life vision and make India an important part of that vision
- Have a professional vision which looks at the legacy you will leave behind in your area of expertise.
- Go abroad to study and experience different cultures. But make your Janmabhoomi your karma bhoomi.
- Help India address these four challenges - climate change, China, inequalities and dharma.

On dream for India at 2047

- To be a role model in governance and global cooperation.
- A big force for peace on earth and space.
- A moral and economic force for the world.



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Vision for India@100: Paving the way for a Research & Development nation

9 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On what constitutes inclusive development and dream for India

- India is a human resource rich country. We should be able to orchestrate enough opportunities for every individual to realize their potential.
- Every individual should be able to pursue the vocation of choice using their skill, aptitude or creativity and the environment should reward them for that. This would constitute inclusivity.

On the research landscape in India

- Expenditure on R&D has stagnated for a while now. This is a cause of concern. At about 0.7% of the GDP, it is not only considerably lower than what's spent by the developed world but also lower than some of the countries with whom we would like to compete. Over the years China has moved to the 1.5-2% range while we haven't.
- The government is the largest spender, spending about 60% of the amount. The ground realities have changed as well. Traditionally research in India was the domain of government agencies. In the nineties there was a shift and corporates joined the research landscape. These organizations attracted the best talent in the country. However, the research agenda at these facilities was aligned to the global market strategies of the corporates and not necessarily for the Indian market.
- The period between 2000-2010 was a good phase for

R&D in India. Big ticket players from the automobile and pharmaceutical sectors invested in development of new products. Some of these products succeeded, some did not. In all, the decade appeared to be a good platform from which corporate R&D would take a quantum leap.

- However, the subsequent decade was disappointing. Corporate R&D did not take off in the manner expected. But there was a parallel development which was encouraging and that was the emergence of startups in the broader environment of R&D and innovation. This was especially true for sectors such as healthcare, biotechnology and the larger digital space. We continue to lag behind in research intensive areas like deep tech.
- The best talent in this country is choosing to work with global companies. While that is good for the global economy it may not be the best for India.
- Academic institutions, aspiring for global ranking, are paying more attention to research, both in terms of quality and quantity. One can hope for positive results from this development.

On building a strong R&D culture in the country

- We need to start young and kindle interest in the youth to find solutions to problems. More needs to be done to nurture the spirit of inquiry and curiosity in children.
- Children should be exposed to real world challenges in settings they may not be familiar with. Urban children should go to rural settings or at least places that are removed from their way of life.
- Some big-ticket events and missions with high visibility would help. Missions like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan did more than serve the space agenda of the country, they also worked to arouse the interest of youngsters in areas like astronomy, space exploration and space technologies.
- At the societal level we need to support scientific method and encourage data driven, analysis driven policy decisions. We need to approach challenges analytically and work out solutions in the same manner using whatever rational means we have at our disposal.
- Creating scientific temper across the country is extremely important.

On what is currently stopping India from being at the cutting edge of research

- The top spenders on R&D globally today are funding in the semi-conductor space. Top R&D spenders in India, on the other hand, are from the automotive, pharmaceutical and to an extent IT space. These are not aligned to global research.
- A country needs both vision and patience. The space and the atomic energy programmes that are bearing fruits today were all started during the sixties. It took several years of capability building, investments and learning cycle to come to where we are today. The same holds true for the R&D sector. We need vision and the patience to bring that vision to fruition.
- mRNA vaccines developed during the covidis a case in point. Research in this area has been going on for more

than two decades. It was fortunate that the pandemic came when the research was at a stage where vaccines could be developed quickly.

- There are no short cuts. One has to be in it for the long haul – invest, develop human capabilities and be at it.
- We also need patient capital – investors, philanthropists, foundations all need to put in money in research to sustain it over the long term so that the country can move in the direction that the research is trying to push.
- It is also true that corporates need to get their hands dirty. In India the companies that have invested heavily in R&D have had the direct backing of the top brass. More business leaders need to do this.

On the approach road to an R&D nation by 2047

- Take a few areas that are extremely significant and concentrate on them.
- Align the education system and process to some of the priority areas and also ensure the flow of funds.
- Leverage technology to create good collaboration mechanisms between academia, civil society, government, corporates and startups. Each has different capabilities which can be leveraged to aid the cause of R&D.
- Create platforms that can help in co-ordination between the groups working in silo.

On how industry and academia can work together

- Academia and industry speak different languages. We need people who can be interlocutors and facilitate constructive conversation.
- China had adopted an interesting approach. Scientists in public institutions could start a company and have one foot in the company and the other in the government lab. They could use the lab facilities for their product. The government understood that it was far more important to get the research products into the market and test the

waters than worry about bureaucracy. India could try a similar approach.

- On how Indian Institutes can attract foreign students and be counted amongst the best in the world
- IISC and a couple of IITs find mention in the top 200 list released by the QS world university ranking.
- Many of these universities should be unshackled. They need resources. The government has its own financial constraints so alternate funding models need to be found.
- We should be willing to experiment with different ways of running these institutions. The government's Institute of Eminence Scheme was in that direction. It broadened the funding but fell short of giving the institutes the kind of flexibility that is needed.
- Indian Institutes of higher education have it in them to be among the top in their field provided there is a conducive environment.

On what needs to be highlighted to India Inc for them help India become an innovation hub

- We did an analysis to find out what stopped India from being an innovation hub. We looked at the problem through three different lenses – inputs, outcomes and capabilities within organizations.
- The capabilities within a company did not check all the boxes. Capability is a sum of many factors - leadership, company culture, the ability and desire to support good ideas that come from within the organizations. This is a gap in corporate India.
- We need a new generation of entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks and do not want to hold back in the innovation they are pursuing.
- More support from large companies to startups would also help. Sometimes startups are exploited by big organizations



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Vision for India@100: The soft power nation

26 May 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On India as a soft power from the global lens

- The world has always looked up to India as a country with soft power. It has been an example of how a liberal democracy can be founded on the principles of non-violence and respect for diversity.
- India has been and continues to be synonymous with Gandhi. He has been influential in shaping the world-view of people across countries. The younger Indians need to understand that he along with Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela stand as giants of the modern world. He continues to define the soft power of India and that should not change.
- When foreigners think of India, they think of its rich culture, its cuisine, its many religions – India has more than enough soft power resources to leverage. The world wants even more of this.
- 2047 will be a momentous occasion for India; it will mark not just a century of freedom from colonial rule but also 100 years of flourishing as a vibrant, pluralistic democracy based on the principles that Gandhi espoused. It will play an increasingly important role in bringing peace and stability in the world.

On India's challenges and opportunities in the context of current geopolitics

- India's primary opportunity is also its biggest challenge – and that is the youth. Its demography gives India an advantage over competitors like China. But the youth are demanding more and demanding better.
- The youth need access to education and opportunities. They need better healthcare because they are the future of the country. Importantly they need the right set of skills to shape not just the course of India but that of the world.
- Gender is another issue that India must continue to make

progress in. Girls in India outperform boys in STEM. India must harness the tremendous potential of its womenfolk to make an indelible mark on the world.

- There's a hunger for India across the world. Part of it is also because the world is seeking balance and looking for a counter force to the large powers that are straddling the globe. India will thus be called upon to play an increasingly important role in world affairs.
- There isn't even one UN body headed by an Indian. That should change. India has some of the brightest minds, some of the most charismatic and politically savvy people are Indians. There should be more investment in being a part of the large UN bodies because the world is keen to have India in the UN.
- Environment and climate change are likely to be big challenges in the years ahead. India has made commitments of being net zero emissions by 2070. It should set an example by reaching the target before time so that when India speaks the world listens. As indeed it should.

On challenges should India prioritize and how it can address them

- Environment is an immediate area of concern. There is a lot of political commitment to clean up India so it should not be difficult to implement small but effective measures like a blanket ban on plastic and strict pollution control. If a country can build a 100 million toilets in a few such a short span of time, it can do wonders in other areas as well. The thing to note is that if any country can, India can.
- The world only has eight years to reach its SDG goals. For the first time in the history of humanity the world has signed up for a common agenda in pursuit of an ideal society. India reaching its SDGs on or before time can be the fuel that propels similar pursuits the world over.
- The current state of affairs in the world makes a case for a different way of thinking – perhaps a more spiritual way of thinking about growth and development. India can lead the way because that is what India's soft power is about.

On assets India can leverage to become a global power

- India must work on and with its youth. Education and skills are a challenge and the government should accelerate its admirable work in this space and put in place the institutional and policy framework needed for the country to reap its demographic dividend.
- India should share its values with the world, values such as non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity. These values should be the legacy that India leaves its future generation and also the world. The world needs them directly and India can help.

On how India@75 Foundation and UNSECO collaborate to draw up a vision of India@100

- The two entities should put their heads together to see how the creative economy can be strengthened. The intangible India is a goldmine that the country has not yet exploited: this is the India of oral traditions and folk art, of rituals and festivities and of practices and performing arts. India



- offers more than any other country in the world.
- UNESCO is particularly apprehensive of the fact that many of these traditions, art forms and practices are disappearing rapidly. Quick and decisive interventions are needed to make sure that these riches are not lost to the future generation. This can definitely be an area of collaboration between UNESCO and any other stakeholder ground invested in India.
- It is important to preserve the past while planning the future.
- Indian will be able to shape the creative economy, it must not give up the opportunity.

On youth leveraging digital technologies to bring about change. And the use of technology to address systemic challenges–

- Digital adoption is changing lives. The youth, both in small town and cities, are using digital channels to generate content and become influencers. Brands recognize their power and use these content channels to advertise. This is a really significant development. A peripheral family making 10,000 rupees a month in advertising revenue is a very positive change.
- Parallel development in fintech has also helped digital adoption. These influencers do not have to worry about how to collect money, who to follow up with, etc.
- Internet has created new methods of livelihood and en-

abled value creations. This development is an opportunity for women and girls. They must be encouraged to be a part of this movement.

On youth and social entrepreneurship–

- The youth today is more aware about development issues and have strong opinions. This is true for children in school.
- They are unapologetic about asking tough questions and expecting answers.
- There are many startups in the social development space working on issues such as gender, climate change and livelihood. There is genuine interest and intent in making change on the ground. Being a young country and technology friendly country, this is a great development.

On the vision of World @100 and the role of India@100 in it

- A world defined by sustainable or smart development and India leading by example.
- A world with several pockets of hope – basically biosphere where people stay in harmony with nature. These can serve as replicable and motivating examples. India has 12 of these and can work to create many more.
- The engagement of people from local to the global level in shaping a better world – one that the current generation will be happy to leave behind as a legacy.



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Not Business as Usual: How social media is changing the way India does business

28 April 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the power of social media

- Social media is a force to reckon with. It is no longer a place for entertainment but for work and community engagement. Pandemic was a good example of community coming together and connecting to help one another.
- Social media is also a space for advocacy and building public opinion. People talk and share good practices that they come across in the course of work or travel and thereby build a conversation for similar practices in their environment. This often helps inform and shape corporate as well as government policies.
- Social media, used well, has the power to influence behaviour and also gives people the power to imagine the future. It is an important tool for people and communities to grow together and can add meaning to the human life.

On how to address the negativity in social media

- Culture of trust must be built by platforms by walking their talk. Technology and human resources must be deployed by platforms to keep the bad elements out.
- Trust is a factor of many things, one of which is the empowerment of members. Members must have the means to raise flags, point out discrepancies and have a robust grievance forum. The member community must be a willing watchdog for what's on the platform.

On whether platforms such as LinkedIn influence corporate behaviour

- Presence on social media is now a business imperative. It is the first point of business and brand.
- Initially a website was the first port of call for anyone who wanted to find out about a company. Today a website is still important but the social media pages of organizations have become equally critical for a brand. Organizations

can strengthen their brand by catalysing and participating in various conversations.

- Existing in a public space makes organizations more responsive and responsible. Many companies have made or ruined their reputations through their social media communication. So, there is definitely a pressure on the company to get its house in order and be up for constant public scrutiny.
- Thanks to social media we are seeing organizations behaving more responsibly towards their stakeholders – not just customers but also their employees and vendors.
- In recent times there has been a chorus on social media about the merits for working from home. Many people are now actively voicing their preference to work from home. Many companies have taken cognisance of this and have actually reworked their attendance policies to factor in popular opinion.

On how social media will disrupt businesses in the next five years

- Disruption will happen more in the space of hiring. Organizations will focus on skill-based recruitment system. Selecting a person on the strength of gender, academic institution or socio-economic background is becoming a thing of the past. Some organizations ask for these fields to be removed from the resumes so that candidates can be assessed purely on the basis of their skills.
- Thanks to digital transformation, business today is a tech business. Everyone has to exist and engage digitally. This means every organization, irrespective of its size and mandate will have to make important changes to traditional processes to be able to migrate and flourish in the digital world. More of the skills required will be those linked to the digital space. This will be a disruptive change.
- Many stories of traditional businesses successfully transforming to digital entities, are emerging.

On the vision for India of 2047

- A country that is big on economic development and creates economic opportunities for everyone.
- A country that is both flexible and inclusive. Inclusivity is a sum of many parts – financial, social and political. Everyone should have equal access to opportunities.
- A country that is a skill-based economy with all the skills needed for the future ranging from digital to soft skills. Everyone has the individual and collective responsibility to create such a country. Businesses and the governments must especially work towards creating an ecosystem that encourages skilling.
- In the new world skills will need to be updated frequently. So, it is important that both the company and the corporates have the infrastructure and processes needed to keep India's workforce at the cutting edge of skilling.

On the skills that the youth need to be future-relevant and ready

- Primarily digital skills. This means the ability to exercise one's core expertise on digital platforms.

- Example accountancy - it is important not just to understand the science of the subject but also be familiar and comfortable with multiple digital soft ware and interfaces used by organizations to keep accounts. Programming skills – especially Java programming will be a very key skill in the near future.
- Data science – data mining, data management are all emerging skills. Cyber security skills are becoming very important as well.

On new world challenges that people need to address

- The world is changing very fast along multiple parameters. It is easy to get caught up in multiple priorities and lose focus of one's goal. The challenge is to keep one's head down and be consistent in one's pursuits.
- Health and wellbeing are other important aspects that need focus. The pandemic has thrown open the vulnerabilities in the healthcare system and those need to be addressed at the earliest.

Immediate top priorities for India and possible impact evaluation mechanisms.

- Bring the best minds from across stakeholder groups to the table so that we can get the priority list right. The intent should be to create a level playing ground for everyone.
- Collaborations need to be catalysed between these different stakeholder groups so that there is strategic pursuit of common goals.
- The top priority should be skill development and building the ecosystem around the same. Not just for urban India but across the social and economic divide.



Volunteer Engagement for India@100

8 August 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On laying the vision for India@100

- What India will plan and do today will determine the country it will become in 2047. This vision and plan for the future must be a collective one and see active engagement from representatives of all stakeholder groups.
- The role of businesses will be crucial. Industry is evolving into an agent of development and can actively shape change.
- People themselves will have an important role to play. Volunteers are the backbone of a caring society. For India to become a developed country, people need to take charge and engage in the growth of our nation.
- Volunteering and people participation will be key to bringing about change at scale and pace. Society, especially businesses, will need to encourage volunteering.
- Business leadership will have to see how they can help encourage and institutionalise volunteering, especially amongst their own workforce.
- Dream for India@2047–
- India should become a superpower by the year 2047, by the means of technology and AI and have the largest educated, employable and empathetic youth in the world.
- Access to quality education in India should not be a function of affluence. Knowledge should be a function of curiosity and be available to anyone who wants to learn.
- India should be the torchbearer for gender equality, growth, development, innovation and education. It must lead the world in bringing about change in these areas.
- By 2047, India should be an example of a country that embodies sustainable living. Every inhabitant must live in consonance with nature. Living in synch with nature has been a way of life in this country, we need to find that rhythm once again.

