




INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

**SIXTY-SIXTH MEMBERS' ANNUAL
CONFERENCE - 2022
ON
INDIA EMERGING AS A GLOBAL
LEADER**

(OFFLINE/VIRTUAL MODE)

Date: 1st November, 2022

Venue: IIPA
New Delhi



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(TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS)

Director-General: Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN, REGISTRAR, IIPA: Hon. members, we are going to start the meeting now. I request Shri R. Ramani Sir, former Chief Secretary of U.P. and Chairman U.P. Regional Branch to come on the dais and deliver the Integrity Oath to all of us, first in Hindi, then in English.

**Integrity Oath by all Participants Present in the Meeting
(Oath administered by Shri R. Ramani of U.P. Regional
Branch)**

हिन्दी में शपथ

मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रगति में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी बाधा है। मेरा विश्वास है कि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सभी संबंधित पक्षों, जैसे सरकार, नागरिकों तथा निजी क्षेत्र को एक साथ मिलकर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा मानना है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक को सतर्क होना चाहिए तथा उसे सदैव ईमानदारी तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के उच्चतम मानकों के प्रति वचनबद्ध होना चाहिए तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में साथ देना चाहिए।

- अतः, मैं प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि –
- जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में ईमानदारी तथा कानून के नियमों का पालन करूंगा;
- न तो रिश्तत लूंगा और न ही रिश्तत दूंगा;
- सभी कार्य ईमानदारी तथा पारदर्शी रीति से करूंगा;
- जनहित में कार्य करूंगा;
- अपने निजी आचरण में ईमानदारी दिखाकर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूंगा;
- भ्रष्टाचार की किसी भी घटना की रिपोर्ट उचित एजेंसी को दूंगा।

Oath in English

I believe that corruption has been one of the major obstacles to economic, political and social progress of the country. I believe that all stakeholders, such as, Government, citizens and private sector need to work together to eradicate corruption. I realise that every citizen should be vigilant and commit to highest standards of honesty and integrity at all times and support the fight against corruption. I, therefore, pledge –

- to follow probity and rule of law in all walks of life;
- to neither take nor offer bribe;
- to perform all tasks in an honest and transparent manner;
- to act in public interest;
- to lead by example exhibiting integrity in personal behaviour; and
- to report any incident of corruption to the appropriate agency.

Thank you very much.

Introductory Remarks by Registrar, IIPA

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Good morning everyone. I welcome all the esteemed members of IIPA here on this auspicious occasion of 66th Members' Annual Conference. The theme of today's Annual Conference is "India Emerging as a Global Leader" and the Theme Paper has been prepared by our own professor, Dr. Roma Debnath. On this occasion, I welcome the members here, all the faculty members here and I request our Director-General to deliver the Welcome Address.

Welcome Address by Director-General, IIPA

SHRI SURENDRA NATH TRIPATHI: Very good morning friends. Hope, all of you are alive today also.

Friends, today we are going to discuss on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader. In fact, emerging as a global leader is no longer true. In many areas India has emerged as a global leader. The only thing which remains to be lived is that many of us still feel that we are not a global leader, many of us still feel that we have miles to go and many of us feel that our tryst with destiny still remains unfulfilled. So, the theme which was chosen for this year's discussion 'India Emerging as a Global Leader', 'Emerging' was added deliberately; it is not an accident that 'Emerging' was added as an after thought. What the Prime Minister says and what the hon. Vice-President of India yesterday repeated many times is what it takes to become a global leader, what is the role that thought leaders like you and comity of people who are interested in making India a greater power, we can do together. Of course, it requires many changes, it requires change in mindset, it requires change in toolset, it requires change in skill-set, but it also requires faith in yourself, it requires *sabka saath*, it requires *sabka vishwas*, it requires *sabka prayas* and only then *sabka vikas*. But many things are happening unknowingly in the country at large. Friends, we are 1.4 billion people and, therefore, we have 2.8 billion hands, 2.8 billion pairs of legs, 1.4 billion heads which are thinking heads. These are human resources which are the assets of any country. In fact, many countries are willing to pay their mothers and the sisters to produce more children; otherwise they are declining, whereas India is blessed that we have our brothers and sisters growing, still at TFR level being around two, and that is what Pawan Taneja and his team were doing study on, but many communities are declining. The tribal population is declining, many other communities which are *banwasis* and *adiwasis*, their growth is below replacement level. This is not an issue which can be left to the Government or left to the public policy makers, this is an issue which requires involvement of the society, including thought leaders like you, including those who are having their own opinion on this, saying that everything should be done by the Government and we are so *azaad* that we

will keep on doing all that we think and we have no role in all these national endeavors, we would be missing the wood for the tree. Friends, this is the issue for the day. I know all of you have lot of ideas to share. Many of you could not share your ideas yesterday because of constraints of AGM. Today we have no such constraints. We will carry on till 9 P.M. The only thing is that nobody will be allowed to leave this hall. Those who want to leave, they can leave in next five minutes and those who want to stay, they will not be allowed to leave till 9 P.M., till we resolve this issue that India is emerging as a global leader. Anyone of you who is not convinced can still leave us because one thing we hate is *aayaram gayaram – apni baat bol ke khiskay* – rest of India should listen to me but I will not listen to anyone This attitude is neither intellectual nor respectful to your own colleagues. The biggest disrespect we do to others is by not listening. Please do not do this today. We have made arrangement for lunch also and tea also and enough intellectual stimulant to listen to each one of you. My worthy colleague Dr. Roma Mitra has done wonderful work in preparing an outstanding Paper. The same has been circulated, same is available on website. She will make presentation initially for, I think a couple of minutes or as much time as you need, and then there will be a discussion. We can also amend where you think it needs amendment so that this will be a Paper which will be presented to the Government. We will send a copy to NITI Aayog, we will send a copy to all the Secretaries of the Government so that they are aware that IIPA is not a body which engages itself in a messy AGM but also can have a properly balanced approach on national issues, one of them being India Emerging as a Global Leader.

Let me once again welcome each one of you. Each one of you has spared his or her valuable time. Kindly spare your valuable thought also. But once again I am saying we are going to close the door. Nobody would be allowed to leave except for - I need not specify. Thank you.

Presentation of Theme Paper

DR. ROMA DEBNATH: Respected DG, IIPA, Shri S.N. Tripathi Ji, Registrar, IIPA, Mr.Amitabh Ranjan, learned members of IIPA Branches, my dear faculty colleagues, IIPA administrative staff, and ladies and gentlemen. A very good morning to all of you. I express my gratefulness to IIPA for providing me an opportunity for this beautiful academic exploration. It has been a great learning for me and has provided a very different perspective to look at the world, especially towards the definition of 'global leadership'. As an academician, I am proud to be a part of this wonderful academic activity. I am indebted to all the silent heroes of our armed forces and paramilitary forces standing at national and international borders, and frontline Corona warriors for their supreme sacrifices to keep our country safe. I also acknowledge the significant contribution made by citizens like you and me who contributed to make India a great country and secure a place on the global pedestal.

Before I come to the objective of the article, I would like to explain why I am discussing about power. It is because leadership and power are inter-connected; that is what the theory says. Power is defined as the ability of an actor 'A' to influence the behaviour of actor 'B', to get the outcome it wants. The existing literature provides a few characteristics of the global leader. You can see one definition on the slide which talks about a combination of political, social, economic, military and geographic assets that are required to become a powerful State.

Now, when it comes to power, the theory divides the power into two groups. There is a concept called hard power and there is a concept called soft power. In the existing literature, the hard and the soft power have been defined the way it is being shown on the slide. In international politics, there is this definition of carrot and stick. We consider a country powerful if it has a relatively large population, territory, natural resources, economic strength, military force and social stability. On the other hand, a country may obtain the outcome it wants in world politics because other countries admire its values, emulate its examples, aspire to its level of prosperity and openness.

The characteristic of soft power is an intangible component. It is difficult to measure its actual impact also. The advantages of hard power, such as, military and economic resources, can be measured and thus it can be compared, and their direct effects are, more or less, tangible. It is easy, for example, to compare India's military expenditure with any other country but it is extremely impossible, however, to quantify the appeal of a country's values, culture, institutions or achievements and appeal which is inherently subjective and hence contested.

Having said so, there are measurable indicators also which are available nowadays, which is discussed towards the later sections of the article.

This is the theoretical structure of the Paper which has been explained. The term 'soft power' was first used by the eminent international relations scholar called Joseph Nye in his book *Bound to Lead the Changing Nature of American Power* in 1990. The concept was further expanded to his other series of publications in 2002, 2004, 2007 and 2008. In this book, Nye identified three dimensions of power—

1. Control by military force
2. Influence by offering economic incentives, and
3. Ability to co-opt other States by the nation's appeal based on its culture and values.

Soft power has always been an integral element of leadership. It is an intangible idea, it is the power to attract, to frame the issues, to set the agenda. To give you an example, normally, military power is considered to be a hard power. However, when it is used for peace keeping or disaster relief, it is a humanitarian and a welcome activity. It is not a hard power any more because the intentions are good. So, that is the very basic difference between the hard power and the soft power.

During my literature review, I came across this seminal Paper on the soft power which was quite interesting and a unique concept and approach. So, this concept presents different dimensions and perspectives to understand the global leadership. The objective is to describe various diplomatic measures and the soft power adopted by Government to make India a global

leader. The study period which has been considered for this article is last 75 years, basically the post-Independence era.

The existing literature does not give us any clear-cut definition of global leader, but if we can summarise all available definitions, we can conclude that a global leader is one who can play a major role in the world affairs, work for maintaining peace and tranquility and can extend all types of help in preventing global crisis, such as, climate change, food insecurity, hunger, poverty, etc., and leadership means going ahead or showing the way.

But then, what are the viewpoints of India in terms of global leadership, what we can say, the Indian way to becoming a global leader. For this, I am quoting our Foreign Secretary's academic work. "Indian way would be a country which brings its capacities to bear on the international system for global good, which is the next security provider, which is the contributor to connectivity, which is firm in dealing with challenges like terrorism, which has its values and practices, and which addresses global issues like climate change". With this background, this Paper understands the emergence of India's global power through the resources of soft power which she possesses, as well as through the strategies or diplomacies India is now using to become a global leader. The only purpose to show you this quotation is that it is imperative to look into the glorious path to understand the influence of India on to the world towards the journey of global leadership.