On how volunteerism can be institutionalised in the corporate world –

- Without active endorsement and encouragement, it is not possible to institutionalise volunteering in a country

as large as India.

- There are five ways in which any business, irrespective of size and shape, can build the culture of volunteering. The first is to get an influential and well liked leaders from within the organization to endorse volunteering and put his or her weight behind it. The second thing that the organization must do is, put a dedicated team behind the function. Volunteering must not be clubbed with other responsibilities as is often the case. Third- businesses must arrive at the volunteering goals themselves, these goals must be drawn up in a participatory manner so that there is ownership and motivation among the volunteers. Fourth - Volunteering is as much community driven as it is self-propelled. Volunteers form kinship and thereby become a community; this community must be celebrated often by the organization so that more people are encouraged to join it. Fifth - businesses should invest in strategic communication. It is important for volunteer impact stories to reach the wider world, so that more people understand the value of volunteering and choose to do so themselves.
- This five-pronged approach significantly contributes to increasing the impact of any social intervention that an organization may design.
- How strong the culture of volunteering is within an organization, is also a function of how well the latter can motivate and lead its workforce. It is equally important that the organization articulate its development vision and mainstream it in the organization by providing volunteering opportunities in areas that are critical to the realization of the vision.
- People inherently want to do good, they want opportunities to do so - which is why it is important that organizations create those opportunities. Also having an eminent leader, from within the organization, walk the talk when it comes to volunteering can serve as a catalyst for others to join.
- It is important that senior leaders be an active part of the organization's social interventions, that they engage at the grassroots and meet with relevant stakeholder groups with the intent of arriving at solutions.
- Giving -back must be seen as a choice that's exercised by people across the designation divide and not something mandated by HR. Senior leaders have as much an obligation to share their life and professional experience for the betterment of society as a junior professional.
- Leadership that has experienced or engaged in volunteering can do more justice to a social intervention because they understand the cause and issues better. It helps build empathy in the leadership and also helps in self-actualisation.

On the best practices that India Inc can take from the world in volunteering

- Measuring the opportunity cost of volunteering is a global trend that India should follow. It helps the volunteers as well as the organization understand impact in terms of investment. Which is also why India should put in place a strong feedback and recognition system for vol-

unteers so that they can engage both, more strategically and meaningfully.

- Impact, monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place.
- Worldwide, volunteering programmes have very clearly defined objectives, outcomes as well as roles for all stakeholders. India needs to invest time and resources in designing effective goal-oriented programmes that do justice to both the volunteers as well as the community. We must move away from the prevailing culture of jugaad and move towards discipline and patience.
- Globally there is a strong culture of reward and recognition for volunteers, in many country the system is instituted by the government itself. India should look at putting such a system in place to encourage and mainstream the culture of volunteering.
- India should also look at building the capacity of NGOs to engage better with volunteers so that there is meaningful give and take. It is equally important to establish that volunteering is not about doing charity; it is about choosing to make a change that one believes in.



Manufacturing Sector: The Pillar of Atmanirbhar Bharat for India@100

15 July 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On the meaning of self-reliance and how India can become atmanirbhar by 2047

- Self-reliance as a clarion call from the Prime Minister has galvanised the nation. In several sectors, self-sufficiency has been a long term objective and therefore work in progress. This has been given a shot in the arm by the call for atmanirbharta.
- Several factors will contribute to self-reliance in manufacturing: availability of local skills, strong technology capabilities and add value to the economy by shift ing from labour-based to knowledge-based manufacturing. Once India achieves this, it will be on the way to becoming the skill capital of the world and a knowledge-based economy. That will set the path for self-reliance.
- Atmanirbharta is also about resilience and a strong core that will help India not just weather the storm, but also positively impact the masses.
- Skilling the youth will help create a strong core, creating not just jobs but also a workforce for the Indian industry.
- A specific and strong case must be built for the use of digital technologies. In the last year, it has been a game changer. India needs to leverage it for crucial sectors like healthcare , education and skilling if it wants to be resilient and self-reliant.

On how India can leverage the current supply chain disruptions to establish itself as a hi-tech manufacturing hub and a leading exporter of high-value added products

- Technology is an opportunity that the manufacturing sector needs to leverage at the earliest. Technology can help the sector battle problems of scale and investment and make the sector far more agile and competitive.
- Exports is critical for the country - it creates jobs and brings in revenue. India needs to bring a very strong reputation for quality to boost exports. We are considered a

powerhouse in the IT and services sector; manufacturing too needs to contribute to brand India in terms of products and customer satisfaction.

On whether certain sectors are better placed to become successful manufacturing hubs

- Pharmaceutical, automobile and med-devices are good examples. Any sector where there is a strong domestic demand and the skill available to meet the demand is a sector with potential .
- This is because a product in India have to meet many criteria to be successful - price and quality being the important ones. Manufacturers have to be innovative to hold their ground. Once they are successful in India, it is a only a matter of scaling up and taking the product to the world.
- There is a strong domestic demand for electronics and semi conductors. This is the time for the country to develop internal capacities and meet this need and in the process become a supplier to the world.

On current barriers and possible enablers of R&D in India

- R&D will be critical to India becoming a knowledge based manufacturing hub. Industry needs to contribute to R&D and there is nothing that the government can do to increase the resolve of businesses to invest in this space. The industry must move in this direction of its own volition.
- Businesses need to build the culture of R&D both within the organisation and externally through industry-academia collaborations. Industry needs to play a strong role in helping incubating ideas, taking them to the pilot stage and then to the market.
- Germany and Israel are great examples of the above.
- The lack of a framework, trust deficit and the fear of failure are some of the barriers to more active engagement from the Industry. The world only sees successes but behind every success are multiple failures, the manner in which these failures are treated determines the robustness of the R&D system
- India should look at investing about 2% of its GDP in R&D. New energy and new mobility make a case for having strong R&D.

On leveraging the MSME to build a strong manufacturing hub-

- MSMEs make up over 95% of the manufacturing sector in India. As single units they are not self sufficient and lack capacity; but if they were to be networked, Indian manufacturing could become a formidable force.
- To create a thriving manufacturing environment it is important to understand that the sector is changing at a rapid pace and becoming more complex. Consumer demands, business models, technology availability are all contributing to these change as are supply change disruptions and lack of skills.
- Smart manufacturing is where the future is and in India the centre of gravity lies in the MSMEs. They are the ones that need to be moved in the direction and one of

the surest way to do this is to help them tread the path of technology adoption. The pandemic has, inadvertently, helped reduce the barriers to technology adoption and made a strong case for itself across sectors.

- Government and policy makers have an important role to play in creating an environment that makes it easier for the sector to transition to Industry 4.0, which is the smart manufacturing phase.
- MSMEs especially must be helped with hand holding. It would be useful to expose them to best practices and best use cases to build their capacities.
- The sector also needs to get networked into a symbiotic whole and adopt common standards so that there is a strong value chain.

On how India can leave behind China in being the world leaders of sustainable energy

- India is behind China but can definitely catch up. 70% of the demand for lithium ion batteries, crucial to clean energy, is met by China. In about 10 years, the demand for Lithium Ion batteries will increase from the current 500GW to about 5 trillion GWs. So there is a big window of opportunity for India to not just catch up with China but leave it behind. However it has to work strategically at loosening China's stranglehold on the sector.
- Not being a pioneer of technology is also an advantage. The second mover can learn from the mistakes of the first. There will be about three more technology shift s

in the battery and solar panel sector: India must develop the agility to go through the shift s.

- Getting the manufacturing footprint right is important. India has the benefit of a huge domestic demand which is a safeguard for investment in infrastructure. Domestic demand can be a platform that can build India's capacity to scale up and export.
- The hydrogen economy is waiting at the start line with every country at the same level. So that is a big opportunity for India in clean energy as well. It is incumbent on India to step up in terms of learning and execution to avail this opportunity. Announcement of giga projects lead to reverse brain drain and India must also look at being attractive work destination for expats with the skills and knowledge that we need.

On Dreams for India@2047

- India should be the skill capital of the world and every farmer should be prosperous. It should be a 25 trillion dollar economy with a GDP contribution mix of agriculture 7–10%, manufacturing sector 30–33% and 60% by the services sector.
- India should lead and teach the world by 2047 and become an example of how to develop. It has the will and the resources needed to become such a nation in the next 25 years.



Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: India@100 paving the road to a sustainable world

23 June 2022

CONVERSATION HIGHLIGHTS

On dreams for India@2047 in terms of environment and sustainability

- A country fuelled by renewable energy, especially solar. In the next 25 years, India should commit to further accelerating its RE capacity so that it becomes self-sufficient in terms of energy and negates the need to import oil and coal. As India moves from fossil to renewable, it will open up new frontiers in terms of opportunities and technology for the youth. It will be an exciting time for them.
- A country whose cities have more people than cars. A green country where the children can thrive and play. A country that pursues equitable growth and is energy as well as food secure. A country that has moved from materialism to sustainability.
- India@2047 should be a country living its goldilocks moment in terms of water – that is the right balance between availability, distribution and quality. Net zero is firmly entrenched in the corporate mind and it is time that water does too. The present is a good time for youngsters to engage with the water challenge – many startups are joining the space.

On current challenges to the dreams

- India does not have good public transport nor walking infrastructure. These must be improved considerably to get people off their vehicles.
- India should realise that one-size fits all kind of public transport will not pass muster and bring in the desired shift. Public transport systems should be people-centric and not just about engineering or technology.
- India plans but people get left behind. Energy in rural areas should be decentralized to better meet the local needs in a sustainable manner.
- With affluence comes consumerism and its impact on the environment. People need to think in terms of how much their actions are costing the planet in terms of energy.
- Energy generation and savings both need to be ingrained

in the energy narrative; coal will take a while to be phased out while RE will take time to become mainstream.

- Lack of capital in RE is a major challenge because RE technology is capital intensive. India needs to find creative ways to get its RE interventions funded. In the transport sector, electric vehicles need more charging stations. We also need to see what can be done to lessen the desire for personal transport.
- There has to be granular understanding of issues for corporates to invest in before they can be incentivised to do so. The granular data needed to design effective interventions is missing and that is a big challenge.
- Problems have to be perceived differently for there to be constructive solutions. A problem has to be turned on its head and seen as an opportunity and get the necessary traction for investment.
- Population growth is a major challenge, unless it is curbed, development initiatives will not bear fruits. Education is important, that will bring about the behaviour change required.

On role of science and research in designing interventions

- Academia should focus on cutting-edge research while certain other organisations should look at taking the knowledge generated by the academia and finding out how it can be used practically and then help scale it up. There is need for such organizations that are neither ground level nor purely academic; they can play the role of an intermediary between the government and the academia. This is an important gap to fill because the government understands the problems better than the solution and the academic sometimes does not have a ringside view of the problem. Both parties need to engage more for constructive change.
- The youth will be the leader of tomorrow, their understanding of the environment related subject must be enhanced. The UGC has recently introduced a long credit course in environment sciences which must be taken irrespective of the field one is in. This will give everyone a fair understanding of the subject and help them connect it with their work.
- Corporates are also applying the ESG framework as part of their analysis process to identify material risks and growth opportunities. In the times to come there will be direct action as a consequence of this analysis.

On collaboration between academia and entrepreneurs to increase adoption of new technologies and, on creating an enabling environment for the startups to enter the system

- Currently collaboration between academia and industry to take new technologies to the market is only just taking off. Institutes like IIT Madras are creating an environment that is conducive for such collaborations. Money, technology development and adoption or macro policies are no longer the bottleneck to the entrepreneurs entering the environment space. The gap now is micro-level policies and interaction between different stakeholder groups

working in silo. They need to engage with each other more in order to come up with solutions.

On the role of institutions and forums to bring together youngsters to the space

- The younger generation today looks beyond conventional professions and is keen to explore different areas. The reason there are so many startups today is because the young want to solve problems and they look at IT as a tool with which to solve it. They have the energy and intent which is a very positive sign. Institutes like IITs have started tapping this energy early; this is a great development and must be scaled up.

On how to keep the development in the space people-centric

- We need to move away from homogenous solutions for a problem and recognise that India is too large and diverse for a single solution to work for everyone. More regional solutions need to be developed which evolve out of a better understanding of the problem being faced there. In Delhi for example, the air pollution problem is blamed majorly on stubble burning. The farmers burn stubble because they have had to change their sowing time due to water scarcity. By the time they harvest their rice, it is time to sow wheat so they have to quickly dispose off the stubble and clear the field. If we want this practice to stop, we must involve this farming community in the solution that is being proposed. If the proposed solution is having the farmers sell the stubble for biomass production or creation of products – then we need to spell out the benefits of doing so to the community including monetary benefits. Incentives also have to be worked out to encourage the farmers to adopt the practice of selling.

On how to make people more aware and demanding of solutions

- We need to speak in the language of the listener. One must not get caught up in one's own messaging and be a messiah but frame the narrative in a manner that strikes a chord in the target group. It is important to find out what

people care about. While talking of waste, for example, it is better to connect the problem to issues like stray dogs and dog bites, mosquitoes or asthma due to burning of waste instead of just hygiene.

On whether the connection between communities and the natural world is fading

- In urban communities the connect has faded but not so in rural communities where people are still connected to their natural surroundings. Lifestyle changes are needed to bring about a real connection between community and their environment. Traditionally, Indians are not wasteful, this trait has to be encouraged and revived so that the lifestyle stays environment friendly. The lifestyle change campaign has to be taken to every nook and corner of the country to be given the kind of momentum it needs.

On top priorities for accelerated climate friendly development

- Infrastructure for greener and cleaner development.
- Cleaner transport, shift away from coal-based energy use and judicious energy use.
- The silos of rural and urban need to be removed, they must be treated as a continuum.
- Development and interventions must be people-centric and therefore target audience insight becomes important.
- The administrative system must not work in silo. By our hundredth year, we must move out of a colonial administrative system to one that is more people and development focussed than regulation focussed.
- Address diminishing forest cover – the floods in Meghalaya are proof that floods and forests are connected.
- We were traditionally a water storage community because it was a seasonal resource. Irrigation was through tanks and lakes which were decentralized and local. These have been lost.
- Sewage needs to be re-imagined as a magic tool. Treated sewage can be a ready and clean supply of water.

National Vision Document India@100

The People's Agenda

Draft Document

National Vision Document on India@100: CII and India@75 Foundation in collaboration with BCG undertook a pan India visioning exercise for developing a 'National Vision Document for India@100'. This is not just an initiative, but a movement in which citizens will find a role towards making the vision a reality.

The visioning exercise encapsulates diverse views and aspirations of people across a large cross-section of society including students, youth, business leaders, Government officials, sportspersons, artists, and civil society representatives, amongst others. Through a rigorous exercise and dialogue, people's inputs on their aspirations for India in 2047 were consolidated. A diverse set of tools was used to engage people in a democratic manner. A series of consultations, exclusive interviews, fire-side chats, panel discussions, and conferences were organized. A national survey, school competitions, and social media campaigns were also conducted as part of this exercise

Summary of the National Vision Document for India@100

As India celebrates 75 years of Independence, it is preparing for the 'Amrit Kaal', a quarter-century of rapid progress and prosperity, to usher in a developed India by 2047, when it celebrates its 100th year as an independent nation.



In 2008, CII facilitated a public visioning exercise to seek thoughts on what India needs to do to become a morally, economically and technologically advanced nation. This was synthesized into a vision document called India@75: The People's Agenda.