India earned its 'Golden Bird' (*Sonay ki Chidiya*) label centuries ago because of our boundless riches and enviable advantages in trade and commerce. During the 17th century, the two largest economies in the world were India and China. More than 50 per cent of the world's economic output during that time came from these two countries. In fact, India was contributing 27 per cent, that is, almost a quarter of the world GDP. But then the Britishers came and almost 200 years of British rule and exploitation, 90 per cent of India's population was reduced to living below the poverty line, the literacy level went down to 17 per cent and the GDP went down from 27 per cent to 4 per cent. However, when India became free in 1947, it was not the oldest major democracy on the earth but it was the first major democracy to be set up on the pillars of a non-violent movement. India is the largest democracy in the world and recently celebrated 75th year of free India. We all have read the

history. But what is important to mention here is the non-violence movement. In many ways the modern India's biggest influence in international politics came through its non-violent struggle for freedom, of which it is the pioneer in the world history. There were other major democracies who won the independence, for instance, France. But it was through war. However, India was too unprivileged and under-privileged after two centuries of British rule to afford such wars. It was the last factor which India could use against the world's greatest imperial power. That made the Indian freedom struggle a unique achievement. The notion of *ahimsa* (non-violence) and *satyagraha* (seeking of truth) were the twin doctrines that defined Gandhi Ji's philosophy and these were the foundations for the non-violence movement initiated by Gandhi Ji. Gandhian ideas have inspired anti-colonial movements in many countries and while political figures like Martin Luther King, Dalai Lama, Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi have been inspired by the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence. Gandhi remains the most recognizable Indian in the world and his message of non-violence and truth is as valid today as during his lifetime. In recognition of his importance, in 2007, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a Resolution to observe and celebrate annually Gandhi Ji's birthday on 2nd of October as the International Day of Non-violence.

From this point onwards, I have tried to present an analytical perspective of India's journey. In 20th century, the entire world considered USA, Russia, Japan or some of the European countries as the global leaders. But there is a saying that time changes all the things. That could be a cliché. But it is certainly a suitable description of what has happened on the global front over the past couple of decades. Huge leaps in science and technology, accompanied by massive economic and social advances in many societies around the world, specially the Asian societies, indicates that 21st century will be massively different from the 19th and the 20th centuries. India has already emerged as a major power in Asia along with China in recent times. Very recently, as per the Bloomberg 2022 Report, Britain has slipped behind India to become the world's 5th largest economy. India is now behind US, China, Japan and Germany. Even a decade ago, India ranked 11th among the largest economies while UK was the 5th. So, time changes everything.

You can see some statistics in this particular slide. But what I would like to emphasize on the comparison of the ratio of India's working age population to the total population with that of other countries, for instance, China, Brazil, USA, Japan. It shows that India stands at an advantageous position. The working age populations of these countries have started declining already while India's working age population ratio will increase till 2045, even exceeding that of China by 2030. Making the most of the demographic dividend is India's opportunity as well as its challenges also. Currently, India is the third largest economy in the world in terms of PPP, with a share of 7 per cent global GDP, after U.S's 16 per cent and China's 18 per cent. As per some estimates, by 2027, India's GDP and PPP terms will exceed 16 trillion US dollar. The OECD's 2021 calculation indicated that Indian economy will overtake the US by 2048. This would make India the largest economy in the world, after China.

This is the most recent achievement, maybe a couple of weeks old, a laudable accomplishment of India.

All these statistics and data show India's economic strength by concurring hunger, poverty and illiteracy.

Let me discuss other than economy. As I said, soft power is intangible. So, let me talk about the intangible parameters and the intangible indicators that are used in the soft power.

Let me discuss India's diaspora. People often say, there is an Indian in every country in the world. According to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, there is a person of Indian origin or citizenship in every country or territory in the world. If the world's largest diaspora, the whopping 31 million people, were to constitute a country, that would be more populous than Australia and New Zealand put together. In recent years, India's diaspora has been an influential foreign policy asset. The landmark India-US Nuclear deal, for instance, was aided in Washington by strong political lobbying from the Indian American community. Similarly, in 2011, Indians in Australia help convince the then Australian Government to lift the ban on uranium export to India. That is not just in terms of volume but also in terms of power and influence. Over the years, people of Indian origin have served as Heads of States or the Governments in over two dozen countries around the world,

from Malaysia to Mauritius, from Singapore to Surinam. At one point, America had over half a dozen India's origin politicians in office and two of them were as Governors. When Donald Trump became the President, he chose a person of Indian origin to represent his administration at the United States, His successor as President, Mr. Joe Biden now has an Indian Origin Vice-President. In 2020, the New Zealand Government had its first Indian origin Prime Minister in the form of Priyanka Radhakrishnan. As of November, 2020, as many as six countries were headed by a person of Indian origin, including countries as far as Guyana, Portugal and Iceland. The most recent addition is Rishi Sunak as U.K. Prime minister. Presently several Indian origin CEOs are leading some of the world's biggest companies. You can see the names in this list on the screen. But this is not just a list of people, it shows how powerful they are. For instance, Indra Nooyi ranked among the world' 100 most powerful women. This is the power of our diaspora.

But then what is it that India is doing as a diplomacy? As a diplomacy, we celebrate *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas* to celebrate the occasion of returning of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest *pravasi* to India from South Africa. *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas* is celebrated on 9th of January every year since 2003 to mark the contribution of overseas Indian community in the development of India. The *Pravasi Bhaaratiya Divas* convention is an attempt to bringing together influential members of the diaspora to celebrate India's development and the role of overseas. The *Pravasi Bharatiya Samman* is the highest Indian award for an NRI or an organization or an institution, established and run by NRI or PIO, constituted by Government of India to honour exceptional and meritorious contribution in the chosen field of profession. This is a show of foreign policy influence that is truly unique to India.

Coming to Vaccine Maitri, in the globalised world, it is not merely goods, services and people that travel the world but viruses do too. The year 2020 started with a nightmare infection, the novel Corona virus, scientifically called Covid-19, and since then the virus has spread like a wildfire and has significantly changed the global geopolitical landscape Health diplomacy is a form of soft power that is being used in the 21st century. Against the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, India has played an important role in addressing the demand for pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and for vaccines to demonstrate

India's global health diplomacy. India made its Covid Tracking and Tracing App open source as soon as it was technically feasible. The P.M. pointed out that nearly 200 million users, the 'Aarogya Setu' App is a readily available package for the developers. Having been used in India, the Prime minister told the global audience to be sure that it has been tested in the real world for speed and scale. The Vaccine Maitri initiative in many ways reinforced India's credentials as pharmacy of the world. Covaxin made by Indian company, Bharat Biotech has received WHO's emergency use listing. World leaders publicly commended India's efforts to rapidly expand vaccine production and supply at a critical juncture of the pandemic. As on 31st December, 2021, India has supplied more than 110 million vaccine doses to 97 countries. This is as per the MEA Report. India has launched the Capacity Development Programme for healthcare workers in African countries also. India has deployed rapid response teams of doctors to assist Mauritius and Comoros to combat the Covid-19 pandemic under Mission Sagar.

Responding to the request for assistance in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of India has sent an Indian naval ship *Kesari* to Maldives, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros and Seychelles carrying on board two medical assistance teams, consignment of Covid-related essential medicines and essential food items.

If there is one idea that can bridge political, religious and social divides, heal bleeding minds and bring inner peace to seven billion plus people, it is the unification of the body with mind or *yoga*. Globalisation of popular culture and recognition of its health benefits helped to generate universal interest in *yoga*, which was evident in the adoption of the Resolution on International Yoga Day which is celebrated on 21st of June. 170 sponsored it at the United Nations General Assembly and as a result of which, *yoga* events were held in 251 cities across six continents, with 192 countries participating. So, we have internationalized *yoga* also.

Now, let me come to another very important aspect of soft diplomacy called 'space diplomacy'. Space is now an emerging area for countries to establish the dominance in the space. Often, the space technology creates opportunities to build and expand relations as well as achieve national interest. Almost every sector, starting from agriculture to transport, weather

department and even urban development to name a few, now wants satellite data and imageries and space technology to draw their future strategy and grow business.

ISRO has put India in an elite club of space superpowers by landing successfully on the moon, putting a satellite in Mar's orbit and launching a world record of sending 104 satellites on a single rocket. Blasting apart a satellite that orbits the globe at 17,000 miles per hour represents our technological breakthrough, one that puts India in the small club of nations with such a capability along with US, China and Russia.

As part of the space cooperation between India and the ASEAN nations, India has started working on establishing a ground station in Vietnam. It is intended to provide a reliable operational space base system for remote sensing over the ASEAN region. This will help both India and ASEAN members to modernise their military capabilities. This will make China slightly uncomfortable whereas this will help both India and Vietnam. In a historic decision, the Union Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved private sector participation in the entire range of space activities. ISRO already has tied up with around 150 private companies.

Coming to education and aid diplomacy, in modern contemporary times, world has seen and witnessed the soft power of education as a means of grand persuasion strategy to expand, to enhance and to spread power and position. It has truly been a strong mechanism in building desired perception, orientation of opinions and moulding neutrality into favourable syndromes and even taken us into a manageable transformation of relations. Education has the ability to influence approach and thinking of other with acceptable doses of ideas and their attraction over a period of time. In 1964, India launched the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme which provide professional expertise and training to bureaucrats and officials of the Third World countries through innovative technological cooperation between India and the partnering nations. It offers training courses, infrastructure-related cooperation and disaster relief to 161 countries. Since the early 1990s, thousands of people from Central Asia have attended the professional development training and earned scholarships to study at Indian universities. Even Turkmenistan, known for its isolation,

sends young professionals to India every year through ITEC Programme. Multiple heads of States have studied in India, including Aung San Suu Kyi from Myanmar, General Hussain Muhammad Ershad of Bangladesh, John Samuel of Tanzania, Sitiveni Rabuka of Fiji and countless others, hailing from places as diverse as Bhutan and Nepal to Ghana and Malawi. These leaders all have a special connection with India which results in better diplomatic relations. The example of former Afghan President, Hamid Karzai is an extremely relevant one. India provides a large number of Afghan students with scholarships to pursue their higher education annually.

As a faculty of IIPA, it is a proud moment to share with all of you how IIPA is contributing to this progress to India's global leadership. IIPA is also contributing towards India's efforts to become a global leader by conducting various capacity development programmes under ITEC. It has conducted programmes on strategic leadership, project management for public works, data analytics and management, etc. Participants from more than 90 countries have been trained on different teaching skills and more than 500 participants have been trained. IIPA also conducts special programme for Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Philippines and Afghanistan. So, that is how IIPA is also contributing.

India has a long history of service at U.N. peacekeeping, having contributed more personnel than any other country. India's contribution to U.N. peacekeeping began with its participation in the U.N. operation in Korea in 1950 where India's mediatory role in resolving the stalemate over prisoners of war in Korea led to the signing of the ceasefire that ended the Korean war. India's contribution to U.N. peacekeeping operations have been underscored by the experience and professionalism of Indian Armed Forces. Presently, we have more than 2,53,000 Indians who have served in 49 of the seventy-one U.N. peacekeeping missions established around the world since 1948.

India has been recognized for her international contribution to peace also. The Indian contingent in the Upper Nile region has received U.N. medals of honour. India has provided 17 Force Commanders to various missions. Besides the Force Commanders, India also had the honour of providing two military advisers, one female police adviser and one deputy

military adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. India was the first country to contribute to the Trust on sexual Exploitation and Abuse which was set up in 2016.

For India, respecting sovereignty lies at the heart of providing humanitarian assistance under disaster relief. This is in adherence to the 1994 Oslo Guidelines that States' humanitarian assistance must be provided with the core principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality, and must also fully respect the sovereignty of the States.

The Tsunami of 2004 that caused immense destruction and loss on the rim of the Indian Ocean, Government of India was quick to respond and capable of providing international relief, for which she is recognized as a Compassionate regional power also. The Indian Navy deployed 32 naval ships, seven aircraft and 20 helicopters in support of five rescue, relief and reconstruction missions.

Launched by hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi at the U.N. Climate Action Summit at New York in 2019, the coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure, known as CDRI, is a partnership of national Governments, U.N. agencies, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, the knowledge institutions that aim to promote resilience of new and existing infrastructure system to climate and disaster risk in support of sustainable development

CDRI boosts India's soft power. But more importantly, it has wider connotation as synergy between disaster risk reduction and SDGs and climate accord provides for sustainable and inclusive growth. CDRI promotes rapid development of resilient infrastructure to respond to the Sustainable Development Goals' imperatives of expanding universal access to the basic services, enabling prosperity and decent work. It provides a platform for India to emerge as a global leader on climate action and disaster resilience.

This is the list of peacekeeping operations that India has undertaken. By undertaking various rescue operations, India not only safeguards the Indian citizens from the conflicting zones by using its hard power capabilities but it also succeeds in projecting its soft power by evacuating foreign nationals of developed countries too.

Amidst escalation of tension between Russia and Ukraine, the Union Government launched Operation Ganga to evacuate more than 20,000 students from Ukraine. It also successfully evacuated around 147 foreign nationals belonging to 18 countries from Ukraine. Operation Vande Bharat was launched in 2020 when the Indian Government brought back Indians stranded in different countries when the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world. Under this operation, more than 2.17 lakh flights have been operated under Vande Bharat and over 1.83 core passengers have been facilitated.

India deployed its naval assets under the United Nations Security Council's mandate. Two interventions by the Indian Navy exemplify the naval role in peace and good order at sea. Approximately 110 billion dollars of international trade passes through the erstwhile piracy infested waters of Somalia. India contributes about 7 per cent of world's merchant mariners and thus, has an abiding interest in the safety and security.

The term 'Unicorn' refers to the rarest of the rare startups to become a Unicorn, attaining a valuation of more than one billion U.S. dollar. The Indian startup ecosystem, the third largest in the world in number of unicorns as of May 5, 2022 is home to 100 unicorns, with a total valuation of 332.7 billion dollars. In the first four months of 2022, India has given birth to 40 unicorns, with a total valuation of 18.9 billion U.S. dollars. The highest number of startups is part of the reasons India has made remarkable progress in the global innovation index ranking, finding a place in the top 40. This is as per the Annual Report released by the World Intellectual Property Organisation in 2022. With more than 66,000 startups and over 100 unicorns, India is home to the third largest startup ecosystem, behind only the U.S. and China. Projections indicate that by 2025, India may well have over one lakh startups that would employ more than 3.5 million people and produce around more than 200 unicorns, with a total market value of closer to one trillion U.S. dollars. Alongside, its aim to become the largest startup ecosystem. India is also sending signals that it is committed to using technology to advance key global priorities. In 2018, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi announced the launch of the Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution in India, in partnership with the World Economic Forum.. The Centre serves as a hub for the public and the private sector to work together in accelerating and widespread adoption of new technologies

and shaping these technologies in a way that benefits the society. India is also sending signals that it is committed to using technology to advance specific priorities, particularly relating to public health, social inclusion and climate sustainability. Notably, India has deployed technology to advance public health priorities during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Government launched the *Aarogya Setu App* to track infections, which was developed in 21 days through PPP. A part of this App, the Covin portal has received global acclaim for its success in becoming the digital backbone of world's largest vaccination drive executed by India. These innovations offer powerful examples of robust inclusive and scaleable models for expanding public services through digital technology. Though the majority of the unicorns are in the Fin Tech sector, some are also engaged in solving the global and the local problems, social problems like sanitation, water, agriculture, supply chain of the agri products, mid-day meal delivery, etc., since there is a focus on the social sectors too.

The old era of leadership was about status, title, power, dictatorship, self-serving and having people do what you say. However, the new era of leadership is all about kindness, compassion, authenticity, collaboration, trust and humility, and being a leader, people used to follow. There is a famous quote by Mahatma Gandhi also – “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s needs, but not every man’s greed”.

November 13 is celebrated as World Kindness Day. ‘Kind’ is among the top 500 most frequently used words in English language. During the Covid-19 pandemic, acts of kindness have featured prominently in the news. In India, we have witnessed many organisations coming forward to distribute food packets to migrant labourers who were forced to trek back to their village. So many people have gone the extra mile to show kindness to others. But at the global level, what is kindness? People worldwide are living longer. Today, most people can expect to live into their 60s and beyond. Every country in the world is experiencing growth in both the size and the proportion of the older persons in the population. By 2030, one in six people in the world will be aged 60 years or over. At this time the share of the population aged 60 years and over will increase from one billion in 2022 to 1.4 billion. By 2050, the world’s population of people aged 60 years and older will double, that is, 2.1 billion. The number of persons aged 80 years or older is expected to triple between 2020 and 2050 to reach 426 million. This is as per WHO estimates.

In this situation, what is India doing? Skilling and sending Indian healthcare workers abroad is the way of showing the soft power, and that is exactly what India is doing.

I come to the next aspect, that is, building connectivity. India has increased its soft power diplomacy in Afghanistan and with other neighbouring countries in terms of building connectivity. India signed a MoU with Afghanistan for construction of the Shatoot Dam, which would provide safe drinking water to over 2.2 million people in the capital city and boost cross-country irrigation facilities. India has built roads, dams, electricity transmission networks and sub-stations, schools and, more prominently, the Afghan Parliament. The Afghan Parliament in Kabul was built by India at 90 million dollars and it was a gift from India to that nation.

Salma Dam is one of the largest dams in Afghanistan and provides irrigation water and electricity to thousands of families in the province. The dam has been India's most expensive infrastructural project in Afghanistan in recent years. The 218 kilometres highway built by the BRO is located closer to the Afghanistan-Iran border. That was also a contribution by India. India has signed an agreement to set up hybrid power projects in northern Sri Lanka Island in a deal, seen as a strategic victory in its competition with China for influencing the Indian Ocean. Nepal has formally awarded the West Seti Hydropower Project and Seti River Project in Western Nepal to India through a negotiation window. According to official statistics, 77 large and intermediate projects, 524 small development projects or High Impact Community Development Projects are at various stages of implementation under the 12th Five Year Plan of Bhutan, all contributed by Government of India.

Another diplomacy under the instrument of soft power that India is capitalizing in the recent times is the sports diplomacy. The ability of the sports to connect people even in the face of adversity and commotion has been employed by statesmen in diplomacy throughout the country. India, in this regard, is not an exception. The use of cricket diplomacy in diffusing tensions with Pakistan and generating goodwill among other SAARC nations is just an example of it. The creation of the IPL in 2008 has helped projecting India's soft power too.

It is interesting to note that Afghanistan's first test match was hosted by BCCI in India and thereby catapulted the former as a full-fledged test playing nation.

Though cricket has been at the forefront to connect with the globe, however, this does not imply that other sports are not significant. The victorious Iranian *Kabaddi* team in the Asian Games held in 2019 was coached by an Indian.

Indians being the largest diaspora, Indian culinary heritage has traveled the length and breadth of the earth too. This has spread the culinary traditions of the sub-continent region throughout the world. Indian *tandoor* dishes, such as, chicken *tikka* enjoy widespread popularity. In 2001, former Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook of U.K. cited chicken *tikka masala* as Britain's national dish. Indian cuisine is very popular in South-East Asia due to the strong Hindu and the Buddhist cultural influence in the region. Indian cuisine also has considerable influence in Malaysian cooking styles and also enjoys popularity in Singapore. Iceland claims to be the first retailer to lunch in 2018 an Indian street food range in response to Britain's changing eating habits.

I come to another major component of soft power, that is, cultural diplomacy. Culture is one of the most relevant intangible forms of power - and so it has been for centuries. Soft power worth pointing out is a nation's ability to exert a certain level of influence to shape preferences by influential leverage.

At the forefront of India's cultural diplomacy is the ICCR, established in 1950 to forge cultural relations with foreign countries and thereby enhance its soft power. It has established 36 cultural centres across the world. The various modalities through which it works to enhance India's cultural attraction include organizing India's cultural festivals abroad and foreign cultural festivals in India. It has more than 100 Chairs of Indian studies abroad and awards fellowships to international scholars specializing in Indian studies in the fields of culture and social sciences. It also offers a number of scholarship programmes.

If all these were not enough, India has a diplomacy of free expression of culture called Bollywood. When discussing about culture, our own

Bollywood cannot be neglected. Bollywood is undoubtedly the most visible manifestation of India's global popular brand. It has proudly been one of the India's key soft power resources. It has unparalleled popularity not just with the South Asian and Indian diaspora but also in the Middle-East, part of Africa and even as far as Latin America. In the 1980s, the famous theatre personality, Peter Brook, produced the 'Mahabharata' with a universal cast. The impact was spectacular. The great Indian epic became popular in the far corners of the world overnight. Indian movies first became popular in the Soviet Union in 1950s – Raj Kapoor and 'Disco Dancer' - and people grew up by watching classics like 'Shri 420' and 'Disco Dancer', remembering the plots and the songs fondly. Taking the example of Germany, it got its own Bollywood magazine printed in the German language and Germany's interest in Bollywood began with the screening of the family drama 'Kabhi Khushi Kabhi Gam'. More than two million people watched it in 2010. When one of this movie's biggest stars Shahrukh Khan was in Berlin, he was mobbed by hundreds of fans who stood in front of the Grand Hayat braving the snow and the winter chill. That is the power of Bollywood.