The strong legacy of India@75 sets the right platform for India@100. To develop the vision of India@100, the following four principles were followed:

- Aspirations must be developed at scale and not constrained by available resources
- Progression should accelerate the path to the future
- Achievement of vision requires innovation and next practices
- Vision roadmap should be a living document, to be updated and refined periodically

For developing the India@100 vision document, CII undertook a broadbased and rigorous exercise for dialogue on aspirations through numerous ways:

- Conferences on National Visioning Exercise on India@100.
- National Survey on India@100.
- Exclusive interactions on India@100 with selected people and Industry Leaders through Fireside Chats, Panel Discussions, and Interviews.
- Social media Campaign on #India@100.
- Brainstorming Workshops with Industry across the country.
- Competitions for Students for India@100 through painting, poetry, and essay in schools

More than 10,000 stakeholders have directly contributed to the vision. ~1.5 million people have connected through digital means.

India@100 vision document aims to encapsulate the aspirations of citizens for the next 25 years across 5 pillars covering 14+ diverse themes.

The overarching aspiration is for India to secure global leadership, through economic, cultural, social and developmental dimensions – Ascend to the peak of the New World Order. Reaching this peak will require fulfilling potential in multiple areas – Maximizing economic progress, Revitalizing its soft power, Innovating to stay ahead of the curve & Transforming holistically to unlock human potential.

ASCEND

India as one of the world's top three economies will leverage its economic might for a leading role in the global institutions under the theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. Its views will be sought after and respected for converging emerging and advanced economies and working with all friendly nations.

MAXIMIZE

By 2047, we will maximize India's economic growth and progress to become the world's third largest economy. Growth will be driven by all the three sectors: Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services.

India is envisioned to be an integral part of the global value chains and rank among the top 5 exporters in the world across a diverse range of products ranging from superfoods to robotics to professional services.

The progression to top 3 economies will need focused efforts across all three sectors by use of technology, innovation & building unique set of capabilities.

A big enabler to the growth aspirations will be unlocking our 'Nari shakti' by increasing female literacy levels and labor participation.

Agriculture: To lift 200 million people out of poverty, increase household income and improve standard of living, farmers will be equipped to use best-in-class technologies such as next-gen enhanced seeds, fertilizers, advanced equipment such as drones and IoT sensors to improve farm productivity.

Manufacturing: By 2047, it is envisioned that India will become a global manufacturing hub of low-cost products and high-tech products, with end-to-end supply chain. Products made in India will become a hallmark of high quality, affordability, and sustainability.

Services: Services exports in many emerging, high growth areas will expand to AI/ML, big data analytics, geospatial intelligence, visual effects & animation etc. India will become the global supplier of services such as animation, healthcare,

professional services etc., leveraging our young and qualified workforce.

REVITALIZE

India will have a key position in global platforms and our rich ancient values, culture and history will be revitalized & celebrated across the world.

Tourism: India's rich geographical diversity will make it a 12-month tourist destination, attracting people from around the globe for purposes ranging from leisure, spirituality, wildlife & medical tourism. India will be ranked among the top 3 most travelled countries in the world.

Culture: India will lead the world's consciousness in the spheres of films, theater, dance, music, and literature, becoming the 'story-teller' to the world. At India@100, we will be closely engaging with our local art and culture, preserving it, and educating future generations about it.

Sports: India is envisioned to consistently rank among the top 10 nations in global sporting events such as the Olympics. We will be the go-to destination for wellness practices like yoga, ayurveda and naturopathy for the world's good mental, physical and emotional health.

INNOVATE

People of India also aspire that India is at the forefront of fostering innovation, research and development across sectors like manufacturing, defense, agriculture, services & climate. With use of transformative technologies, India will build high quality products for the world. We will bring inclusive growth across all sections of society through extension of digital platforms across all sectors.

Energy: By 2047, India will meet near 100% of its energy requirements from renewable sources. India will take the lead in developing futuristic initiatives such as green hydrogen, carbon capture, water conservation & storage, sustainable packaging and biodiversity preservation.

Technology: In the next 25 years, India is envisioned to lead the world in research and innovation of transformative technologies. India will be ranked among the top 10 countries on the Global Innovation Index. At the forefront of developing such technologies will be our start-up ecosystem, which will be the largest in the world, led by our entrepreneurial citizens.

Digitalization: By 2047, India will extend the power of digital platforms across all critical sectors of the economy. Continuing on our success of building the three largest public digital platforms in the world, Aadhar, UPI, and CoWIN, we will achieve success across other domains such as agriculture, logistics, MSMEs, education, e-commerce, law, and justice.

TRANSFORM

India's ascent to new heights will require us to strengthen

India's foundation across 4 elements to unlock full potential: Education, Healthcare, Infrastructure and Governance. This will transform our social & physical infrastructure to unlock human potential.

Education: India will be home to the world's largest skilled workforce with significantly higher women participation. This will enable 'brain gain' & tremendous socio-economic growth.

Healthcare: By 2047, India will be among the top 10 healthiest countries in the world with superior performance across all measurable health outcomes. India@100 will be free from preventable diseases, with high quality standards in nutrition, sanitation, and safe drinking water, creating a healthy ecosystem for its citizens. India will provide equitable, affordable, and accessible 'healthcare to all'.

Infrastructure: The roadmap to 2047 envisions transformation of Indian cities to 'smart cities' with enhanced outcomes on livability, sustainability, and citizen-centricity to account for at least 10 of the top 50 cities in the world. It is also envisioned that there will be no slums in India by 2047 & we will have 'R-urban' growth clusters across the country to act as vehicles of distributed development. India will also have an integrated multi modal infrastructure to take our logistics efficiency to best in class.

Governance: Lastly, we will have a robust and transparent governance mechanism which imbibes India's strong democratic values to empower its citizens. Reduction in duration of judicial procedures through adoption of technology will be a key enabler for time bound justice for all. All government services will be available to all citizens seamlessly through e-governance platforms & there is complete abolishment of corruption at all levels

The path towards realizing many of these aspirations will depend on the progress made at the intersection of these themes since they are inter-linked and reinforce one another. For example, a strong foundation of education will create a large pool of researchers, who in turn will innovate and develop transformative technologies to be used by manufacturing industry to build products e.g., medical devices, precision medicine. This will not only help India become a leading exporter of such products but also democratize healthcare by providing access to medicines and devices to all Indians at affordable prices. Similarly, climate and sustainability will be an important element of all infrastructure and urban planning processes in India. Initiatives such as a strong public transport infrastructure powered by renewable energy, dedicated cycle tracks or efficient city planning to optimally utilize resources will help minimize emissions of greenhouse gases by 2047.

With high aspirations, the 'India@100' report will be a 'live' vision document, refreshed every five years based on the progress made and the prevailing global and local context. We will continue to think big, rollout scale and enfold all in the journey to India as a developed nation.

State Vision Exercise

In 2022, CII led a national visioning exercise for India@100 which was enthused with the experiential learnings of drawing the vision and implementation roadmap for India@75, the India@75 Foundation and CII collaborated with BCG to evolve the vision for India@100.

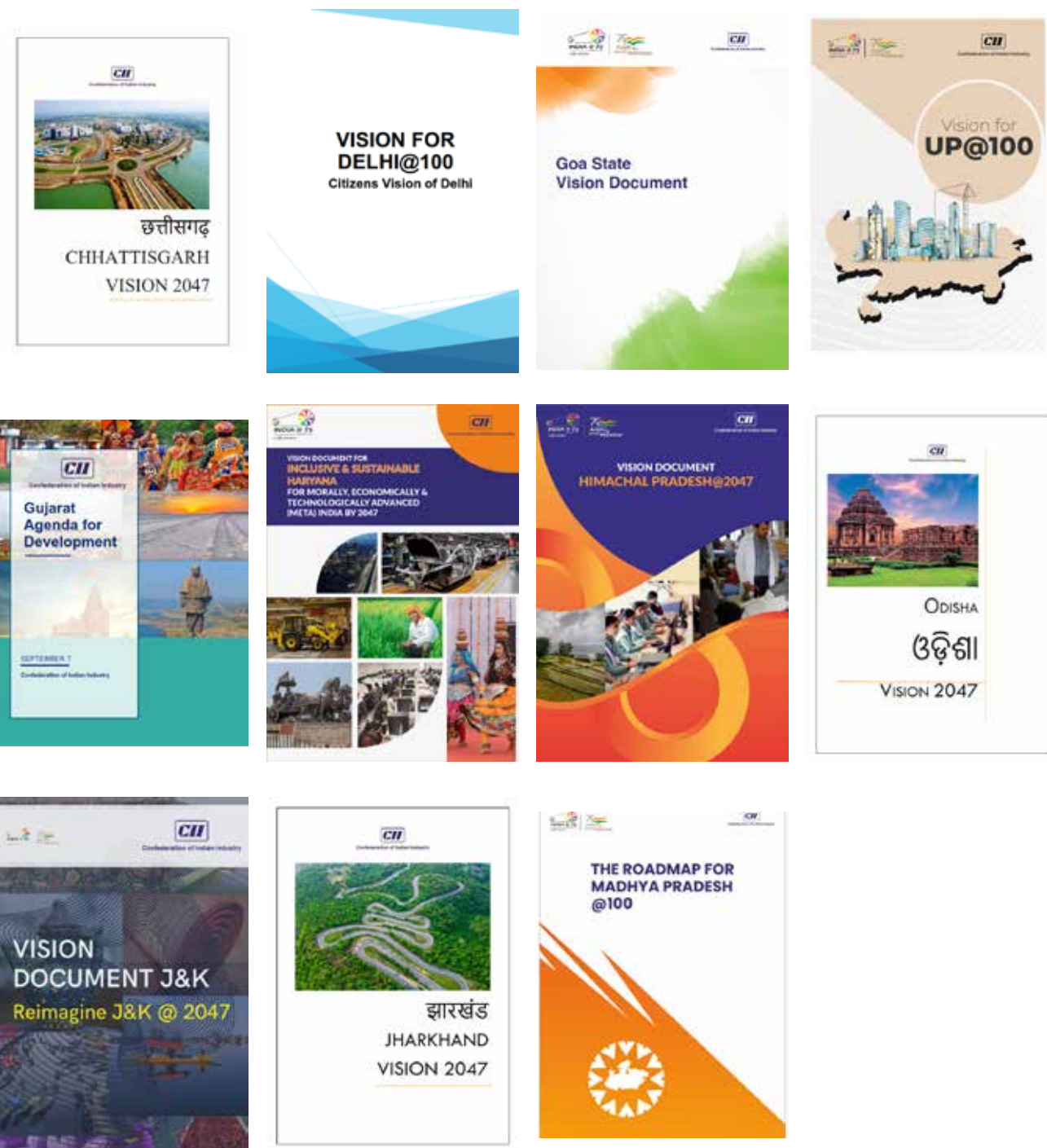
Similarly, the India@75 Foundation in collaboration with CII worked towards state visioning exercises to create State@100 vision documents and supplement the National Vision Document.

The majority of States already completed their exercises like Delhi, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand,

Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Odisha, J&K, Goa and Uttar Pradesh.

The exercise recognized the country's diversity and sought to arrive at a national vision through a participatory approach. The approach recognized, each state, group and community as having a unique set of issues and solutions. India@75 Foundation also took the vision to several key stakeholders for their inputs.

The India@100 vision aspires for a sustainable Morally, Economically and Technologically Advanced (META) India by 2047. As we work with the Government and other stakeholders for India@100, India@75 Foundation would further intensify the role of the industry for national development and inclusive growth.



Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign

India@75 Foundation celebrated 75 years of Independence, under the aegis of Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, with a lot of fervor and enthusiasm and anchored the celebrations that happened in CII, across the country. This year has been a demonstration of India@75 Foundation's compassion and resilience towards nation building through deliberations with key stakeholders, central to the development of the country, nationwide events on youth, rural communities, industry leaders, and employees.

Among many of the successful social media campaigns, Har Ghar Tiranga campaign gained maximum outreach and was successfully implemented. As part of this campaign, national flags were distributed to CII employees which was coordinated by India@75 foundation. Flags were distributed to the employees 2 days in advance so that they can display them at their home, share selfies with flags on www.harghartiranga.com and celebrate Independence Day with their families. India@75 Foundation encouraged CII departments and regional offices to actively participate in the campaign by hoisting flags at their workplaces and illuminating their offices with lights and decoration. As a result, all CII offices were illuminated with lights, work desks were decorated with flags, lights, and banners to commemorate 75 years of independence.

All member companies and partners of India@75 and CII were encouraged by the Foundation to actively participate in Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign and distribute flags to their staff, as per the guidelines mentioned for the campaign. As part of the campaign, Young Indians (Yi) organized Yi Utsav 2022 to celebrate the auspicious occasion with the youth of the country. As part of the Utsav, flag hoisting events in schools and colleges, competition events, tree plantations, The Grand Freedom Parade and multiple other events were conducted during the entire week of independence.

India@75 Foundation's social media team was continuously engaged in the outreach through the media platforms. As part of the #HarGharTiranga campaign, regular posts on celebrations at the office, posts on significant industry leaders' aspiration for India@100, and videos on the journey of India@75 were organized on India@75 and CII social media handles to celebrate the Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

Key hashtags that were used during the campaign include: #CIICelebratesIndiaat75 | #IndiaAt100 | #Indiaat75 | #HarGharTiranga | #AmritMahotsav

The campaign gained maximum outreach and impressions on media through these hashtags. 4.6 +million impressions were recovered on the campaign on social media and 159+thousand people engaged with the media posts through comments, likes and shares.

Further to this, as part of the Har Ghar Tiranga campaign multiple social media campaigns were conducted including:

1. Indian Industry's Vision for India@100
 - This campaign was initiated to collate the dreams and aspirations of industry leaders for India@100.
 - In this campaign, video bytes (1 min duration) of industry visionaries on their dream for India@100 were collated and posted on social media to further showcase the role of citizens in nation building.
 - 63 industry leaders shared their dream for India@100, as part of this campaign.
2. Share your Aspirations Poll
 - India@75 Foundation has initiated a national Visioning exercise to create a roadmap for a new and inclusive India@100. To encapsulate aspirations and dreams of a large cross section of people, the foundation engaged with multiple stakeholders to collate their dreams for India@100.
 - This campaign was initiated in August to capture the views and thoughts of people on multiple vision elements of India@100, to create a blueprint that represents views of everyone.
 - A new poll question on key vision elements was posted on social media, every week, for people to share their views on. People's responses were collated and incorporated in the India@100 vision document.
 - The campaign was run from 2nd week of August to end of September 2022.

India Inc. wishlist for India@100



"India must have equitable growth. Every citizen must have access to formal financial services."

Abhimanyu Munjal, Jt Managing Director & CEO, Hero FinCorp Ltd.



"I wish that every citizen is employed by 2047. And that, there is responsibly planned urbanization."

Ajay S Shriram, Chairman & Senior Managing Director, DCM Shriram Ltd.



"India must be energy independent and also become an innovation leader."

Ashish Bhandari, Managing Director & CEO, Thermax Ltd.



"India achieves net zero carbon emission to address climate change."

Raunak Goel, Director, GGC Distributors Pvt. Ltd.



"India should offer sustainable, economic empowerment to all its citizens."

Rumjhum Chatterjee, Co-Founder & Managing Trustee, The Infravision Foundation



"India@100 should work towards climate-resilient infrastructure."

Sanjiv Paul, Chairman, Tata Pigments Ltd.



"India must become an export powerhouse and create more opportunities for its people."

Ashish Dhawan, Co-Founder, Central Square Foundation



"India@100 should be built through an entrepreneurial and innovations mindset. It must focus on sustainable and holistic development."

Kamal Bali, President and Managing Director, Volvo Group India Pvt Ltd.



"India must be the hub of world class R&D facilities."

Kriti Choudhary, Managing Director and CEO, Kritech Technologies Pvt. Ltd.



"India should focus on being a leader in green infrastructure with the intent of becoming carbon negative."

Shiv Siddhant Narayan Kaul, Managing Director, NICCO Engineering Services Ltd.