Coming to another emerging sector; animation, visual effects, gaming and comics, known as AVGC and E-sports, after the First, Second and the Third Industrial Revolutions, we are now experiencing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is heavily tied with an event which is currently going on, called Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI is being used in war, health, education and even in media and entertainment. Indians are becoming an essential part of VFX, used in Hollywood flick. The adventure movies like the 'Thor', 'The Dark World' and 'Avengers' and projects like 'The Shape of Water' and 'Handmaid Tale', Hollywood is increasingly inclined towards Indians specialising in VFX. The science fiction epic 'Dune' bagged several awards at the Oscars, 2022. It also went home with the best Visual Effects Trophy which was actually done by an Indian, and it was all made possible by an Indian origin man called Namit Malhotra. He is also behind the VFX of Daniel Craig's last James Bond movie 'No Time to Die' which was also nominated in the same category.

Now, coming to India's soft power which can be quantified, the global recognition of India as a non-aggressor country whose vision is inclusive and worldwide, rests in the idea of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* – the world is one

family. The Indian civilization thought is rooted in the idea of co-existence with mother nature rather than conquering it. In this sense, the practice of soft power is embellished in India's core identity that dates back to millennium, even though the term is comparatively new in the foreign policy and cultural discourse.

I said that soft power is intangible, it cannot be quantified, but thanks to Brand Finance, the concept of soft power has undergone critical analysis by a wide range of academics, journalists, think-tanks, politicians, diplomats and consultancies. They are endlessly attempted to make sense of the concept of power.

A research organisation called Brand Finance measures seven pillars contributing to the favourable or unfavourable perception of the nations' brands in their study to develop the soft power index for the nations. The seven pillars have already been mentioned. They are: Business and Trade, Governance, International Relations, Culture and Heritage, Media and Communication, Education and Science, and People and Values. But this is a perception study.

Let me come to the global stand of India as a soft power. India's soft power is like a river flowing down from the Himalayas. It is understated at times, gentle mostly, displays power when situation demands and carries itself with elegance through the tumults of time. India ranks 29th in the global soft power index in 2022, which is an improvement from the previous year when it was 36th rank. India exerts its soft power very gently but it is prominent in a number of fields, from being the world's largest democracy to its spectrum of cultural and linguistic diversity, to its moral doctrine of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi, to its biggest non-monetised global export of Yoga and spiritualism, to its classical music and dance, to the billions who come to India every year for its holistic healthcare, to its delicious and flexible cuisine enjoyed globally as curries, and to its loud Bollywood known over the world.

With its dependence on world's resources, India found a way to remain balanced in a polarized world of geopolitics and earned the decent rating of 4.2 for good relations with other countries, as per the index. This is a country which cherishes innovation and, at the same time, develops cutting edge

block-chain technology. India is yet to showcase itself on a global stage, perhaps it does not need to.

Finally, I would like to conclude that power is not simply the ability or right to control people or things but crucially it is also the position of influence over others and the ability to act or produce an effect.

The first decade of the 21st century saw the chants of the rise of an Indian superpower along with China. These claims are not only based on the massive economic growth and the boost in military infrastructure but also by virtue of its having the biggest functional democracy and influential multi-million plus diaspora, the popularity of Bollywood in the region and abroad and the spectacular religious-linguistic diversity of the country. From conducting mega disaster relief operations to the world's largest civil evacuation during Vande Bharat, India has ceaselessly augmented its soft power potential to project its global leadership. We are sure, we are confident that India is emerging as a global leader.

This is the list of references.

Thank you very much

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Dr. Roma for preparing a wonderful Paper which is garnished by an equally wonderful presentation about India Emerging as a Global Leader. Dr. Roma has covered a range of topics and issue in her presentation, right from space technology, information technology, capacity building, Bollywood and even chicken *tikka masala* also. In fact, without any bias to gender sensitivity, there is a saying that 'The way to a man's heart is through his stomach' and it holds true in the case of India also. In fact, in Berlin, the largest chain of restaurants is Amrit Restaurant, which is held by Sardar Amrit Singh from Punjab. So much so that in Europe, you see the boards of Indian restaurants and they are owned by Pakistanis or Bangladeshis. When you go inside, you find that it is a Pakistani restaurant or a Bangladeshi restaurant, but the board of Indian restaurant is there. In fact, in the soft power diplomacy of grant-in-aid to neighbouring countries also, in Nepal and Bhutan, as Dr. Roma explained about that, in Bhutan, all the good roads have been built by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) under project 'Damtak'. Chukha Hydroelectricity project is also run by India in Bhutan.

She has told about the U.N. Peacekeeping Missions in her presentation. I take ride to announce that one IIPA participant of the 42nd Advance Professional Programme of IIPA, Lt. Gen. Subramaniam Mohan, is now Commander of the U.N. Peacekeeping Mission at Juba in South Sudan. So IIPA is contributing in this field also.

In the capacity building field, she told about ITEC programmes.

ONE PARTICIPANTS: Which programme are you talking about, Sir, and who was the Course Director?

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: I am talking about 42nd APPPA. Dr. Sushma Yadav and Dr. Sheila Reddy were the Course Directors of 42nd APPPA six years back. He was Brigadier Mohan at that time when he was doing the course here at IIPA.

I was telling about ITEC programmes. In fact, it is Dr. Roma Debnath along with Dr. Pawan Taneja who are instrumental in coordinating and conducting all the ITEC programmes here and we have been conducting those programmes since last five years and IIPA has trained participants from as far as Latin American countries like Peru, African countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Gambia, Namibia, Mozambique, then, our neighbouring countries Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, etc. So, in all fields, India is emerging as a global leader. IIPA is also contributing to that. IIPA is very important cog in the wheels of this notion of India emerging as a global leader.

Friends, now it is time for the presentation of the Papers from the Branches and I invite the representatives of Jammu & Kashmir Regional Branch to present their Paper.

Brief Presentations of Reports by the Branches

JAMMU & KASHMIR REGIONAL BRANCH: Thank you very much Tripathi Sir and Amitabh Ranjan Sir for giving J& K Branch this opportunity.

First of all, I would like to congratulate Dr. Roma for a wonderful Paper. We had seen your Paper even in the Branch. It was sent to us and we have seen that. Congratulations for a wonderful Paper.

Indian Institute of Public administration (IIPA) J&K Regional Branch organised a Prelude Conference on “India Emerging as a Global Leader” on September 23, 2022. Dr. Ashok Bhan IPS (Retd.), Patron IIPA J&K Regional Branch presided over the function. Shri B.R. Sharma, former Secretary, Government of India, Chief Secretary, J&K and Chairman of IIPA, J&K Regional Branch was the Chief Guest and Prof. Varun Sahni, an eminent professor of International Relations from JNU was the keynote speaker,

While delivering the Keynote Address during the conference, Prof. Varun Sahni deciphered the four keywords of the topic and discussed India as not only a place but also as a player in the international scenario highlighting the strengths and weaknesses for its potential role as a leader. He suggested that it is important to understand the essential features of India like geographical space, agglomeration of cultures and political community that can play an important role in global context. These features lead to some interest and according to Prof. Sahni, long term interests of India include strategic economy, status transformation, deepening democratic values, projecting Indian culture, keeping the borders secure, mitigating internal ruptures and moderating the maritime power. He was of the view that old policy grooves will not navigate India through this strategic transition and a novel approach will ensure security, prosperity and identity of the country and therefore it is imperative to identify the set of policies that can promote Indian interests.

He clearly differentiated between great powers, superpowers, rising powers, declining powers and emerging powers, and raised a pertinent

question as to: 'Can India reduce regional incoherence and establish its global influence? While referring to the emerging power, he said that India is a State that has systems shaping capabilities and intentions and identified China today as a rising power, France as a declining power and India as an emerging power, as it has the capability as well as intentions to maneuver its way into great power status. In a global scenario, Prof. Sahni mentioned that there are problems which are categorised as new problems and old problems. In order to emerge as a global leader, India should bring to the table an attractive and distinctive vision of world affairs and the problems being faced globally, in which other States and societies benefit along with India. One such problem where India could have a distinct voice by operationalising trusteeship is the fragile planetary ecosystem. The fragile ecosystem needs a new world politics based upon the idea of trusteeship, which has deep Gandhian roots, making it a natural component of Indian foreign policy. Prof. Sahni, while concluding his address, said, "We are at the cusp of transformation of world politics, in which the common good ceases to be an altruistic aspiration and becomes instead an egoistic interest for reasons of sheer survival".

Dr. Ashok Bhan, IPS (Retd.), former DGP, J&K Police, and Patron, IIPA, J&K Regional Branch, in his presidential remarks said that "Social cohesion and co-existence are the only way that India, a multi-cultural, multi-faith and multi-linguistic society can grow as a nation. Further, he was of the view that India's soft power as a civilization and a cultural hub do provide as a head start, ultimately a cohesive polity where all citizens pull their weight in one direction, will catalyse our journey to a position where the world sees India as a leader.

Shri B.R. Sharma, Chairman of IIPA, J&K Regional Branch in his address said that the next 25 years of Amrit Kaal will shape the destiny of the country and India will emerge as a developed country by 2047. He was of the view that India is leapfrogging in that direction through its pragmatic foreign policy and aggressive military strategy.

Shri K.B. Jandial, Director (Seminars), IIPA, J&K Regional Branch, in his welcome address, said that India has emerged as the 5th largest economy in the world and can significantly make a mark in the global arena.

Dr. Anil Gupta, Joint Secretary, conducted the proceedings and the Hony. Secretary presented the formal vote of thanks. The programme was well attended by eminent people from civil society, police, defence, administration, academia and members of IIPA.

Thank you very much.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much Prof. Alka Sharma for presenting the Prelude Conference report of Jammu and Kashmir Branch for the benefit of all the IIPA members here, In fact, it is the people who make the soft diplomacy possible. We are creating so much hype about Kamala Harris and Rishi Sunak but we have so many people of Indian origin as the Heads of States across the globe. In fact, little known are like Leo Varadkar of Ireland. He is the Prime Minister of Ireland and he was born and brought up in Vasai, Mumbai. In fact, as late as in 2003, he completed his internship from K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai, Antonio Costa, another Prime Minister of Portugal still holds the overseas citizenship of India. So, like that, so many leaders like Halimah Yacob, President of Singapore or Chandrikapersad Santokhi, President of Surinam are there to promote the Indian cause across the globe.

Now I invite the Chairman of Odisha Regional Branch, Dr. Arun Kumar Rath for the presentation of Odisha Regional Branch.

DR. ARUN KUMAR RATH: Mr. Chairman, Shri Tripathi, Registrar of IIPA and Prof. Debnath. Indeed it is a surprise for me because I was not prepared for the presentation of my Branch because we had scheduled the event, a mega event, on the 22nd of last month for the theme of IIPA, but you know that that was the day of cyclone. A big cyclone was to come, so, our chief speakers who were to come from outside Bhubaneswar, they refused to come and we postponed the event to 5th November. But there was not a drop of rain in Odisha; it shifted to Bangladesh. So, bad luck for us. But I must say that since I got a chance, a slot, I must say something because we are going to discuss it just after four days in IIPA, Bhubaneswar.

I have heard the presentation made by Prof Roma Debnath, a very good presentation, and I must compliment her for that. I would raise a few questions and issues. It may be slightly critical, it may be slightly soul searching, it may be slightly more of an internal review of our own work as a

nation, but nevertheless, it is necessary. Just portraying a status report is okay but then where do you go from here? The question that I will raise is, is India already a global power? Certainly not. If not, how can we aspire to be a global power? But we have the potential. We should ask ourselves the question, and maybe we get the feed back from external powers, both big and small, as to when do you think India will emerge as a global power? Even they should tell us why is it that India is not a global power? Also, internally we should understand have we done all the necessary things to become a global power? Otherwise we will be only in the euphoria and holding the ivory tower, oh, India is among the top five. I am a proud Indian. I would like to be a global power.

Since the time is limited, the issue I will flag is, India is already a strong country. That is all. Our nuclear power, our space power, our space programme to Mars is the cheapest, like traveling by a three-wheeler, cheapest in the world, as much as you spend on travelling by a third-wheeler from India to Mars. Very cheap. We have things like moon power, space power, nuclear power, army, technological development, everything, but we must see what we have not done. Today, friends, myself having been the Union Secretary (Education), I know that every 5th Indian is illiterate. Even after 75 years of Independence, 20 per cent of Indians are illiterate. Do you really become a global power or just an army and navy are going to make it a global power? No. People must also be empowered to be citizens of a global country. There our problem lies. Health, less said the better. Of course, it does not mean that we are not making progress but maybe it is very slow. If we want to be a global power soon, we must catch up education, which is a big problem. Now, we have had three Commissions on Education – Bhutani Commission, Mudaliar Commission and Kothari Commission. All the three Commissions have said that if we want to be a developed country, spend six per cent of GDP on education. Very simple!. Fifty years have passed. Today I can give figures. India is spending 3 per cent of GDP on education. I must compliment the National Education Policy of 2020. When I was Secretary (Education), I could introduce Right to Education against a great internal opposition inside the Government. They came and said, no, no, we won't do it. We do not have money. Today, we are again at a juncture. Do you have money for education? I do not say that you stop everything but it is not

happening. So, 3 per cent spending of GDP on education is not going to make you a global power straightaway. No global power is spending less than six per cent of GDP on education. I could make eight years of compulsory education from class I to class VIII with great opposition from Government itself. Education Policy says, it must be three years pre-school, four years post eighth, which means 15 years of compulsory free education. It must be done and Government has accepted that. But when do you do it? Lots of hurdles are there. I do not say that it is very easy.

In the Indian economic set up, the society is divided not on the lines of religion but division on development – urban-rural, very clear division. You are bridging the gap, no doubt, but taking migration during Covid, there is a great great hollowness. It shows emptiness of our economic strength. So, that urban rural divide is coming in the way of India becoming a superpower absolutely.

Then, gender divide, SC/ST and other divides, regional divides, backward regions and forward regions, and then digital divide. You know children going to treetop to attend classes. This is not superpower, certainly not, not a world power. That means you are creating urban students who are very well served and rural students who are not well served. So, this divide has to be bridged. Only then India can be a global power because others from outside are looking at us. Ease of doing business, corruption perception index (CPI) - 80-84; very poor; SDG – even our level of SDG is rating 120. Of course, she was giving figures of innovation. Very good. On certain fronts we have done. It is no use being pessimistic. I am not being pessimistic. I am only being realistic that these are the things we must do to acquire in the shortest period our potential to be a global pillar.

I thank you very much.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. You have raised some very important questions and when we will compile the report and proceedings of this conference, we will certainly try to look into those questions and answer the queries also.

Next I would like to request Ramani Sir for presentation of the U.P. Regional Branch. Some hon. Chairmen of the Branches have to leave, so we are giving chance to them first.

DR. R. RAMANI, U.P. REGIONAL BRANCH: Good morning to all. Director-General, Registrar and all the faculty present here. It has been my privilege to be present yesterday and today at the Annual General Meeting of the IIPA. The theme of the conference has been very aptly chosen. Unfortunately, we did not have enough time to do a prelude conference in U.P; we will do it shortly after we go back from here.

All the issues have been raised in the background paper. I would not like to dwell much upon that. Rath Sir has raised many important issues. I happened to be the Principal Secretary (Education) in U.P. before he took over as Principal Secretary there. I know, Vrinda Swarup was there, I think perhaps under you at that time, while framing of the Right to Education Act and other things. I am very well aware of the problems that came in the way of making it a Right. But it has served its purpose. Similarly, all other issues raised, e.g., making India a soft power, are well taken. I think we will take it forward in the times to come, and the other speakers also will take it forward. Thank you so much.

REGISTRAR: Thank you, Sir. It is now 11.30 and we will break for tea. After 15 minutes, strictly at 11.45, we will come back here for resumption of the conference. After tea break, please come here in 15 minutes. Thank you.

(TEA BREAK)

(AFTER TEA BREAK)

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: I will request all the members to please come inside; we are going to resume the conference.

I request Dr. R.K. Verma, Hony. Secretary of Bihar Regional Branch to present the Bihar Regional Branch's prelude conference report.

DR. R.K. VERMA, HONY. SECRETARY, BIHAR REGIONAL BRANCH: Hon'ble D.G., Shri S.N. Tripathi Ji, Registrar, Shri Amitabh Ranjan Ji, learned presenter Roma ji and all the senior hon. members of IIPA, Chairmen and Secretaries of the Branches and all the members present here.

Bihar Regional Branch teamed up with internal Quality Assurance Cell of Shri Arvind Mahila College, Patna to organize the prelude seminar on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader', on 14th October, 2022. The function was presided over by Shri Vijoy Prakash, IAS (Retd.), the Chairman of the Branch, Dr. S. K. Singh, former Director, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific, Dhaka, Bangladesh graced the occasion as the Chief Guest and Prof R.B.P. Singh, former Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Patna was Guest of Honour on the occasion. Prof. Saroj Kumar Verma, former Dean of Social Sciences, J P University, Chapra delivered the Key-Note Address and Professor (Dr) Punam, Principal of the College welcomed the guests and presented saplings to the guests on the occasion.

In his Opening Remarks, Sri Vijoy Prakash, recalled India's major contributions to world economy during 17th Century and said that India could not be benefited by two revolutions owing to invention of steam engine and electricity due to colonial rulers. But its leadership in recent past has utilized its potential in the field of Information and Robotic Revolution. As such, it is emerging fast as global leader. However, our education system poses challenges in way which would be overcome by National Education Policy 2020.

In his Chief Guest address, Dr S K Singh shared the experiences of 18 countries of Asia and Pacific region and said that India is not only one of the biggest military powers but has potentiality to lead the southern sphere of the Globe. In his address as Guest of Honour, Prof. R.B.P. Singh dwelt upon

growing India's role in geo-politics evident from the silent work of the duo, the Prime Minister, Modi, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs by mobilizing small countries for enhancing India's strength in global scenario.

In the Key-Note address Prof Verma mentioned India's rising strength in global affairs, especially environmental protection and containing Covid-19 pandemic. He also indicated towards the internal constraints like democratic deficit, unemployment and non-utilization of youth force faced by the country.

Prof. Archana Kumari, Treasurer of the Branch, introducing the Theme of the Seminar, argued that by 1947, India was a victim of colonial exploitation but gradually rose to play decisive role in world affairs since 1960s in the shape of resisting superpowers as leader of Non-aligned Movement and acquiring seventh place in nuclear and space power. But in the last decade, it has shown promise as global leader by playing the role of big brother in favour of countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, etc. through rendering supporting hands in the shape of creation of infrastructure and financial help. Besides, India earned prestige in breaking the jinx of corona nationalism.

Dr. R.K. Verma, Hony. Secretary of the Branch, that is, myself, said that the topic is very relevant for the youth who must be aware of the growing India's role in global affairs. Further, he presented the Annual Activity Report and Accounts of the Branch for the year 2021-22 which was unanimously approved by the General Body.

Several hon. members of IIPA actively participated in the deliberations of the AGM and Seminar. Important among them were Prof. Ghanshyam N. Singh, Prof. Gandhi Jee Roy, Prof. Sadhna Thakur, Prof. Pawan Kumar Yadav, Dr. Hema Tabassum, Dr. K.A. Narain, Dr. Kavita Kumari, Dr. Fazal Ahmed and many others.

Dr. Dilip Kumar, the Joint Secretary of the Branch, proposed the Vote of Thanks and Prof. Sadhna Thakur, HoD, Political Science of the College, conducted the entire proceedings. At the end, we have summarized the proceedings of the Seminar in some points—

- Historically, India was leader in early periods evident from the fact that it contributed nearly over 40 per cent to the world economy by 17th

century. But the colonial rulers hollowed out its resources and potential till 1947. After Independence, it grew up gradually as a significant nation in international community by 70s and 80s, by leading Non-Aligned Movement by becoming nuclear power and space power. However, since the last decade, India appears to be writing a dynamic new future of itself. India's emerging economic status in Asia and on a global level is redefining its self-image and its perception, leading to a new political role.

- To achieve the optimum utilization of youth force, there is urgent need of revamping the present education system. The New Economic Policy, 2020 is a significant step in this direction if it is fully implemented.
- Overcoming internal constraints and establishing socio-economic equality are the need of the hour.

Since the report had to be presented in brief, so, I have mentioned the points. Thank you very much.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you Dr. Verma for a lovely presentation. In fact, I must congratulate Bihar Regional Branch for having conducted the Prelude Conference on 14th October, well before we sent them the Theme Paper also. So, thank you so much.

Next I would like to invite Burdwan Local Branch. Any representative from Burdwan Local Branch? Dr. Bijoy Chand has joined online. So, we request Dr. Bijoy Chand to present the report of Burdwan Local Branch online.

DR. BIJOY CHAND, BURDWAN LOCAL BRANCH: (ONLINE) Thank you, Sir. Good morning everybody. Respected Chairman Sir, Registrar Sir, Prof. Roma Debnath, other dignitaries and esteemed members of the IIPA attending the Annual Conference, both offline and online. I happened to listen to Prof. Roma Debnath with very rapt attention, who provided an excellent insight into India's position as a world leader.

As regards our Burdwan Local, Branch, its prelude seminar on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' was held on 28th September, 2022 at Burdwan Raj College. Prof. Niranjan Mandal, Principal, Burdwan Raj College inaugurated the seminar. Dr. Bijoy Chand, that is, myself, Hony. Secretary,

while delivering the welcome address, pointed out towards certain parameters displaying India as a world leader, especially the changing population pattern, increased military spending, increased GDP, etc.