"India should have a thriving MSME sector by 2047 and nurture a skilled workforce for the world."

Sivakumar Gunturu, CEO, Mapple Software Pvt. Ltd.



"India@100 should ensure that at least 50 percent of its workforce comes from rural India."

Suchitra K Ella, Co-Founder & Jt Managing Director, Bharat Biotech International Ltd.



"India should get rid of casteism and become a caste free country. India Inc has to play a big role in supplier and employer diversity."

Milind Kamble, Chairman, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



"India should make its journey from a middle income to a rich country by 2047."

Neel Raheja, Group President, K Raheja Corporation



"India in 2047 should be 100% sustainable and focus on solutions that ensure energy equity and access to reliable energy."

Praveer Sinha, CEO & Managing Director, The Tata Power Company Ltd.



"India should have a corruption free society by 2047."

Sunil Chordia, Chairman and Managing Director, Rajratan Global Wire Ltd.



"India@100 should seek to reduce inequality by 25 percent. It should be a harmonious and vibrant democracy where no one goes hungry."

Suresh Narayanan, Chairman & Managing Director, Nestle India Ltd.



"India in 2047 should become the global hub of insurance."

Tapan Singhel, Managing Director & CEO, Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company



“India@100 should offer equal growth opportunities to all. There should be increased femal participation in the workforce.”

Thomas Cherian, Managing Director, Essel Mining & Industries Ltd.



“India should become the No. 1 wellness tourism destination. There must be good quality infrastructure for travel demands to be bolstered in the coming years.”

Vaishali Nigam Sinha, Chief Sustainability and CSR Officer, ReNew Power Ltd.



“India@100 should be the 3rd largest economy of the world and be in the league of developed nations.”

Vijay Dewan, Managing Director, Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Ltd.



“India will be prosperous and sustainable; everyone will experience financial independence, cleaner environment and education.”

Anjali Pandey, VP, Engine Business & Components Business, Cummins India



“I dream India to be one of the topmost 5 places to ease business and the whole world should look upto India for innovation and manufacturing.”

C Nelima, Director, Incap Ltd



“India will be a developed nation in social, economic, sustainability parameters. It'll be a leading nation shaping the future of earth and mankind.”

Darshan Shah, Managing Director, Hitachi Hi-Rel Power Electronics Pvt Ltd



“India@100 should win more Nobels in science and technology. There should be quality healthcare for all.”

Vineet Mittal, Chairman, Avaada Group



“India should have at least 100 internationally acclaimed and recognised academic institutions.”

Vishal Kampani, Managing Director, JM Financial Ltd.



“India must be at the top of gender gap index, soft power index and HDI.”

Vishesh C Chandiok, CEO, Grand Thornton Bharat LLP



“My dream for India@100 is that all citizens of our country will have high quality of healthcare irrespective of financial status or geographical status.”

Dilip Jose, Managing Director & CEO, Manipal Health Enterprises Pvt Ltd



“India@100 will be a self-sustained nation to fulfill all aspiration of vibrant youth to stay home and build a nation of significance.”

Dilip Krishna, CEO, Born to Win Learning Services



“India would be foremost economic power and best livable place in world. The benefits of technology should percolate to each and every citizen in each nook and cranny of the country. Along with adequate safeguards for environmental equilibrium.”

Dr Naresh Palta, Chairman, SIDM Karnataka State Chapter & Advisor, Maini Group



“My country will become a manufacturing hub catering to global needs and will develop and create research centers for sciences, medicines, technology and space.”

Abhinav Banthia, Managing Director, Manu Yantralaya Pvt Ltd



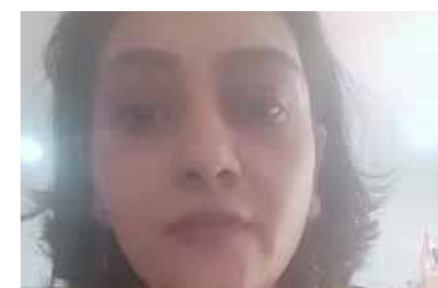
“My dream for India@100 is that each citizen in 2047 is able to follow their career path irrespective of social status.”

Archit Puri, Director, Puri & Puri



“Nobody will be below poverty line; India will have clean air to breathe; everyone will prefer to walk; safe environment for women; quality education; strong defence against threats and highest happiness quotient.”

Anirudh Agrawal, Managing Director, Agrawal Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd.



“India in 2047 would be a totally self-reliant for its energy needs. Every home in every village will have basic energy needs met through renewable power resources.”

Dr Pallavi Mishra, Director, NIMS University



“India will be the world's food factory. India Agriculture will be forefront of global food ecosystem and we all will be proud that we have done it sustainably and in an cost-effective manner.”

Dr Rahul Mirchandani, CMD, Aries Agro Ltd



“India will be self sufficient in natural, human and capital resources. I also visualize that India will be country where time, devotion and dedication will be of prime importance.”

Dr S Surender, Director, The Flavors India (P) Ltd



“India will be one of the happiest country in the world. To achieve this we need to understand the ingredients that make people in different parts of India happy and accordingly start measuring that happiness index.”

Amit Gossain, Managing Director, Kone Elevator India Private Limited



“My dream for India where social an environmental sustainability is common way of life for industry and society. Workplaces and societies that are inclusive and diverse.”

T Vasudha, Head- Wellness, Brandix India Apparel City.



“India will be the youngest nation to have biggest economy on this planet. It will have an ecosystem which is technologically advanced and environment friendly and yet keep to its roots of culture and tradition.”

Gagan Kapoor, Proprietor, Pulkit Industries



“India will be put lager emphasis on digital infrastructure creation and adoption to enable accelerated growth for nation and also country becoming global hub for digital infrastructure network solutions.”

KS Rao, Chief Corporate Officer, STL



“India will emerge as one of the most competitive manufacturing destinations and we will achieve this in most sustainable way.”

L Krishnan, MD, Tagutec India.



“Every Indian citizen has quality education, food and shelter. Indian start up ecosystem becomes the largest in world. India becomes an energy secure country with affordable renewable energy.”

A Joseph Rozario, Director, Metal Scope India Pvt Ltd



“My dream for India@100 is that India will become the first country to disassociate healthcare from affluence.”

Gaurav Rungta, Managing Director, Man Structural Pvt Ltd



“India will lead the world in sustainability and be a carbon negative, social positive and zero governance society in which every citizen understands their responsibility.”

Girish Ramachandran, President, TCS



“India will be self-reliant. All citizens, irrespective of social background, will follow their dreams. Sustainable practices will become a part of life.”

Hemant Dholakia, Managing Director, Goran Pharma Pvt Ltd



“India should become Industry and technology leader in world with participation of enthusiastic and talented youth of country and by creating strong foundation of MSME.”

Mukund Kulkarni, Director, Expert Global International Ltd.



“India in 2047 will become most economically vibrant nation through sustainable growth, guaranteeing peace, prosperity, and happiness for each and every one of its citizens.”

Prashanth Subramaniam, Co-Founder & Director, Quadrasystems.net (I) Pvt Ltd



“India should be the innovation hub of the world and India should be amongst the top 10 countries for the ease of doing business.”

Rangam Kishore, CEO & Whole Time Director, Vizag Seaport (P) Ltd



“India should be no one country for startups. We should also celebrate global internet companies from India with market cap of over 1 trillion dollars.”

J Murugavel, Founder & CEO, Matrimony.com Ltd and Park Hotels Ltd.



“India will become the first country to disassociate healthcare from affluence where healthcare facilities are equally available to rich and poor. Nobody is deprived of necessities such as food, clothing, education and health.”

Jaspreet Kaur, AGM & Incharge- OM Mankind Pharma Ltd



“Every citizen has roof over the head, access to health, access to electricity, portable drinking water, good quality education, good quality healthcare, clean roads to walk, public transport, citizen friendly policing system and judiciary that delivers on time.”

Kiron Chopra, Chairman & Managing Director, Chopra, Retec Rubber Products Ltd



“India becomes the first among equals in the commodity of nations. It becomes a vibrant democracy with total independence in financial and security matters.”

Rajinder Singh Bhatia, President & CEO, Bharat Forge Defense and Aerospace



“By 2047 India will be world's 3rd largest economy, will banish absolute poverty, and will be able to afford free and compulsory primary education to all children.”

Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, Managing Director, Apraava Energy



“Everyone regardless of economic status will celebrate daughters. Every girl child will get an opportunity to complete her education, realize her potential and be empowered.”

Rashmi Mansharamani, CHRO, Wave Group



“India will have taken development and connectivity to every corner of the country. Instead of migrating to cities for livelihood many more people would be employed closer to their homes and families.”

Ashok Saigal, Managing Director, Frontier Technologies Private Limited



“My dream for 2047 is that India as a country will be best in the world. Indians will live prosperously, equitably in an environment that is beautiful to breathe, safe for health and achieve all their dreams.”

Rohan Verma, CEO & Executive Director, MapmyIndia



“India will become a thriving and strong economy. All communities living in harmony and all people living happily with equal opportunities in all spheres of life.”

Seeshagiri Rao, Jt Managing Director and Group CFO, JSW Steel



“Country that celebrates diversity and provides everyone an equal opportunity irrespective of any difference.”

Venkatraman SV, MD, ANZ Bengaluru Services Pvt Ltd



“India will be net exporter of green energy to the world. World will know India’s expertise in renewable energy just as they know us for yoga today.”

Late Tulsii Tanti, Former Chairman, CII Renewable Energy Council.



“India will be a global force to reckon with. We will lead the world in adoption of sustainable fuel, have 50% participation of women in workforce, and our communities will be more diverse, prosperous, equitable and inclusive.”

Ashwath Ram, Managing Director, Cummins India Limited



“Technologically self-reliant India. Year 2047 will be landmark year to look at India through prism of development, economic growth, employment and gender equality.”

Sonia Garg, Director, Forace Industries Pvt Ltd



“Every Indian takes pride in using Indian products and services. Our products meet and surpass the global benchmark of quality and are made both for India and the world.”

SP Shukla, Chairman, Mahindra-Defense and Aerospace.



“India is no 1 economy in the world, super power in software products, technology services and startups. It practices diversity, inclusion and sustainability.”

Sriram Subramanya, Founder & Chairman, Integra Software (P) Ltd



“India will become knowledge capital of world and every Indian citizen will be empowered to make a choice of career irrespective of social background.”

BVR Mohan Reddy, Founder Chairman & Non-Executive Director, Cyient Limited



“By 2047, we will start defining world standards in infrastructure, healthcare and civic development; we will lead the world.”

Dr Sanjiv Goenka, Chairman, RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group



“In the next 25 years, India will look at inclusive social development as its primary goal.”

Piruz Khambatta, Group Chairman, Rasna Private Limited



“India will be a country where all Indian citizen will feel empowered to follow any careers path irrespective of their social background.”

Subodh Gupta, Chairman, Balaji Powertronics



“India will have financial inclusion and awareness in every nook and cranny of the country and our country will become world’s largest economic powerhouse.”

Sundeep Sikka, Executive Director, Chief Executive Officer, Nippon Life India Asset Management Ltd



“India will be a nation united by its diversity, a prosperous country with sustainable development, which offers best of health, education housing facilities to all. A country completely free of poverty with digital democracy where youth uses technology and contributes towards good of the nation.”

TT Ashok, Managing Director, Taylor Rubber Pvt Limited



“India will be 25 trillion-dollar economy with no poverty. It will running only on renewable energy. Climate changes will be a thing of past and every child in India will have ample opportunity to pursue their dreams.”

Rahul Munjal, Managing Director, Hero Future Energies Private Limited



“India will re-establish itself as Sone ke Chidiya where, our people will be amongst the more affluent in the world. India will be powered by its youth. As we enter Amrit Kaal, they are the ones that will champion India@100.”

Rajan Navani, Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Jetline Industries



“India will offer high quality healthcare to everyone irrespective of their socio-economic status, caste, creed or geography. It will become a technology giant and provide quality preventive health using technology, AI, variable devices and big data analyses.”

Randeep Guleria, Director, AIIMS



“India will be the food basket of the world. Farmers prosperity will be backed by a strong farming industry and a robust food distribution network.”
Salil Singhal, Chairman – Emeritus, PI Industries Limited



“India is clean and green with clear skies and no litter anywhere and garbage getting organically decomposed into mother earth without effecting our environment.”
Sameer Gupta, Chairman & Managing Director, Jakson Limited



“India will be an economic superpower but also the beacon of sustainable living.”
Sanjay Behl, CEO & Executive Director, Greaves Electric Mobility



“India will become a developed nation and we should be number one nation in innovation, happiness index and sustainability.”
Sriram Narayan, Managing Director, Endress+Hauser (India) Automation Instrumentation Pvt Ltd



“India will be an empowered and inclusive economy where sustainable growth is the way of life. It will be the benchmark for the globe on healthcare and education for citizens.”
Shishir Joshipura, CEO and MD, Praj Industries Ltd



“India will achieve prosperity and become an aspirational place for the youth to live in. The youth will drive the nation’s economy while keeping sustainability and social justice in mind.”
Shreekant Somany, Chairman & Managing Director, Somany Ceramics Limited



“India in 2047 will be a country where poverty is eradicated, where we are self-sufficient and where we retain this wonderful spirit of India as a thought leader including our inclusiveness and spirituality.”
Soumitra Bhattacharya, Managing Director & President, Bosch Group-India, Bosch Limited



“India will lead the world though innovation, entrepreneurship and intellectual capital. It will be the guiding beacon of the word both in terms of value and value architecture.”
Suhel Seth, Managing Partner, Counselage India Private Limited



“Our Country will become Aatmanirbhar by 2047; we will become a world power by taking the economy to 10 trillion dollar economy. Also, we become the first country in the world to be carbon neutral at that time.”
Sunil Duggal, Group CEO and Whole Time Director, Vedanta Limited



“India will be a developed nation leveraging its knowledge-driven industry. It will be an inclusive society living in peace and harmony. Globally, we will be known for our soft power based around democratic values of art, culture and spirituality..”
Ashank Desai, Founder & Former Chairman, Mastek

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERING WEEK

JANUARY 2023
10th Edition

People. Partnership. Participation: Collaboration for New India@100



National Volunteering Week: The Journey

Since 2014, CII, through the India@75 Foundation, has been holding the National Volunteering Week (NVW). The intent has been to mainstream volunteering in India by illustrating the power of collaboration between groups that share the same social interest. The event draws enthusiastic participation from corporates, NGOs, institutions and individuals.

Every year during NVW, corporates and NGOs open up their projects for volunteer engagement. Individuals, institutions, corporates and the civil society collaborate in pursuance of common social goals, this builds a very strong case for participative development. Over the years, NVWs have resulted in clocking millions of volunteering hours and impacting several millions of lives.

This year marked the 10th edition of NVW. The theme was *People. Partnerships. Participation: Collaboration for a New India@100*. NVW 2023 drew enthusiastic participation from all stakeholders groups, especially the corporate sector. More than 20,000 volunteers from all walks of life collectively contributed nearly 2,00,000 hours to reach over 17.5 million beneficiaries through interventions in the space of child development, climate action, community development, education, healthcare, nutrition, road safety, rural development, skill development, social inclusion, sports & culture and women empowerment.

21,535 VOLUNTEERS
2,00,697 HOURS
17.5 MILLION+ BENEFICIARIES

One of the important events of the week was an eponymous discussion. The session, moderated by **Bhairavi Jani**, Co-Chair, CII Council on India@75 and Chairperson & Founder, IEF Entrepreneurship Foundation & Executive Director, SCA Group brought together well-known names from the field of volunteering and partnerships: **Shalina Miah**, Regional Manager for Asia-Pacific, UN Volunteers, **Abhishek Ranjan**, Director of Sustainability at Brillio, **K. Sessa Aditya**, Head of Corporate Volunteering and Fundraising, Youth for Seva, and **Sankara Mahalingam**, Global Lead – CSR and Employee Volunteering First-source Solutions Ltd.

CII has also helped set up the National Volunteering Grid (www.nvgindia.org), an online platform that brings together individuals, organizations, communities and corporates to collaborate on issues of common interest. Pro-bono volunteering opportunities, many of them with a shelf life longer than the National Volunteering Week, are a regular on the NVG opportunities list. Corporates and NGOs created and posted opportunities specially for the National Volunteering Week.

THE 2023 EDITION MARKED THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERING WEEK. HERE'S A WALK DOWN THE MEMORY LANE.

- 2014** This was the inaugural year. 3,200 volunteering hours impacted nearly 46,000 people.
- 2015** Volunteers put in more than 7,525 hours to help more than 1,30,000 people.
- 2016** Volunteering hours increased three folds to almost 25,000 and the number of beneficiaries climbed to 3,00,000.
- 2017** This year saw engagement increase manifold - volunteers clocked 2,50,000 hours and helped over 12,00,000 people.
- 2018** Volunteers put in more than 3,00,000 hours to make a difference to nearly 16,50,000 lives.
- 2019** This year saw among the highest numbers of volunteering hours – about 20,00,000. An equal number of people were affected.
- 2020** The pandemic had just begun to raise its ugly head. Over 95,000 volunteering hours saw over 1,00,00,000 people being helped.
- 2021** Volunteers showed their mettle in this crucial year. More than 75,000 volunteering hours helped over 1,13,00,000 people.
- 2022** Digital and physical volunteering together added up to over 1,70,000 hours and helped over 11,50,000 people.
- 2023** This edition clocked more than 1,98,000 hours and helped over 1,75,00,000 people.



Brillio Technologies

- 1,285 volunteers
- 999 volunteering hours
- 1,175 beneficiaries

Multiple activities in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, including online sessions for the National STEM Program, frontline staff thanking, digital literacy sessions, science expo and competitions.



Cognizant

- 284 volunteers
- 428 volunteering hours
- 3,407 beneficiaries.

Organized a range of activities that included job-readiness sessions, plantation drives, multi-specialty health camps, and conservation of water bodies.



CGI

- 1,435 volunteers
- 2,575 volunteering hours

CGI volunteers worked with cancer patients at a hospice, conducted a STEM workshop, mentored college students from low-socio economic background, donated blood and beautified a 2km stretch of public wall.



CII State Offices

- 242 volunteers
- 355 volunteering hours
- 75,018 beneficiaries

Diverse activities including cleanliness drive, blood tests, health camps, awareness on road safety, tree plantation drive, and Nanhin Chhaan initiative.



Infosys

Infosys organized a tree plantation drive in partnership with Forests by Heartfulness. Around 60 Infosys employees participated and planted around 220 plants to help restore Chikka Thimmasandra lake in Bangalore, Karnataka.



Firstsource

- 243 volunteers
- 496 volunteering hours
- 1,439 beneficiaries

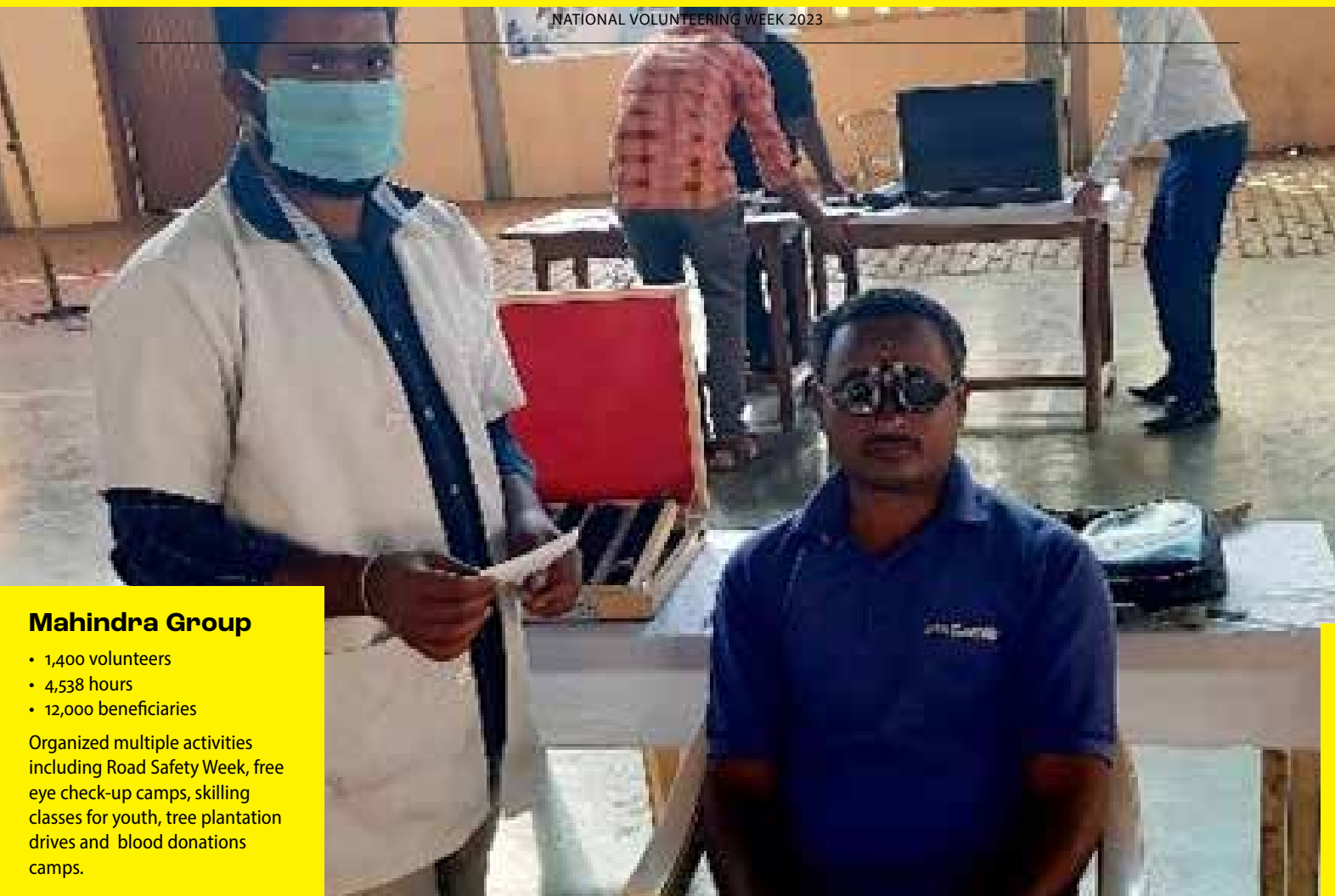
Multiple volunteering activities across the country in the areas of education, healthcare, sustainable farming and community development



Jakson

- 167 volunteers
- 549 volunteering hours
- 550 beneficiaries

Multiple activities in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, including campaigns like Swachh Bharat: Swasth Bharat, Waste to Wealth and self-defence workshops.



Mahindra Group

- 1,400 volunteers
- 4,538 hours
- 12,000 beneficiaries

Organized multiple activities including Road Safety Week, free eye check-up camps, skilling classes for youth, tree plantation drives and blood donations camps.



Startek

- 791 volunteers
- 2,833 volunteering hours

Startek conducted a winter clothes distribution drive, blood donation camps and food distribution in Bhopal, Pune, Mahape and Noida.



Standard Chartered

- 251 volunteers
- 558 beneficiaries

Standard Chartered Bank served lunch to the children and organized activities like cleanliness drive, scholarship programs, mentoring and marathon.



Tata Consultancy Services

- 1,475 volunteers
- 4,728 volunteering hours
- 28,278 beneficiaries

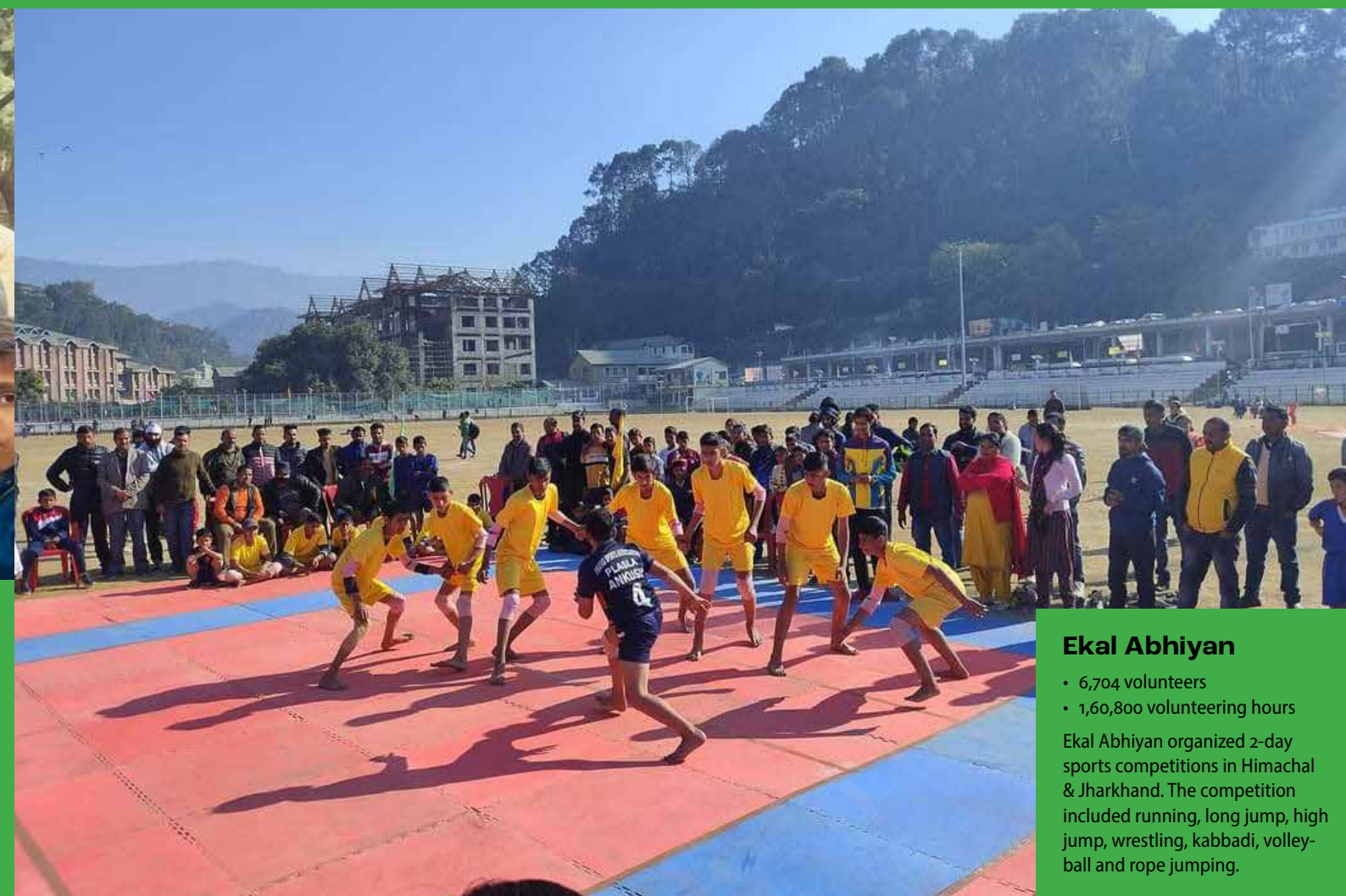
Activities related to education, environment, and health.



Annant Unnati Foundation

- 145 volunteers
- 1,032 volunteering hours
- 2332 beneficiaries

Multiple activities throughout the week ranging from tree plantation drives, women education programs, awareness camps on health and hygiene, and food distribution.



Ekal Abhiyan

- 6,704 volunteers
- 1,60,800 volunteering hours

Ekal Abhiyan organized 2-day sports competitions in Himachal & Jharkhand. The competition included running, long jump, high jump, wrestling, kabaddi, volleyball and rope jumping.



Dhenum Ashray Sadnam

- 1,150 volunteers
- 2,300 hours
- 7,500 beneficiaries

Organized food distribution drive for attendees of patients admitted to the government hospital in Kangra.



iVolunteer

- 224 volunteers
- 756 volunteering hours
- 428 beneficiaries

Organized book donation drives and clean up drives of shelter homes and lakes.



Nirbhed Foundation

- 1,210 volunteers
- 6,734 volunteering hours
- 13,280 beneficiaries

Organized awareness events on health and environment, street plays on environmental issues, tree plantation drive, employment education, banking and financial awareness session and many other such activities.



Vikalp India

The organization selected volunteers based on the work experience with SHG women. The volunteers chose topics such as ecommerce and finance. The beneficiaries were supported to understand the concept of finance, use of internet banking and applying online for loans. The participants received hands on knowledge and the workshop was concluded by practical learning.



Robin Hood Army

- 4,352 volunteers
- 8,704 volunteering hours
- 2,35,600 beneficiaries

Organized food distribution drives in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and internationally in Bangladesh and Bahrain.



Village Care Society

The organization held a two-hour workshop that taught the participants how to use Phone pay and Google pay; how to apply for a bank loan, how to open a bank account online, how to apply for jobs online, online job portals, finance management and lot more.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERING WEEK 2023



Voice

Voice conducted two workshops with 50 participants, 10 community awareness drives, 13 community meetings and 10 digital payment training workshops with over 500 beneficiaries. The NGO approached the most marginalised communities living in the slums of Delhi. The topics covered in the workshop included the use of Phone pay, Google pay, use of maps on smart phones, online payment frauds, countering fake message, cyber security of Facebook and other social media accounts, use of ATM card and opening of bank accounts and Aadhar card information.



Kalam Education and Welfare Society

The organisation recruited volunteers to teach 20 selected topics covered in the Functional Literacy Programme (FLIP) to workers from the informal sector. Topics covered included: Phone pay, Google pay, Bank loan process, online banking, online job portals and financial literacy.



Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan

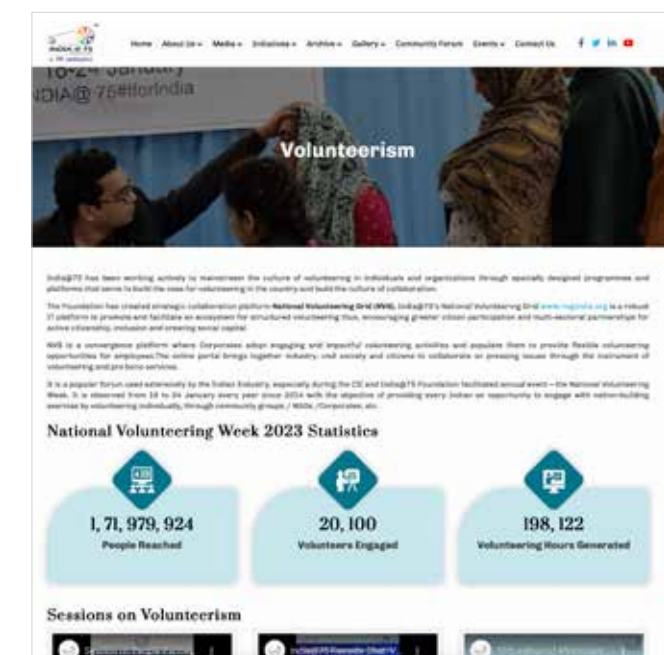
- 53 volunteers
- 310 volunteering hours
- 336 beneficiaries

Organized environment and education related activities.

Have you registered on the National Volunteering Grid?