Prof. Sushanta Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Sarat Centenary College, while delivering the keynote address, opined that India's emergence as one of the largest economy and her unmitigated dialogue in different international fora, regulating global commons and her asserting role furthering perpetual peace, tranquility and rationality, was an outcome of the recent past. Prof. Bhattacharya also pointed to a few significant shifts in India's position at least from the point of view of international politics.

- i. Look-East policy to Act-East Policy.
- ii. Prioritize Japan, Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, Israel and United State for economic and strategic ventures.
- iii. Formation of QUAD, consisting of US, India, Australia and Japan to counter China's growing activities in the region.
- iv. Playing a pro-active role in SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) and even within BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).
- v. Actively participating in all ministerial conferences of the WTO, very active participation.
- vi. Closer ties with Israel from 1999 onwards.

So, these are the parameters through which we can well say that India has already emerged as a global leader, it is not emerging, which our hon. Director-General Sir rightly pointed out.

Prof. Arindam Ray of he Department of Political Science, Burdwan University & Life Member, IIPA also spoke on the occasion. Dr. Shorosimohan Dan, Chairman of the Burdwan Local Branch summed up the entire discussion, followed by a very interesting question-answer session.

The prelude seminar was attended by students, teachers and members of the IIPA and civil society and also covered by the local Press.

Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you, Sir, for joining online and presenting the Paper.

With the permission of the members for a little deviation in the list, I would like to request Shri Swadheen Kshatriya Sir for presenting the prelude conference report of Maharashtra Regional Branch.

SHRI SWADHEEN KSHATRIYA HONY. CHAIRMAN, MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL BRANCH: The Director-General of IIPA, Shri Tripathi Ji, Amitabh Ranjan and Roma for making a beautiful presentation in the morning. I stand on behalf of the Maharashtra Regional Branch and to inform that the prelude conference was held on this subject in Maharashtra and we had invited a very eminent scientist and research scholar from Maharashtra called Dr. Mashelkar. Those in the field of science and technology would be aware of his name – *Padmashree Padmabhushan* -

and he presented the same viewpoints which we heard the first speaker, Roma presenting to us, and his focus was also on science and technology because he himself is a scientist. Most of the points that he presented have already been covered in the morning, so, I would not like to repeat them. But the central theme that he presented was that if India is to emerge as a global power, we have to have a paradigm shift in the way all of us are working in different fields and he calls it with a beautifully phrase and he has written a book on that. He says that what India has been doing so far has to be scaled up on a very large scale and the phrase that he used is, and it has to be taken as a metaphor not in literal sense, “From leapfrogging, we have to start doing pole vaulting”. That is the phrase that he has used and that is the book that he has written. So, those who are interested in this subject and are trying to understand how India should emerge as a global power, should read this book. As Mr. Rath was saying, yes, we have the potential, we are likely to emerge, and for that, one view which emerged in our prelude conference was that we have to address the issues which will arise from leapfrogging to pole vaulting. That will include that risk taking has to be encouraged in the country. Today, we have an extreme taboo. Particularly those in the Government are not expected to take risk generally. So, he says, you will have to change the way you look at things. Even certain rules/regulations, he spoke of audit and all that, will have to be revised to make India’s potential

being harnessed. Since I spent four decades in bureaucracy, I would come back to the subject of our IIPA, which is public administration, that how does India prepare for the global role as far as the bureaucracy is concerned or as far as the administration is concerned. Of course, in the limited time, I cannot take up all aspects but one aspect that I will talk about, on which I have had some experience in the last few years when I was working in a commission is, how do we improve delivery of public services. Amongst the parameters which Mr. Rath pointed out in the morning, whether it was education or health delivery of public service, this is also one area which we will have to look into if we are going to say that we want to be a global power. So, for delivery of public services, I would suggest that IIPA should take up that as a subject of focus. If you see, there have been some good examples and the roadmap would have to be prepared by the IIPA for all the States, starting from the use of information technology and digitization. Lot of work even today remains to be done as far as digitization is concerned. Once you have digitization done, then only can you move towards digital transformation. But if you are not going to have the foundation, it will be very difficult to move towards digital transformation. Simultaneously, the business process re-engineering will have to be done. Without these three-four steps being taken, you really would not be able to improve the public delivery of services because what is expected in a global power situation is that the delivery of services to the last person has to be in the most transparent, responsive, timely and in a time-bound manner. There has to be complete transparency. Even today, the person who applies for a service does not know what is happening and we are presuming that it is not his duty to know what is happening. So, if you go for online system, what happens is, the moment he applies, he can track his own application, and the business process re-engineering results in the levels being reduced to not more than three or four. So, that kind of a system has to be done. And those best practices will have to be picked up by IIPA. We, in Maharashtra, have had some success, I would say, because we have a network of about 36,000 centres now all over the State. The first choice is that a person should apply himself for an online service. But older generation like me and some people who are sitting here will say that we have to struggle in applying online, we do not know how to scan a document, how to upload it and so on. To help such people who need

some help, there are several centres. So, these ideas will have to be taken forward.

The last suggestion that I have is that if India is to become a global power, the citizens will have to be the centre of its efforts, as far as the public administration is concerned, and the first step in this direction is that at least all States and the Government of India have taken several such initiatives, but they will have to provide a single platform where citizens can log in for any grievance, any complaint, any service that is required.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. In fact, Dr. R.A. Mashelkar needs no introduction. He has been one of the most important scientists ever produced by India. He was earlier the Director-General of CSIR also and he has played a very instrumental role in making India as a global leader in the field of research, science and technology. In fact, as Shri Kshatriya Sir pointed out, for the information of all the members present here, I would like to convey that IIPA has embarked upon a very big path in the field of digitization and digital transformation. We are now almost a completely paperless office. We have implemented e-office. We are dealing with all the files through computers with e-office. In fact, as our Director-General earlier pointed out also yesterday, knowledge is a free bird, it has no copyright, and we believe in that. You can subscribe to IIPA YouTube channel *iipaofficial* and you can see there are 526 videos on different subjects, on all the subjects of public administration, emerging technology, cyber security, each and every thing, and we are ready to share all that information, all those modules with anybody without any fees also. It is all in the public domain. So, thank you so much, Sir.

Now I would like to invite Cuddalore Local Branch.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CUDDALORE LOCAL BRANCH: Thank you very much for calling me because my name was not found in the list.

The Local Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Cuddalore, conducted the prelude seminar on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' on 24th September, 2022 at 3.30 p.m. in the meeting hall of the Joint

Director of Agriculture in Cuddalore where we had invited him also to participate. There was welcome by Rajasundaram, who is an Executive Member. The members of the Local Branch and officers of Agriculture Department participated. The following is the gist of the proceedings of the seminar:-

1. India leading the world is not new, as everybody has been pointing out. They are all concurring. We are leading in several aspects, including spirituality for a very long time, till about four centuries back. Then there was disruption in our position during the occupation by foreigners. Everybody will be thinking that occupation by foreigners means it is only the British people. But I will try to list out the Moghuls also as foreigners. – Moghuls, Britishers, Portugese, Danish and the French. But immediately after Independence, we were treading a turbulent path to reach the near pinnacle now as follows, to cite a few. Coming out of starvation, we have reached the stage of surplus, leading to be world's top rice exporter to more than 100 countries; we are now exporting to 100 countries.
2. Scientific advancement is such that, for example, we export railway equipments, Defence materials, software articles, etc. which are in production in only limited countries; not so many countries are producing these.
3. In space research, we are in the exclusive club of only five countries in the world and is diversified now very much for the use of humanity.
4. During the recent pandemic, we are leading by not only wriggling out of the disease prevalence but also to supply the essentials to various countries with human touch.
5. In foreign relations from the Non-Aligned Status which was very much relevant then during the war torn period, we are presently embracing most of the countries with not only trade but also occupy the strategic position by becoming member of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), active in Shanghai Cooperation Countries. The G-20, which is covering about 60 per cent of the world population, representing 75 per cent of the international trade and 80 per cent of the world GDP, and the QUAD group to cover the Indian Ocean littoral

countries. In G-20, it will be worthwhile to note that the members are from both developed and developing countries. However, we have to face the belligerence from China to reach the top. There is always challenge, including the local inflation, economic hurdles, purchasing power of local people in our country and the general development. Foreign investment also is to be balanced for meeting this challenge. In spite of all such impediments, the chances of becoming global leader is on the anvil, result appearing to be very bright.

There was active participation by our Vice-Chairman, Prof. Natarajan, with his experience in his profession in economics, made several points of diverse thinking.

The meeting came to end with a vote of thanks by Krishna Raj. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. In fact, a big applaud is due for our 93-year young Shri N. Rangaramanujam, Chairman of Cuddalore Local Branch. He has kept the Cuddalore Local Branch alive. He is probably the second oldest member of IIPA after Shri S. Ramanathan Sir, the Chairman emeritus of Karnataka Regional Branch. So, thank you very much, Sir. You have taken all the pains to come here at the age of 93 physically.

Next I would like to invite Delhi Regional Branch.

DELHI REGIONAL BRANCH: Respected Director-General, IIPA, Tripathi Sahab, the young and energetic Registrar, Amitabh Ranjan Ji and the key Paper presenter Roma madam. We had the privilege to organize a prelude conference on 27th October at 5 p.m. in this august IIPA auditorium itself. Around 67 professors from different colleges of Delhi University, retired IAS officers and the members of the Regional Branch participated there. Prof. Rajvir Sharma, Chairman of the IIPA Regional Branch welcomed all the members and then Roma spoke in length and breadth about 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. She concluded by saying that in the coming years, the role of India in world affairs is going to increase.

The second Paper presenter was Dr. Kusum Lata of the IIPA and she spoke in length and breadth about 'India, a Global Leader in *Ayurveda*,

particularly in Post-Covid Period'. I raised certain fundamental questions to the Paper presenter. The first question was that it is a one-sided Paper. It lacks the social science perspective. That was the second question, and the third was that we generally argue that India is going to become a global power, but how? In hunger index every year we are slipping, in SDI index again, we are slipping, in happiness index, we are nowhere, in corruption index, again we are slipping down. So, these are certain issues. I concluded by quoting a couplet from an Urdu poet—

Ujalo apni yaadon ko hamare saath rehne do

Na jaane kis gali mein zindgi ki shaam ho jayay

Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of IIPA, Delhi Regional Branch.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you very much, Sir, for your enlightening presentation. In fact, now there is a very thin line between social science, public administration and all those disciplines. Everything is now intermingled. Some of your questions are quite relevant. However, the global leaders today, like USA, China, everyone, are not free from all those issues which you have raised, like SDI or corruption, anything. All these things are everywhere because, after all, we all are human beings. So, these things will remain till the civilisation remains.

So, thank you very much. Next in line is Dharwad Local Branch.

SHRI A.R. JAGATAP, HONY. TREASURER, DHARWAD LOCAL BRANCH: Most respected gentlemen and gentlewoman on the dais and equally most respected many seniors and youngsters in front of dais. I am representing Dharwad Local Branch on behalf of our President. I am Dr. Jagatap, Hony. Treasurer of the Local Branch, Dharwad. I have got an opportunity to see you, the nice, smart people, on this particular dais. I am very happy to convey and say that in our Dharwad Branch, this year we have conducted four events, two online and two offline. One online programme was conducted with Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag and another online programme was conducted in Anjuman Degree College, Dharwad. One was on 'Women's Issues/Rights'

and the other was on the 'Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy'. So, these were the two programmes conducted online.

Coming to offline programmes, one was conducted on Public Health Governance Issues in Karnataka. It was conducted in one of the reputed colleges, namely, P.C. Jacob Science College at Hubli and another programme again in collaboration with Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag where we conducted the prelude seminar on September 28. So, we started our programmes in the month of July. In July, we conducted one programme, in August. two programmes, and on September 28, that is, very recently, we conducted the prelude seminar on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. It was inaugurated by one Madam Bharati, DIS, Managing Director who had come to Hubli, and she made her inaugural address. Later on it was presided over by Prof. Vishnukant S. Chatpalli, Vice-Chancellor of Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University. This is about the inaugural session.

The first technical session was followed by Paper presentations. One Paper presenter was Prof. V.B. Annigeri, former Director of CMDR, Dharwad. He made his presentation on 'Global Leadership in Education: Issues in the Indian Context'. In the second technical session, the Paper was presented by one Prof. D. Jeevan Kumar. He was a Consultant in IIPA, Karnataka Regional Branch, Gadag.

So, this is about the prelude seminar. I would like to focus on some of the important recommendations of this particular prelude seminar. We have come out with eight major recommendations. These are—

1. India is an ancient global leader in respect of education and culture.
2. India has played a major role in case of health and cooperation, especially focusing on *Ayurveda*, *Yoga* and meditation.
3. India happened to be an ancient leader in the field of *Vasudaiva Kutumbkam* in respect of mutual help and cooperation.
4. The prelude seminar came out to say that the contribution of industry, science and technology, export of talent and knowledge to the world countries in the field of medicine, space, especially focusing on IISc, IITs, IIMs and AIIMS has resulted in economic growth of India.

5. India is proud to say that it has emerged with the third largest rank in the mobile industry.
6. Development is not the only criteria, development should go with sustainability. So, sustainable development is better than physical development that affects the ecological imbalance. Ultimately we have seen the effect of climate change and global warming in the recent world scenario.
7. Another important recommendation is on diplomacy. We cannot win anything by armaments. India believes in a peaceful resolution of world issues and disputes.
8. Finally, India is one of the fastest growing economies with the objective of five trillion economy in 2025.

With this presentation, I thank one and all for a patient listening.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you, Dr. Jagatap for a beautiful presentation and also for enlightening us with a novel salutation today – gentlemen and gentlewomen. We are sure to use it in the future also. Thank you so much.

Next in line is Howrah Local Branch. I would like to invite Sanyal Sir from Howrah Local Branch to make his presentation.

PROF. DR. SANKAR KUMAR SANYAL VICE-CHAIRMAN, HOWRAH LOCAL BRANCH: Good morning everybody. Hon. dynamic Director-General, Shri S.N. Tripathi Ji, Shri Amitabh Ranjan, Registrar, Dr. Roma Debnath and distinguished members of IIPA. Myself Sankar Kumar Sanyal, Vice-Chairman, Howrah Local Branch of IIPA.

The prelude conference of Howrah Local Branch on “India Emerging as a Global Leader’ was held on 6th September, 2022 at Maria’s Day School auditorium. The meeting was presided over by Rtn. D.K. Das, Chairman of the Branch. A large number of members, academicians, government officials, civil society organisations and public in general were present in the prelude conference.

At the beginning, one minute silence was observed in the memory of some eminent personalities of the State and all over India. Eminent

educationist, Prof. Asish Ray, General Secretary, Howrah Local Branch delivered the introductory speech and welcomed the audience, He said that the present topic “India Emerging as a Global Leader’ is no doubt very significant in the present day context.

India is the largest written parliamentary democratic country of the world. India is enriched with her glorious history, culture and traditions, having 130 million population with various religious groups, castes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities and other minorities. We are now observing 75th year of India’s independence. India is now moving forward as world leader, competing with USA and China through various technological developments like Digital Technology, *Atmanirbhar Bharat*, startups and Make in India through various infrastructural developments and Covid-19 vaccinations now produced in India, and application of vaccines to more than 200 million people free of cost and supplied Covid-19 vaccines free of cost to more than 98 countries of the world. So, it is really a world leadership. This is no doubt a unique achievement of India emerging towards being a global leader.

Dr. Sankar Kumar Sanyal, Vice-Chairman of the Branch stated that Bharatbarsha is the sacred land of *Maharshis*, *Rishis*, Scholars, researchers, etc. This soil has given birth to *Maharshis* like Valmiki, Veda Vyas, Viswamitra, Bhrgu, *yogacharyas* like Shyama Charan Lahiri, Borodacharan Majumdar and many others. This holy soil had had the footsteps and experienced the teachings of incarnations of Lords, like Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, Lord Buddha, Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Shri Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa Dev, Maa Sarada, Swami Vivekananda, Sant Kabir and many others.

From the ancient times, we are enriched by the verses of the Vedas, Upaishads, Kathoponishads and epics like Ramanaya and Mahabharata. All these have highlighted our way of living. Our daily lifestyle and habits, our attitude, our mindset, our habit of intake of food and what not have thrown a light on how we, the common people, could attain peace of mind.

Besides this, we had an age-old treatment of *Ayurveda* where there are instances of surgery which was totally unknown to the Western world in that period. The Ramanaya scripted long long years ago, shows the metaphor of starting a civilized life, traditions of marriage, farming, etc. The Mahabharata

scripted about 5000 years ago shows the metaphor of organized farming, domestication of cows, upgradation of economy through milk and milk products.

In mathematics, zero fulfills a central role as an additive identity of the integers, real numbers and many other algebraic structures. As a digit, '0' is used as a placeholder in place value systems. It was first defined by a Hindu astronomer and mathematician Brahmagupta in 628 A.D. We may quote Sir Albert Einstein. who said, "We owe a lot to the Indians who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made".

Thus, our country India was highly developed in all aspects since the beginning of the human civilization. But with passage of time, invasion of foreign rulers instigated in us a different culture and tradition, and moreover, the so-called developed nations always tried to spread that we are natives and the Whites have taught us culture and made us civilized. If this was true, then why so many scholars like Fa-Hien and Hiuen Tsang visited India and India's universities like Nalanda, Vikramshila at that time? But presently, the entire globe has started realizing the importance of India.

On 14th August, 1947, Rishi Aurobindo in his address in the Tiruchirapalli All India Radio said that he had five sayings—

1. India may have become independent but it has been divided as its unity has been lost.
2. India's independence symbolizes the rise of Asia.
3. India will emerge as a global power among the global civilizations and will lead a global administration. For this, independence was extremely necessary.
4. India will contribute to the globe which was isolated from the sayings of Swami Vivekananda, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and all others.

After Rtn. D.K. Das, Chairman of the Branch presented his Paper on the current topic and pointed out that after the end of colonialism, India is regaining its old status. India is emerging as a global leader not only in Asia but also in the world after USA and China. But in reality, India has three main hindrances to surpass USA and China: (1) Population explosion; (2)

Space problem and limited natural resources, and (3) faulty planning in educational sector. In spite of our limitations, we have made tremendous developments in digitalisation, communication sector, piped-water supply, shelter for all, food for underprivileged etc.

There were so many professors and other academicians who also spoke on different matters about India emerging as a global leader. This is the Paper which has already been sent to IIPA headquarters as the concept of 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' is highly relevant. India was a global superpower which had been curbed by foreign invasions but it can never be suppressed. Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RA NJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. So, we have come a long way from Dharwad to Howrah. One little known fact about Prof. Sankar Kumar Sanyal is, he is a very important functionary of Harijan Sevak Sangh, which is the original organization established by Mahatma Gandhi in pre-Independence era and he is still very active in the field of social service, in the upliftment of downtrodden and marginalised sections of the society. So a big applause is due to him. Thank you so much, Sir. I would like to invite now Dr. Madan Babu from Karimnagar Local Branch to make his presentation.

DR. M. MADAN BABU, CHAIRMAN, KARIMNAGAR LOCAL BRANCH: With respect and regard to Director-General Sir, Registrar Sir and Madam Ji, I am Dr. Madan Babu representing the Karimnagar Local Branch. I am Chairman of the Branch.

The prelude ceremony on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' was held on 11th September, 2022 at Film Society Bhavan in Karimnagar. Shri V. Jagadeshwar, former Professor in Higher Education and senior faculty in Dr. MCHRD Institute of Government of Telangana, Hyderabad delivered the keynote address. He mostly focused on India emerging as a global leader in consumerism or consumers, both offline and online. Being a consumer specialist, he spoke on that. Apart from that, he mainly focused on our cultural tourism. In that, India is emerging as a leader because of its philosophical states and the religious foundations which we have. Most of the participants were from the public and also the students of the local colleges, specially PG students of the Satavahana University, Karimnagar. The Vice-Chairman of the Branch, Shri R. Chandrprbhakar, Retd. senior lecturer in

Commerce also spoke on how India is emerging as one of the global leaders in trade and commerce.

Apart from that, many others also spoke on the topic. The meeting was presided over by me only. After that, vote of thanks was proposed by Shri M. Gangadhar, another senior lecturer in commerce who proposed the vote of thanks.

Apart from that, some other activities were also conducted by our Local Branch. Like, we conducted a seminar on 'Food adulteration for the Management of the Hotels and Restaurants', in collaboration with the Consumer Council of Karimnagar, which is one of the active consumer councils in the country. We celebrated the International Women's Day also in collaboration with *Loksatta*. *Loksatta* everybody knows is another NGO which is formed by a senior IAS officer Jai Praksh Narain Sir. Apart from that, we conducted a seminar on the Role of Youth in Eradicating Illiteracy among the Labours, in collaboration with NSA Senate, TIMS Institute of management sciences, one of the leading colleges in Karimnagar and we conducted a very wonderful seminar on RTI Act for the journalists in collaboration with the Film Cub Society of Karimnagar. This is the presentation.

Thank you one and all.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much Dr. Madan Babu. Now we would like to invite Dr. B.S. Gulshetty to present the report of the Karnataka Regional Branch.