India@ Foundation has created a strategic, online collaboration platform, National Volunteering Grid (www.nvgindia.org) to bring together individuals, institutions and industry to collaborate on pressing issues facing the country. This robust IT platform serves as an enabling ecosystem for structured volunteering in the country. Corporates and civil society can register on the portal can both post as well as participate in volunteering opportunities. The portal serves as a repository of interesting opportunities for individuals interested in giving time.

Over 31 corporates and 4,964 NGOs have registered on the portal, have you?



National Volunteering Week 2023 statistics

Education

Volunteers
256

Volunteering hours
1,068

Social Inclusion

Volunteers
282

Volunteering hours
1,446

Skill Development

Volunteers
389

Volunteering hours
2,243

Women Empowerment

Volunteers
147

Volunteering hours
776

Child Development

Volunteers
275

Volunteering hours
1,160

Rural Development

Volunteers
71

Volunteering hours
312

Climate Action

Volunteers
1,755

Volunteering hours
4,764

Healthcare

Volunteers
606

Volunteering hours
3,379

Community Dev.

Volunteers
779

Volunteering hours
2,458

Sports & Culture

Volunteers
6,714

Volunteering hours
1,60,936

Road Safety

Volunteers
37

Volunteering hours
101

Nutrition

Volunteers
6,111

Volunteering hours
13,949

CORPORATE PARTNERS



NON-PROFIT PARTNERS



Session on People. Partnerships. Participation: Collaboration for New India@100

18 January 2023



On the opportunities in engaging the young people across the world today in volunteering and how countries could better structure their National volunteering programs

- Volunteerism has no age no race no gender; it's something that anyone can do at any time in their life.
- In India volunteerism can really be a vehicle for sustainable development as it is home to a fifth of the world's youth population, it is simply not possible to attain the SDGs or the agenda of 2030 without engaging the youth
- In a situation where employment is a problem, volunteerism can be a way to keep the youth gainfully engaged and give them a sense purpose and achievement.
- Partnership is critical to the realization of SDGs, people from all walks of life must work together. The United Nations Volunteering Program works with all stakeholders to ensure that no one in the farthest corner of society is left behind.
- Youngsters are really a critical element of the puzzle to

While we have to ensure that the passion to volunteer converts into a purpose, it should also add some professional value to the development of the employee. ~ **Abhishek Ranjan**, Director of Sustainability, Brillio- A Bain Capital Company at #NVW2023 Session on People. Partnership. Participation: Collaboration for New #INDIAat100

The young today want to exercise their agency and contribute to society. Our job is to institutionalize the opportunity and capture it better. ~ **Bhairavi Jani**, Co Chairperson, CII India@75, Executive Director, SCA Group at the Session on People. Partnership. Participation: Collaboration for New #INDIAat100 #NVW2023 #INDIAat75

achieve the SDGs of 2030. They will begin their adult life in 2030, so they will agency; they can be Agents of Change but they have to be at the driver's seat and this is what the United Nations volunteers Program promotes.

- The UN also has a National Youth Volunteer Program, so that the youth can start volunteering during their University so that young people can have a voice also work at both the national and state levels.
- Youngsters of today's because of the digital technology available to them can actually access information from everywhere and they can choose what they do with that information; it important that they use it to advance those goals.

On what it takes to engage young people in the act of social and national building

- Somebody who's born at the turn of the millennial will probably take the driver's seat going forward.
- A lot of young people want to volunteer but don't know how, they need a digital platform where they can go and express themselves and walk their talk.
- The youth is impatient and needs to see impact of their work and effort- they need to be made aware that change takes time and that the result of their work will not show immediately. It is important to communicate this else their energy wanes.
- The young people have a lot of great ideas and solutions. They are piloting many initiatives, they need to be scaled up to keep the momentum of change. During the pandemic – the youth led from the front especially in the space of relief. Technology can help magnify their effort and intent manifold and must be leveraged to this end.

On how does volunteering sit inside the larger gamut of corporate social responsibility and what can companies do to have greater alignment

- Volunteering needs to be an institutionalised culture where everybody in the company believes in it. It is especially important for the leadership to reflect this belief.

- It has to have a measurable impact and for that it is important be strategic in the issues the organizations wants to focus on. They must not be at the level of personal likes and dislikes.
- It is important to keep reinventing volunteering so that it is in synch with the worldview and attitude of the current generation.
- It is also important to understand that all volunteers evolve their own idea of how they want to change the world, they must be given space to grow and convert their passion into purpose.
- Volunteering must also convert into some professional value – it should give the person an opportunity to learn new skills or teach them how to work in a resource-deficient scenario.
- It should be a win-win for both beneficiaries and the volunteers that is key to being sustainable.
- Integrating CSR program into a volunteering program will increase the impact manifold and helps employees see the effect of their work on ground.
- Online classes with children of government school during the covid is a sterling example of how corporates can integrate their CSR focus with employee volunteering programmes.

On how can the energy and intent of the volunteers be harnessed by the receivers – the corporates and civil society.

- The youth are changing the purview of volunteering in India their ideas and intent is admirable.
- There has to be a grassroots movement where the youth can work with civil society to make a difference on the ground.
- Non-profits should start seeing youth, their ideas and volunteering as critical resource and leverage them to the full.

On whether volunteering is an urban phenomena or is it as strong in the semi-urban and rural areas as well.

- There is as much interest in the rural youth to volunteer as in the urban youth. College students in tier 3 or tier 4 towns also show a lot of interest in doing something meaningful.
- Interests range from education to healthcare to environment
- There is need to institutionalize volunteering – there is now talk that college students will be mandated to volunteer and earn credits. This could generate millions of volunteering hours; we should create opportunities to engage young students across rural and urban India.

On how can volunteering balance selfless-service with self-development

- The previous generations believed that the left hand should not know what the right hand is giving. That has changed.
- Now the belief is that is you do good speak about it because it encourages others to do the same. However, to talk about it is also to put oneself out for scrutiny.
- Linking volunteering to academic or professional credit

system can certainly help encourage volunteering but more in body than spirit. Institutionalisation has to be supplemented by building a culture of volunteering where one gives back to society.

- Currently it happens when people each a certain age and stage and feel they are now in a place where they can give back without looking for a “what's in it for me”.
- The one-way giving doesn't happen earlier because people are understandably caught in the professional rat race and family commitments.
- There are no rights and wrongs in the reason behind volunteering – as long as we can make the process sustainable it is fine.

On the role of platforms like the United Nations Volunteering Programme not just during a disaster but the whole year around.

- United Nations volunteers keep interacting with communities that are beneficiaries of the United Nations. They speak of the satisfaction that their engagement brings them.
- In the near future AI will take over many jobs – volunteering will help build skills which are unlikely to be taken over by machines – networking, communication and empathy.
- Volunteering leads to a lot of cross-cultural engagements; these are very important to build perspective about global societies.
- Platforms like UNV work with different governments and different societies – it uses the collective learning to create bespoke volunteering programmes.

On the role of volunteering in cross pollination of ideas and skills.

- Volunteering leads to cross pollination and brings to the table lots of societal issues that are left out but need to be discussed. It also leads to empathy and solutions.
- An example children from a school in Netherlands interacted with urban school children from India and learnt from them that the rural children faced a lot of challenges in accessing quality education. The Dutch children held an art fair and raised money to help make rural education in India a little better.

We can bring hope to blossom in our environment and as we take action for change, reaching out to those who are vulnerable. It is the young people above all, who are capable of rising to the challenge. We need the partnerships among all stakeholders in the society as per the #SDGoals2017 ~ **Shalina Miah**, Regional Manger for Asia- Pacific, UN Volunteers at #NVW2023, INDIAat75 #IndiaVolunteer #VolunteerIndia

Session on Volunteer Engagement for India@100

8 August 2023



Shalabh Sahai, Co-Founder & Director, iVolunteer (MITRA)



Lalit Mohan, President & CEO, SBI Foundation



Abhishek Jain, Global Head, Program Management and & Partnerships, ESG-Outreach, Cognizant



Mehul Kothare, Head, Associate Engagement, Sports & Corporate Sustainability, Tata Consultancy Services

On laying the vision for India@100

- What India will plan and do today will determine the country it will become in 2047. This vision and plan for the future must be a collective one and see active engagement from representatives of all stakeholder groups.
- The role of businesses will be crucial. Industry is evolving into an agent of development and can actively shape change.
- People themselves will have an important role to play. Volunteers are the backbone of a caring society. For India to become a developed country, people need to take charge and engage in the growth of our nation.
- Volunteering and people participation will be key to bringing about change at scale and pace. Society, especially businesses, will need to encourage volunteering.
- Business leadership will have to see how they can help encourage and institutionalise volunteering, especially amongst their own workforce.

Dream for India@2047


- India should become a superpower by the year 2047, by the means of technology and AI and have the largest educated, employable and empathetic youth in the world.
- Access to quality education in India should not be a function of affluence. Knowledge should be a function of curiosity and be available to anyone who wants to learn.
- India should be the torchbearer for gender equality, growth, development, innovation and education. It must lead the world in bringing about change in these areas.
- By 2047, India should be an example of a country that embod-

ies sustainable living. Every inhabitant must live in consonance with nature. Living in synch with nature has been a way of life in this country, we need to find that rhythm once again.

On how volunteerism can be institutionalised in the corporate world

- Without active endorsement and encouragement, it is not possible to institutionalise volunteering in a country as large as India.
- There are five ways in which any business, irrespective of size and shape, can build the culture of volunteering. The first is to get an influential and well liked leaders from within the organization to endorse volunteering and put his or her weight behind it. The second thing that the organization must do is, put a dedicated team behind the function. Volunteering must not be clubbed with other responsibilities as it often is the case. Third- businesses must arrive at the volunteering goals themselves, these goals must be drawn up in a participatory manner so that there is ownership and motivation among the volunteers. Fourth – Volunteering is as much community driven as it is self-propelled. Volunteers form kinship and thereby become a community; this

 I want to see #INDIAat100 leading as a global leader in volunteerism by creating easily, accessible, impactful, efficient and business minded volunteering opportunities. ~Abhishek Jain, Global Head, Program Management and & Partnerships, ESG - Outreach, @Cognizant at #INDIAat75 #IHAVEADREAM

 It is high time we encourage the culture of giving back in organisations and in turn develop collaborations and further the engagements. I want volunteering to be more process oriented, streamlined, institutionalised, pragmatic and aligned to self development goals ~ @MehulKothare, Head - Associate Engagement, Sports & Corporate Sustainability, @TCS at #INDIAat75 #IHAVEADREAM


community must be celebrated often by the organization so that more people are encouraged to join it. Fifth - businesses should invest in strategic communication. It is important for volunteer impact stories to reach the wider world, so that more people understand the value of volunteering and choose to do so themselves.

- This five-pronged approach significantly contributes to increasing the impact of any social intervention that an organization may design.
- How strong the culture of volunteering is within an organization, is also a function of how well the latter can motivate and lead its workforce. It is equally important that the organization articulate its development vision and mainstream it in the organization by providing volunteering opportunities in areas that are critical to the realization of the vision.
- People inherently want to do good, they want opportunities to do so – which is why it is important that organizations create those opportunities. Also having an eminent leader, from within the organization, walk the talk when it comes to volunteering can serve as a catalyst for others to join.
- It is important that senior leaders be an active part of the organization's social interventions, that they engage at the grassroots and meet with relevant stakeholder groups with the intent of arriving at solutions.
- Giving -back must be seen as a choice that's exercised by people across the designation divide and not something mandated by HR. Senior leaders have as much an obligation to share their life and professional experience for the betterment of society as a junior professional.
- Leadership that has experienced or engaged in volunteering can do more justice to a social intervention because they

understand the cause and issues better. It helps build empathy in the leadership and also helps in self-actualisation.

On the best practices that India Inc can take from the world in volunteering

- Measuring the opportunity cost of volunteering is a global trend that India should follow. It helps the volunteers as well as the organization understand impact in terms of investment. Which is also why India should put in place a strong feedback and recognition system for volunteers so that they can engage both, more strategically and meaningfully.
- Impact, monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place.
- Worldwide, volunteering programmes have very clearly defined objectives, outcomes as well as roles for all stakeholders. India needs to invest time and resources in designing effective goal-oriented programmes that do justice to both the volunteers as well as the community. We must move away from the prevailing culture of jugaad and move towards discipline and patience.
- Globally there is a strong culture of reward and recognition for volunteers, in many country the system is instituted by the government itself. India should look at putting such a system in place to encourage and mainstream the culture of volunteering.
- India should also look at building the capacity of NGOs to engage better with volunteers so that there is meaningful give and take. It is equally important to establish that volunteering is not about doing charity; it is about choosing to make a change that one believes in.

 I see the volunteering at its best when it is going to supplement the efforts of the Govt and the civil society to help provide the development parameters as far living standard, education and healthcare are concerned. ~ Lalit Mohan, President & Chief Operating Officer, @SBIFoundation at #INDIAat75 #IHAVEADREAM

Way ahead for volunteering

The India@75 National Volunteering Week is a marquee event that captures the essence of the eponymous movement – people’s participation. 2023 marked the tenth anniversary of this annual affair.

The Foundation has been actively advocating the institutionalising of volunteering in India. While volunteerism is an act of free will, when structured it can also be an important tool for building a nation. As the country envisions India@100 and people come together to give it shape, the importance of volunteering increases manifold.

The time is right to leverage civic engagement for building a sustainable and self-reliant India. India@75 will continue to advocate for the institutionalising of volunteering in the country through interventions that buikd this case. Currently the National Volunteering Week and the National Volunteering Grid are two successful pilots. In the years to come, the foundation plans to raise its efforts by several notches.



List of activities

Activity	Sector	Organisation	Location
Blood Donation Camp	Healthcare	Startek	Mahape, Maharashtra
Run for Road Safety	Road Safety	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Blood Donation Camp	Healthcare	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Rice Donation Drive	Nutrition	Startek	Pune, Maharashtra
Winter Clothes Donation Drive	Community Development	Startek	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
English Speaking Session	Skill Development	iVolunteer	Virual
Making of Gratitude cards for Jawans with Children	Community Development	Firstsource	Mumbai, Maharashtra
National Girl Child Day	Social Inclusion	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Greeting card making activity	Community Development	Firstsource	Bangalore, Karnataka
Marathon	Community Development	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Dental Check up	Healthcare	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Blanket distribution	Community Development	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Street Plays on Environmental issues	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Art n Craft Activity	Sports & Culture	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Making of Party masks	Community Development	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Sanitary Pad distribution drive	Women Empowerment	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Rally	Community Development	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Nukkad Natak	Community Development	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Importance of yoga	Healthcare	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Self Defence Program	Women Empowerment	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Awareness on Bad Touch/ Good Touch	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Personality Development	Skill Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Cloth Distribution drive in Tribal Area	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Bank account opening Camp for slums	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Cloth Distribution drive Tribal Area	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Cloth Distribution drive Tribal Area	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Nukkad Natak on Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Voting Awareness session	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Cloth Distribution drive Tribal Area	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Cloth Distribution drive Tribal Area	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Paint the World of Children	Child Development	iVolunteer	Delhi
Shelther home Clean up Drive	Community Development	iVolunteer	Delhi
Cloth Collection and Distribution Drive	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Awareness Sessions On Safeties and Security	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Banking and Financial Awareness Session	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Awareness of Government Schemes and Teaching Sessions to the families living in remote areas	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Cloth Distribution Drive in Tribal Areas	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Street Plays on Rape and Sexual Harassments	Women Empowerment	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Awareness of Government Schemes and Teaching Sessions to families lived in remote areas	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar

Banking and Financial Awareness Session	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Banking and Financial Awareness Session	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Cloth Distribution Drive in Tribal Areas	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Cloth Distribution Drive in Tribal Areas	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Digital and Financial Literacy class and awareness campaigns	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Bank account opening camps for slums	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Street plays on rape and sexual harassment	Women Empowerment	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Cloth Distribution Drive	Community Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Digital and Financial Literacy class and awareness campaigns	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Book Donation	Education	iVolunteer	Delhi
Set up library for Open Shelter Home Children	Community Development	iVolunteer	Delhi
Road Safety	Road Safety	CII State Office	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Self-Defense Training Program	Women Empowerment	Jakson	Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh
Free eye check-up camps, skilling classes for youth, tree plantation drives, awareness building rallies on Road Safety, blood donations drives	Community Development	Mahindra	Pan-India
Cleanliness Drive at Hundru Fall Ranchi	Climate Action	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Tree Plantation	Climate Action	Infosys	Bangalore, Karnataka
Weekend Farming	Climate Action	Firstsource	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Grow your own microgreens	Climate Action	Firstsource	Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh
Urban Forest creation (Tree Plantation)	Climate Action	Firstsource	Kundrathur, Chennai
Beach cleaning	Climate Action	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Street Plays on Environmental issues	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Awareness of Health & Environment in communities	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Awareness of Health & Environment in communities	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Awareness of Health & Environment in communities	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Awareness of Health & Environment in communities	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
workshops for school children on Environment awareness	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Awareness Rallies on Environment issues	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Delhi
Powai Lake Clean up drive	Climate Action	iVolunteer	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Tree Plantation Drive	Climate Action	CII State Office	Ranchi, Jharkhand
Save Water Awareness Program	Climate Action	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Tree Plantation drive	Climate Action	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
The Nanhi Chhaan Celebrations	Climate Action	CII State Office	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Plantation Drive	Climate Action	Cognizant	Pan-India

Conservation of Water Body, Jakkur Lake	Climate Action	Cognizant	Pan-India
National Cleanliness Day Drive	Climate Action	Jakson	Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh
Job-readiness sessions, plantation drives, multi-specialty health camps, and conservation of water bodies.	Environment, Healthcare and Education	TCS	Pan-India
Art Carnival	Child Development	Firstsource	Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu
Mentoring	Child Development	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to underprivileged and slum area children	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Education Awareness to underprivileged and slum area children.	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Bihar
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to underprivileged and slum area children	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Girl Education Awareness Session “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao”	Women Empowerment	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Girl Education Awareness Session “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao”	Women Empowerment	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Employment Education	Skill Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Digital and financial Literacy class and awareness campaigns	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to Rural Area	Rural Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Teaching Sessions to underprivileged and slum area children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to the family lived in a remote villages	Rural Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to the family lived in a remote villages	Rural Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Girl Education Awareness Session “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Women Empowerment	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Banking and Financial Awareness Session.	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Digital and financial Literacy class and awareness campaigns	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Banking and Financial Awareness Session to underprivileged people.	Social Inclusion	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Teaching Sessions to underprivileged and slum area children.	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Education Awareness and Teaching Sessions to the family lived in a remote villages	Rural Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Education Awareness:Teaching sessions to underprivileged and slum area children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Basic English Speaking Classes to Underprivileged Children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
Teaching Sessions to Underprivileged and Slum Children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Teaching Sessions to Underprivileged and Slum Children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Teaching session to Underprivileged and Slum Children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram

Teaching session to Underprivileged and Slum Children	Child Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Education Awareness and Teaching sessions to the families living in Remote villages	Rural Development	Nirbhed Foundation	Gaya, Bihar
EXCEL Scholarship programme	Education	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai, Maharastra
Computer Education & banking Awareness	Skill Development	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Woman Education Program	Women Empowerment	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Mentoring	Child Development	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Helping children in academics	Child Development	Cognizant	
Basics of computers session	Skill Development	Cognizant	
Teaching Coding by using Progame kit	Skill Development	Cognizant	
NMMS sessions	Skill Development	Cognizant	
Launch of Art Truck	Child Development	Firstsource	Chengepet, Tamil Nadu
Paint a School bus	Skill Development	iVolunteer	Kharadi, Maharastra
Sports Competition	Sports & Culture	Ekal Abhiyan	Himachal Pradesh & Jharkhand
Waste to Wealth	Climate Action	Jakson	Maharashtra
Support for Free Health Camp	Healthcare	Firstsource	Bholakpur, Hyderabad
Session on Hygienic & heathy food habits for Street children	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Health and Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Session on Hygienic & heathy food habits for Street children	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Free Medical Checkup camp for Urban slums and Free Medicine Distribution	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Health Awareness Sessions	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Menstrual Hygiene and Sanitary Pads Distribution to slum area Girls	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Delhi
Health and Hygiene Awareness Sessions	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Health and Hygiene Awareness Session	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Patna, Bihar
Health and Hygiene Awareness to Slum Area Children	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Health and Hygiene awareness session	Healthcare	Nirbhed Foundation	Lakhimpur
Health n Hygiene Awareness	Healthcare	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Multi-Speciality Health Camp-In person	Healthcare	Cognizant	
Food distribution drive	Nutrition	Startek	Noida, UP
Food distribution drive	Nutrition	Standard Chartered Bank	Thane, Maharastra
Food distribution drive	Nutrition	Annant Unnati Foundation	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
Food distribution drive	Nutrition	Robin Hood Army	Pan-India
Food distribution drive	Nutrition	Dhenum Ashray Sadnam	Tanda, Himachal Pradesh
Food Collection &Distribution to underprivileged children.	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Food Collection &Distribution to underprivileged children	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Food Collection &Distribution to underprivileged children	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Delhi
Food Collection and Distribution Drive to Underprivileged Children	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram

Food Collection and Distribution Drive	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Food distribution to Underprivileged children	Nutrition	Nirbhed Foundation	Ghaziabad/Indirapuram
Group mentoring – for adults, youth, women and students who are underprivileged	Skill Development	Cognizant	Pan-India
English for everyone	Skill Development	Cognizant	Pan-India
Job readiness sessions	Skill Development	Cognizant	Pan-India
National Girl Child Day	Women Empowerment	CGI	Pan-India
Rescued Animals	Animal Welfare	CGI	Pan-India
Blood Donation	Healthcare	CGI	Pan-India
Cancer Hospice	Healthcare	CGI	Pan-India
Seed balls Making	Environment	CGI	Pan-India
Public Space Beautification	Environment	CGI	Pan-India
STEM Spark Innovation Fest	Education	CGI	Pan-India
Mentoring Children	Education	CGI	Pan-India

THE FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME (FLiP)

The informal sector makes up more than 80 percent of India's workforce. It is a historically marginalized sector with very little agency. India's current focus on digitalization is an opportunity to address this situation by leveraging technology to level the playing field.

India@75 Foundation has been working to reducing the digital literacy gap through a people-led capacity building initiative called the Functional Literacy Programme (FLiP). This programme has been designed in consultation with civil society, industry leaders and policy practitioners. FLiP has 90 hours of digitized content to build basic, digital and financial literacy in its target audience and help them navigate the digital world. Any individual or an organization keen to contribute to digital literacy can run it for the informal sector workers in their vicinity using a basic PC and the internet.

FLiP Phase III of the Pilot Implementation

FLiP has been piloted in three phases. The learning from each phase has fed into the next as a result of which there has been considerable improvement in design and delivery. The programme has also proved its effectiveness and scalability over the three pilot phases. The Phase III was the final phase of the pilot that successfully concluded in the year 2022. The program was implemented in 22 districts of India with the help of two partner organizations.

A robust monitoring framework was put in place to monitor the program implementation. In the Phase III, a total of 6,338 participants from 22 locations expressed their intent to undertake the functional literacy program and filled the enrolment form. The gender wise distribution of participants showed that 51.5% male and 48.5% female participants enrolled for the program. Over a half (56%) of the participants, largely students and women, reported not having any regular monthly income

The endline assessment in Phase III showed that the average score after the completion of each of the levels in each of the literacy aspects was above 82% (Basic Literacy 84%, Digital Literacy 83%, and Financial Literacy 82%) while the average score during the baseline was approximately 55%.

Therefore, 6000+ beneficiaries witnessed a progress in their digital and financial literacy levels after the completion of this trainer led course. Phase III concluded in 2022 with new learnings and recommendations to scale up the programme.

Community Outreach Workshops on Digital Literacy

To commemorate the spirit of volunteering, India@75 Foun-

dation partnered with four civil society organizations to conduct training workshops on Functional Literacy in rural communities. These workshops were conducted by FLiP beneficiaries, who had gone through the complete FLiP training during the pilot phase, on helping their communities understand how they can make their lives simpler by using digital and financial tools.

The workshops were conducted in partnership with four non-government organizations in Hindi speaking locations of three states – VOICE in Delhi, Vikalp & Village Care Society in Maharashtra, and Kalam Education Welfare Society in Uttar Pradesh. This benefitted 300+ people with a special emphasis on women and youth. The workshops were conducted by 50+ volunteers on topics including – safe use of digital devices and applications, banking essentials, social media usage, how to find career opportunities online, financial literacy essentials, loan and payment guidelines, and many more.

Scaling Up FLiP

The FLiP programme is now ready to be mainstreamed. To further scale up the programme, the way forward will be to explore collaborations with corporate partners and civil society organizations to help them deploy this programme in their workplaces, communities, and their target audiences. The infrastructure needed for the programme is basic – any individual, institution or organization with a computer and internet can use the content to teach beneficiaries in their vicinity. The modules can be downloaded free of cost from the India@75 Foundation website – <https://indiaat75.in/initiatives/functional-literacy-programme/>



Media Snippets



Data framework

New Delhi: The Centre will release a framework within 10 days comprising the use of non-personal data for providing better service to people, IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said. **PTI**

“Government is now planning to create public digital platforms on the lines of UPI, Cowin

IT minister Ashwini Vaishnaw

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State key to attain \$5-trillion economy, says Nitin Gadkari

Govt to release framework on non-personal data use in 10 days: IT minister Vaishnaw

PIESST TALK OF INDIA
New Delhi, April 23

THE GOVERNMENT is planning to create public digital platforms for policy making with the industry and will release a framework within 10 days comprising the use of non-personal data for providing better services to the public, Union IT minister Alokesh Vaishnaw said on Saturday.

While speaking at a CII conference, Vaishnaw said he is working to make the telecom industry a sunrise sector and bring it out from the current state of a continuous tussle with various stakeholders, including regulators and lawmakers.

"Government is now planning to create public digital platforms on the lines of UPI, CoWIN. Such digital platform will then be opened up to the start-up community and industry. Please come, create your consumer facing application, connect with us, for which we will build base, for that we have formulated a National Data Framework. That data framework based on feedback that we have shared is expected within a week or 10 days timeframe," Vaishnaw said.

The government is launching a draft India Data Accessibility and Use Pol-

icy 2023 which aims to enhance access, quality, and use of data, in line with the current and emerging technology needs of the decade. Working in consultation with the industry, the government is preparing the expectations from the proposed next round of reforms in the telecom sector, the minister said he wants to make it a sunrise sector.

The minister said he is working to make the telecom industry a sunrise sector and bring it out from the current state of a continuous tussle with various stakeholders, including regulators and lawmakers

industry. "We will make sure that the telecom industry, which is the primary source for creating digital disruption and which is a driver of the digital services and driver of digitalisation specially 5G, MIMO sector, has to be cheap. It has to be low cost. It has to be reliable at a low cost," Vaishnaw said. He said that the government is focussing on things in make sure that telecommunications becomes a vibrant industry.

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Shri Anurag Thakur addresses the session on "Volunteer Engagement Strategy for India@100" in the conference on Sankalp se Siddhi: New India New Resolve organised under Amrit Mahotsav

Maha to be key in making India \$5 trillion economy: Gadkari

At 12 hours, "it is my dream to see a satellite seamless connectivity from Nariman Point in Mumbai to Delhi through a network of coastal roads and sea-links up to Visakhapatnam and beyond, with a projected cost of \$4 billion every," he said.

Gadkari requested the Maharashtra government to waive off state GST on steel and cement required for the project. He also informed about the plans to build direct road connectivity from Mumbai to Bhangar via through the western bypass of the Mumbai Pune Expressway and the Pune Ring Road. He said the road alignment plan has already been prepared and the work is expected to begin soon. The minister said the Pune-Aurangabad road alignment has also been planned, which will cut travel time between the two cities to just 2 hours.

Gadkari said CM Eknath Shinde, who is also minister at the exchequer, to proactively undertake land acquisition and clearances required on the lines of Navi Mumbai, the state government should plan to build new sea roads along the new roads near Pune and Aurangabad.

The Union Minister for road transport, Nitin Gadkari on Friday said that the Dedi-Mumbai Expressway, Mumbai-Nagpur, Narmada-Maharaja and a number of new road projects will promote further economic growth in Maharashtra. Speaking at the Second Narmada Se Sidhi - New India, New Revenue Conference, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in Mumbai, Gadkari said, great infrastructure projects to connect Mumbai with Delhi, Pune and Bangalore are in the pipeline.

Gadkari informed that 70 per cent of work on the ambitious Rs 1 lakh crore Dedi-Mumbai Expressway has been completed and it will reduce the travel time between the national capital and the commercial capital

Sanjay Kumar

1st phase of to be commissioned soon

CN Shinde said that the first phase of the Rs 35,000 crore Mumbai-Nagpur-Samakhali Maharashtra will be soon commissioned. He added that the state government is focused on creating 15 industrial corridor in the state and promised to build the Centre to create a pro-industry reputation. Shinde announced that the government will make all efforts so that Maharashtra's economy becomes a trillion dollar economy.

On the other hand, deputy chief minister Devendra Fadnis said Maharashtra's economy will have a potential to reach 7 billion dollars.



नवभरत टाइम्स

अगले 5 साल में बंद हो जाएगा पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल: गडकरी

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी। पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल अगले पाँच साल में बंद हो जाएगा और इसके स्थान पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग होगा। गडकरी ने कहा कि इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा।



“आपसमय के अनुसार विचारों को बदलना”

गडकरी ने कहा कि पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल अगले पाँच साल में बंद हो जाएगा और इसके स्थान पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा।

“पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल अगले पाँच साल में बंद हो जाएगा”

गडकरी ने कहा कि पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल अगले पाँच साल में बंद हो जाएगा और इसके स्थान पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोल की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन का प्रयोग करने में पेट्रोल की तुलना में बहुत कम खर्च होगा।

गैर निजी डाटा के इस्तेमाल पर रूपरेखा जल्द : वैष्णव

नई दिल्ली : सरकार की उद्योग के साथ मिलकर सार्वजनिक डिजिटल मंच तैयार करने की योजना है और वह लोगों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए गैर निजी डाटा के इस्तेमाल संबंधी रूपरेखा अगले दस दिनों में जारी करेगी। सचिव एन सुचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने सीआइआइ के सम्मेलन में कहा कि वह दूरसंचार क्षेत्र को नया कामकाजदार क्षेत्र बनाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और इसे नियामकों और सांसदों समेत विभिन्न पक्षकारों के साथ लगातार तत्कालीनी की मौजूदा स्थिति से बाहर लाना चाहते हैं। (10)

सरकार गैर-निजी डेटा के इस्तेमाल पर रूपरेखा जारी करेगी

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर (भाषा)।

सरकार की डेटा के साथ मिल कर सार्वजनिक डिजिटल गंध तैयार करने की योजना है और यह लोगों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए गैर निजी डेटा के इस्तेमाल संबंधी रूपरेखा आगले दस दिनों में जारी करेगी। यंत्रणा पूर्व यूनान प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री अस्थिरिनी पैपस ने यह जानकारी दी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय भारतीय उद्योग परिषद (सीआइआई) के एक सम्मेलन में वैशाल ने कहा कि यह दूरसंचार क्षेत्र को तथा चक्कदार क्षेत्र बना के निष्पत्ति में आता कि यह क्षेत्रों को और निष्पत्ति को और सार्वजनिक डिजिटल गंध तैयार करने के लिए सार्वजनिक डिजिटल गंध तैयार करने की जरूरत है। ऐसे डिजिटल गंध को स्टार्टअप समुदाय और डेटा के लिए खोला जाएगा। अपने उपयोगों संबंधी उपयोगों के तैयार करेगा, हमारे साथ बढ़ेगा।

उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपकी डेटा आधार प्रदान करेंगे। इसके लिए हमने राष्ट्रीय डेटा के रूपरेखा बनाई है। दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष निष्पत्ति के दौर से अनेकों के खयाल पर मंजूर ने कहा कि यह हमें सार्वजनिक डिजिटल गंध तैयार करने में सहायता देगा। उन्हीं ने कहा कि हम निष्पत्ति करेगी कि दूरसंचार डेटा सहायता हो।

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

केबीएम सांस्कृतिक महामंडळाच्या आयोजित पर्यटन केंद्रावर केंद्राचे कार्य निमित्त पर्यटन, मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष आणि अन्य उपस्थित व्यक्तींच्या उपस्थितीत. आयोजित करण्यात आलेले निमित्त उपस्थित व्यक्तींच्या उपस्थितीत.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

पूरा पूरा अलग-अलग सामान और सामान्य इन्डियाई

मिठाई खाना

अह, ए. ए. (एनबीसी)। लम्बे समय के लिए हमें यह भी देखने को मिला है कि हमारे देश के लोग अपने देश के सामानों को खरीदना शुरू कर चुके हैं। हमें यह भी देखना पड़ा है कि हमारे देश के लोग अपने देश के सामानों को खरीदना शुरू कर चुके हैं। हमें यह भी देखना पड़ा है कि हमारे देश के लोग अपने देश के सामानों को खरीदना शुरू कर चुके हैं।

सुखी

मिठाई खाना

सुखी

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Delhi-Mumbai Expressway and new road projects to propel economic growth in Maharashtra: Gadkari



Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari (PTI)

3 mins read · Updated: 06 Jul 2022, 09:00 PM IST

Sukhash Narayan

- Gadkari informed that 70% work on the ambitious ₹1 lakh crore Delhi – Mumbai Expressway has been completed and it will reduce the travel time between the national capital and the commercial capital to 12 hours

A screenshot of a Facebook post. At the top, the post is by 'Ilona Maitra' with a profile picture of a woman. It has 8.4K likes, 739 comments, and 140K views. Below the header are three buttons: 'Like', 'Comment', and 'Share'. The post text reads: 'Renewable Energy support can be provided for you from us in Canada. Please let me know if we can set-up a pilot plant in India?'. Below the text are two comments. The first comment is from 'Nitin Gadkari' (profile picture of a man) with a timestamp of '51:00'. The text of the comment is: 'super hardworking positive visionary. Honour to know you and see you in action. So much to learn from you.' followed by a prayer hands emoji. The second comment is from 'Ilona Maitra' (profile picture of the same woman) with a timestamp of '58:34'. The text of the comment is: 'Renewable Energy support can be provided for you from us in Canada. Please let me know if we can set-up a pilot plant in India?'. At the bottom of the screenshot, there are two buttons: 'View more comments' and '2 of 685'.

 Ministry of Culture
@MinOfCultureBd

Glimpses from the flagship event of @ministryofculturegoi , @followcii & @indiaat75 - 2nd edition of #SankalpSeSiddhi: New India, New New Resolve conference.

@M_Lekhi
@Dev_Fadnavis
@AmritMahotsav
#AmritMahotsav #IndiaAt75 #MainBharatHoon
#IdeasAt75 #ActionAt75



PMO India and 0 others

7:43 PM - Jul 8, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

The collage consists of four photographs documenting the inauguration of the 2nd edition of 'Sankalp Se Siddhi'. The top photograph shows a group of men, including officials and industry leaders, standing on a stage in front of a large banner that reads 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' and '2nd Edition'. The bottom-left photograph shows a group of people seated on a stage, likely during a panel discussion or Q&A session. The bottom-right photograph shows a group of people seated on a stage, similar to the bottom-left photo. The top-right photograph shows a group of people seated on a stage, similar to the bottom-left photo.

 **Rajan Navareni** @RajanRajen

Some constructive conversations at the 2nd #SankalpSeSiddhi Conference and the first public platform where @CMOMaharashtra @mlekknathshinde & Dep CM @Dev_Fadnis spoke about their vision, along with Hon'ble Ministers @nitin_gadkari & @M_Lekhi.

#Indiaat100 @Indiaat75 @FollowCII



👤 Confederation of Indian Industry and 9 others

1:42 PM · Jul 11, 2022 · Twitter Web App

14.11. 6,333 Views

CELEBRATE
100th Anniversary of the Ministry of Culture

try of Culture

Deendra Fadnis @Duv_Fadnis
Sankalp Se Siddhi Conference | India @ 75

12:50 PM · Jul 8, 2022 · Twitter Media Studio

187 Retweets · 4 Quote-Tweets · 827 Likes

Amrit Mahotsav @AmritMahotsav

Glimpses of the inaugural address at the 2nd edition of **#SankalpSeSiddhi: New India, New Resolve** Conference, a flagship event of **@MinOfCultureGol**, **@FollowCII** & **@IndiaAt75...**

#AmritMahotsav #SankalpSeSiddhi @nitin_gadkari @miekathashinde @Dev_Fadnavis @M_Lekhi



PMO India and 9 others

9:17 PM - Jul 8, 2022 · Twitter Web App

 **The Indian Express**
@theindianexpress

#SankalpSeSiddhi #Mumbai
Work on Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train corridor to begin soon: Devendra Fadnis



theindianexpress.com

Work on Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train corridor to begin soon: Devendra Fadnis
"The MoU government in the state had stopped the joint acquisition process for the Bullet train project and had stalled the construction of the terminal at the ..."

9:22 PM - Jul 8, 2023 - TweetDeck

2 Retweets 1 Like





India's Farming Journey@75

a week ago · 189.1K views

702



#CII Celebrates India at 75 - India's IT journey @ 75

2 weeks ago · 33.5K views

41



CII Celebrates India@75 - India's 75 Years of Science & Technology

3 days ago · 81.4K views

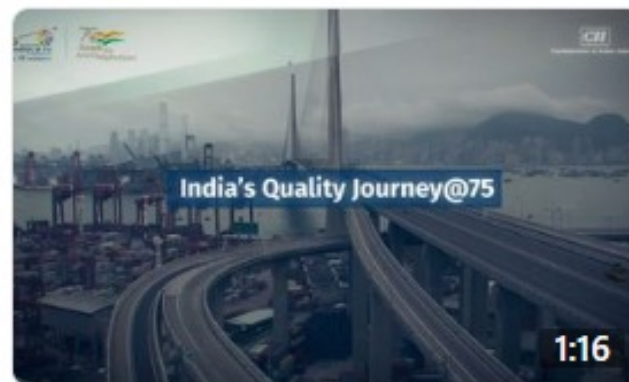
462



CII Celebrates India@75 - India's Renewable Energy Journey@75

4 days ago · 58.2K views

215



CII Celebrates India@75 - India's Quality Journey@75

6 days ago · 32.8K views

110



CII Celebrates India@75 - India's Automotive Journey@75

a week ago · 62.4K views

132

CNBC-TV18 @CNBCTV18News · Aug 15
#IndiaAt75 | @CB_CII DG of @FollowCII says that partnership between the central & state governments, private sector & citizens, is crucial for India to be a significant player in the global market. @shereenbhan



3:50 827 views

8 10



Follow us on @etnow @etnowlive @etnowindia

ET NOW @ETNOWlive · 22h
#IndiaAt75 | Access, capacity, innovation and aspiration: @sanjivrbajaj lists out the goals for financial services industry

@bajaj_finserv @FollowCII @CIIEvents @nayanatarai #IndiaAt75 #IndependenceDay2022



2:50 1,223 views

2 9 17

CNBC-TV18 @CNBCTV18News
'Independence is recognising the leaders because of whom we are here, its about celebrating today and also being responsible for the future,' says CII president @sanjivrbajaj. @FollowCII @shereenbhan



11:06 AM · Aug 15, 2022 · Twitter Media Studio · LiveCut

7 Retweets 9 Likes

Confederation of Indian Industry @FollowCII · Aug 15
CII believes that the 5 factors outlined by the Hon'ble Prime Minister will act as the life force of #NewIndia - the #PanchPran. - @sanjivrbajaj, President, CII on the address to the nation delivered by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri @narendramodi. #IndependenceDay2022 @PMOIndia



Amrit Mahotsav and 7 others

Promote

2 52 84

ET NOW @ETNOWlive · 23h
#IndiaAt75 | "India has committed to reduction of carbon emission by 2070; we're working on the same path, India needs to focus on nature-based solutions" says Sanjiv Puri, Vice President, CII

@FollowCII @CIIEvents @ITCCompCom #IndependenceDay2022



Follow us on @etnow @etnowlive @etnowindia

5 10

Confederation of Indian Industry
Published by Sujith Haridas · 13 August at 11:30 ·

Since Independence, India has witnessed notable development across various sectors. Let's look at the growth of #agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining & quarrying over the years.
#IndiaAt75 #IndependenceDay #HarGharTiranga #AmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75

PMO India MyGovIndia Amrit Mahotsav Press Information Bureau - PIB, Government of India India@75 Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Government of India Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

India@75
GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING, MINING & QUARRYING

₹3,09,778 CR 1950-51 ₹23,34,723 CR 2020-21

55,334 People reached 1,123 Engagements +1.2x average Distribution score Boost again

Confederation of Indian Industry
Published by Sujith Haridas · 12 August at 15:24 ·

India has witnessed significant development across various sectors since Independence. Let's look at the growth of #manufacturing, construction, #electricity, gas and water supply over the years.
#IndiaAt75 #IndependenceDay #HarGharTiranga #AmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75

PMO India MyGovIndia Amrit Mahotsav Press Information Bureau - PIB, Government of India India@75

India@75
GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY

₹71,025 CR 1950-51 ₹33,59,718 CR 2020-21

48,408 People reached 2,183 Engagements +1.5x higher Distribution score Boost again

Confederation of Indian Industry
117,796 followers 3d ·

As India celebrates #75thIndependenceDay, Sanjiv Bajaj, President, CII outlines his vision for a new, future-ready India.
#IndependenceDay2022 #HarGharTiranga #MeraTirangaMeriShaan #AzadiKaAmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75

MyGov India India@75 (A CII Initiative) Amrit Mahotsav Bajaj Finserv

Sanjiv Bajaj
President, CII

Sujith Haridas and 738 others 7 comments · 3 shares

Confederation of Indian Industry
117,787 followers 3d ·

CII wishes you a #HappyIndependenceDay2022!
As #India celebrates the milestone of #IndiaAt75, let's strengthen our resolve to work tirelessly together for the nation's progress and prosperity! #IndiaAt100 #AmritMahotsav #HarGharTiranga #CIICelebratesIndiaat75

Amrit Mahotsav MyGov India India@75 (A CII Initiative)

Happy 75th Independence Day

Sujith Haridas and 191 others 9 comments · 14 shares

Confederation of Indian Industry
Published by Sujith Haridas · 10 August at 15:01 ·

#DYK India crossed the #export milestone of USD 400 billion for goods in March 2022!
As we mark #75YearsOfIndependence, let's look at the increase in its goods & services #exports over the years.
#IndiaAt75 #HarGharTiranga #AmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75 ... See more

India@75
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

₹736 CR 1950-51 ₹36,85,170 CR 2020-21

58,834 People reached 2,344 Engagements +2.2x higher Distribution score Boost again

Confederation of Indian Industry
Published by Sujith Haridas · 8 August at 09:26 ·

#DYK #Indian #Railways is the largest rail network in Asia! As we complete #75yearsOfIndependence, let's look at the increase in its route kilometers over the yrs.
#IndiaAt75 #HarGharTiranga #AmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75

PMO India MyGovIndia Amrit Mahotsav Press Information Bureau - PIB, Government of India

India@75
RAILWAYS ROUTE

53.6 1950-51 68.1 2020-21

295,359 People reached 10,157 Engagements +5.5x higher Distribution score Boost again

Confederation of Indi... · 02 Aug ·

As #India gears up to celebrate #IndiaAt75, @piushgoyal, Co-Chairman, Regional Committee on Logistics & Warehousing, @cii4nr & MD, @kelley_india, outlines his vision for a new #IndiaAt100.
#HarGharTiranga #AmritMahotsav #CIICelebratesIndiaat75 #IndianIndustryat75

INDUSTRY VISION - INDIA@100

My tricolor vision for India would stand on three important pedestals: first would be to make in India, but not only for India. Secondly, enterprising India and last but not the least would be to ensure equal opportunities across societies.

PIUSH GOYAL
Co-Chairman, Regional Committee on Logistics & Warehousing, Co-Bharat, Region 3, The Flavour India Pvt. Ltd., Kelley Industrial Warehousing, Export and India Pvt. Ltd.

Narendra Modi and 3 others Promote 2 9 9

CII Southern Region (SR) @CII4SR · Aug 11

To Celebrate 75 Years of Independence, @Surender2 Chairman, CII Puducherry & Director, The Flavours India (P) Ltd shares his #dream and #aspirations for #IndiaAt100. Be part of the movement. Share your #aspirations too.

0:33 41 views

The India@75 Foundation Journey

India@75 was taken up by CII as the flagship initiative toward its Nation Building agenda. In order to give it a larger mandate, India@75 was instituted as a Foundation Trust on 13 July 2012.

India is celebrating the 75th year of its Independence this year. CII's work on India@75 started when India turned 60 in 2007. Enthused with the thoughts shared by late Prof CK Prahalad at the India@60 celebrations in New York, CII adopted the idea since then under India@75 has been working on what India needed to do to shape up as a Morally, Economically and Technologically Advanced Nation.

In 2008, 14 years ago, CII facilitated a public visioning exercise, led by experts, and interviewed over 6000 people from 17 states to find out what they thought India needed to do to become such a country. These people ranged from simple fisherfolk to Ministers and Bureaucrats. The findings were synthesized into a vision document called India@75: The People's Agenda.

This vision gave rise to an eponymous movement called India@75. This was an industry-led, multi-stakeholder movement that sought to catalyze strategic collaborations between groups on issues critical to the holistic development of the country. One of the first people to understand and appreciate the intent of the movement was the Honourable Prime Minister, who was then the CM of Gujarat. Many of the India@75 vision elements found their way into the development discourse under his leadership. Skill India, Digital India, Smart Cities Mission and Startup India are some examples.

India@75 Foundation extensively working towards seven vision elements - Skill Development, Urbanisation, Healthcare, Inclusive Development, Technology, Entrepreneurship & Innovation, Business and Economy.

These helped inform mission mode schemes such as 500 million skilled manpower, 500 developed cities, 175 GW of new and renewable energy, housing for all, affordable & accessible healthcare and participative urbanization.

India@75 Foundation has been working to accelerate India's development journey by catalysing important collaboration between Industry and other stakeholder groups in areas critical to the nation's development such as the Volunteering initiative, Functional Literacy Programme (FLiP) and Aspirational District Programme etc.

It started working extensively to establish the culture of both general and pro-bono volunteering. Technology was seen as a vital enabler to scale up people engagement by catalysing more collaboration and thereby elevating the pursuit of India@75 to a movement mode. This led to the development of robust online platforms like the National Volunteering Grid (NVG) to connect NGOs with citizens and Industry so that they could collaborate on issues of common interest.

CII has been aggressively advocating the India@75 vision on strategic platforms. This has contributed to a conducive environment for indigenisation, skilling, digitalisation and financial inclusion.



India@75 Foundation

The Mantosh Sondhi Centre, 23 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110003, India

Email: info@indiaat75.in; www.indiaat75.in

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