DR. B.S. GULSHETTY, KARNATAKA REGIONAL BRANCH: Good afternoon everybody. On this occasion, our most dynamic Director-General, Tripath Ji, equally very active, participating, encouraging Registrar, Ranjan Ji, Madam who presented the Paper on Global Leadership, all my senior Chairmen of Regional Branches, my colleagues and distinguished audience. At the outset, I feel it a most privileged occasion to present the report of the prelude conference of the Regional Branch of Karnataka. Our Regional Branch General Secretary and Chairman Shri S.V. Ranganathan said that anyway, I will be present in the conference, so he asked me to present the report of the prelude conference on behalf of the Karnataka Regional

Branch. So, on behalf of the Karnataka Regional Branch, I am going to present the report of the prelude conference.

My dear audience, the Karnataka Regional Branch of the IIPA held its prelude conference, 2022 on the theme 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' in collaboration with Jain (Deemed-to-be) University at its J.C. Rod Campus in Bengaluru on 9th September, 2022.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. S.V. Ranganathan, IAS (Retd.), Chairman of the Branch listed a few reasons to support his conviction that India will become a global leader in the years to come. He identified India's assets in terms of demographic dividend, scientific achievements, large infrastructural projects, NRI diaspora, diverse culture, its geo-strategic location, etc. He then drew attention to the challenges faced by India in emerging as a global leader and gave a few suggestions to address those challenges. (Highlights of his presentation are appended in Annexure-I)

The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Dr. Raj Singh, Vice-Chancellor of Jain University. He recalled India's success stories since 1947 in a variety of fields, including its Green and White Revolutions, its increasing contribution to world GDP, its foreign exchange reserves, its position in the Global Innovation Index, its emergence as a global leader in vaccination, its achievements in space technology, its outcome-driven security policy, etc. India has carved out a defining place for itself in the new world order which could be characterized as "bold, assertive and resolute". We are experiencing the 'India Moment' at present but it needs to be sustained by the contribution of each and every citizen. There is also the need to rise above petty politics, he said. (See Annexure-2 for text of his presentation).

The first discussant, Dr. S. Srikanta Swamy, Director, Centre for Research, Training and Administration, Jain University, spoke of the internal and external factors responsible for the emergence of India as a global leader. But its retention called for stability of government, enlightened leadership and cohesiveness, among other factors. (See Annexure-3).

The second Discussant, Dr. Shradha Kanwar, Chief Learning Officer at Nurture Solutions, Bengaluru focused on capacity building to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend and called upon the youth to

choreograph the destiny of India. In her view, the Brain Drain could be converted into Brain Gain. (See Annexre-4)

The Chairman-Emeritus of the Branch, Mr. S. Ramanathan, IAS (Retd.) presided over the deliberations.

Dr. Priyanca Mathur, Head, Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education in Jain University welcomed the gathering. Dr. D. Jeevan Kumar, Consultant, IIPA-KRB proposed a vote of thanks. The Emcees of the event were Dr. Debangana Chatterjee and Dr. Rubina Pradhan, Faculty at the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education at Jain University.

This brief report I have presented on behalf of the Regional Branch, Karnataka. Thank you for giving me an opportunity.

Annexure-1

Highlights of Introductory Remarks.

India as a Global Leader -
Strengths, Challenges and Way Forward

Shri S.V. Ranganath, IAS (Retd.)
Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka
Chairman, Indian Institute of Public Administration
Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru

According to recent estimates from institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, India is well on the way to becoming a global leader. By 2047, they say, India will be ranked No. 2, just behind China but ahead of the United States. The following reasons support this optimism:

1. A young and aspirational population;
2. Presence of a large number of institutions of excellence;
3. An enterprising and entrepreneurial private sector;
4. Parental sacrifices to educate their children; and
5. A rich and diverse culture.

India's strengths lie in the following areas:

1. Its demographic dividend;
2. Its impressive scientific achievements;
3. A slew of large infrastructural projects;
4. Its NRI diaspora;
5. Its geo-strategic location; and
6. Its soft power in terms of Ayurveda, Yoga, Bollywood, music, culture and the like.

The challenges which need to be overcome are as follows:

1. Improving considerably the Ease of Doing Business in the country;
2. Addressing Climate Change issues;
3. Handling issues involving terrorism; and
4. Building an equitable and inclusive society, by overcoming the continuing prevalence of discrimination based on poverty, caste and gender.

India's focus for the next 25 years should be on the following:

1. An urgent utilization of the Demographic Dividend;
2. An increase in women's participation in the workforce;
3. An expansion of the Higher Education sector; and
4. An undiluted implementation of the reform agenda.

I am convinced that India is already a global leader. But to rise to the status of a global super power, she will have to overcome the many challenges described above.

Annexure-2

Text of Keynote Address

India Emerging as a Global Leader

Prof. Dr. Raj Singh Vice-Chancellor
Jain (Deemed-to-be) University
Bengaluru

At the outset, I thank the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch for inviting me to deliver the Keynote Address at the 2022 Prelude Conference. It has been both a pleasure and an honour to be in the company of Shri. S. Ramanathan (IAS Retd.), Chairman Emeritus and Shri. S. V. Ranganath (IAS Retd.), Chairman, Prof. D. Jeevan Kumar and other officials and members of IIPA.

The Prelude Conference is being held at a time when India is progressing on all fronts and rising to the global leadership position. According to Bloomberg (September 2, 2022), “The former British colony leapt past the UK in the final three months of 2021 to become the fifth- biggest economy. The calculation is based in US dollars, and India extended its lead in the first quarter, according to GDP figures from the International Monetary Fund”. On the same day in an interview with The Economic Times, the McKinsey CEO said, “It will not just be India's decade, but India's century, with all key components in place – a big working inhabitants, multinational corporations reimagining world providing supply chains, and a rustic leapfrogging at digital scale-to obtain one thing particular not only for the Indian financial system, however probably for the world. India would be the world's future expertise manufacturing unit as it should have 20 percent of the globe's working inhabitants by 2047.”

Every Indian must feel proud, with a chest swollen and cherishing what it means to rise to global leadership. For me, it was reliving the 1936 moment when in the Germany Olympics, India was to play the final against the host country Germany which was then led by Adolf Hitler with more than 40,000 spectators. Major Dhyanchand ran riot against Germany and scored 6 goals

in ensuring the 8-0 win for India. Hitler offered to him to join the German Army and all the spectators were scared thinking about what could happen if he denied it. Dhyanchand closed his eyes and said, “India is not for sale”. Hearing this Hitler did not shake hands with him and rather saluted and said “I admire your love for India and your nationalism”.

Drawing from this pre-independence instance, the objectives of this article is to trace India’s evolution from 1857 to 2022 and beyond, heralding the advent of Amrit Kaal and to understand the growing status through facts and data that show how India has been able to generate wealth realizing the demographic dividends through youth development and finally, to reflect upon India’s current posturing in the new world order.

India (1857 – 2022 and beyond)

Our leaders gave us the dream – we call it an Independent India. It was in 1857 when the first freedom struggle started in the form of a Sepoy Mutiny. This vision took 90 long years to see the light of day when India got Independence on August 15, 1947. In the meanwhile, the world has also witnessed two World Wars and the Russian Revolution. While the landscape was changing through the course of decolonization, India became independent in 1947 while witnessing a painful partition. The world witnessed the civilizational landscape change from two (the West and the Rest) to Three (the US, USSR and Non-Aligned Block with India as a Major Player) to a multi-civilizational world post-Soviet disintegration in the early 1990s ending the Cold War and rendering NAM to become irrelevant.

At the outset of independent India's journey, having given itself a Constitution, it started building the nation literally from ashes through agriculture and industrial development. India witnessed Green and White Revolutions, but also a highly regulated era of the 1960s and 1970s against what was envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 wherein the role of the public sector was to give way to the increasing role of the private sector. The country fought three wars and saw the nightmares of the Emergency imposed in 1975. By 1990, the Indian economy had reached the brink of bankruptcy. The disintegration of the USSR and the first Gulf War in the early 1990s had impacted the Indian economy due to the rise in petroleum prices and reduced exports.

The 1990s was a significant decade for India. India undertook major economic reforms, opening the economy to the world. We were given a \$1.8 bn bailout loan by IMF with strict prescriptions related to reforms. The country was spared from the shadows of the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTPC) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) which were later replaced by the more forward-looking Competition Commission of India (CCI) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), respectively. At the same time, the Indian stock markets were rocked by the Harshad Mehta Scam. While the world witnessed the South-East

Asian economic crisis and the Y2K problem, India was forced into another war (Kargil) in 1999.

The 1990s was also the decade when the national leadership and the scientific community made us dream of a “Developed India”. It was India’s John C. Maxwell Moment when instead of looking at where we had come from, we started thinking where can we go?

Status through the Years

As far as the population of India is concerned, according to the estimates of the United Nations as of July 1, 2022, we stand at 139.8 crore compared to 34 crore in 1947 and 39.85 crore in 1955. We were 28.8 crore in 1881 when the first census was held. The median age of our population is 28.7 years and 40,000 are of age 100 years or more. It is estimated that we will be a country of 1.46 crore in 2026 at par with China, 165 crore by 2060 and then the population is expected to begin decreasing. At present, 1 birth takes place every 7 seconds and 1 death takes place every 12 seconds. When we look at our cities, Mumbai has a population of 12.7 crore, Delhi has 10.93 crore and Bengaluru has a population of 8.44 crore. The current growth rate of the population has come down to 0.91% from a peak of 2.3% in 1985.

If we look at our economic data, in 1947 our GDP was Rs.2.7 Lakh crore (3% of world GDP) and at the end of 2021, it was USD 3.17 lakh cr. (7.74% of world GDP). The share in the global GDP was 22.6% in the year 1700. At present, the GDP stands at USD 3.55 trillion.

One US Dollar was Rs.3.3 in 1947 and it is Rs.79.6 now. The rupee devalued by 57% in 1966, by 9% and 11% on 1 July and 3 July 1991. Our Per Capita Income was Rs.265 then and about Rs.129,000 (500 times) now. In Dollar terms, we are at \$2277 and \$6764 in nominal and PPP terms respectively. India is #5 and #3 in terms of GDP in nominal and PPP terms, respectively. In 2021, the Indian Economy contracted by 6.6%, lower than the estimated 7.3%. In the first quarter of FY 2022-2023, the Indian economy grew by 13.5%. Our Forex Reserves stand at \$564.053 bn (300X) as of 19 August 2022.

In terms of urbanization, over 35% of Indians live in urban areas. According to Deloitte Global's Research 7th ed., women hold 17.1% of board seats in India, up by 9.4% from the 2014 edition. In 2021, there are 4.7% female CEOs against 3.4% in 2018. India has successfully completed one of the world's largest sanitation drives, much earlier than scheduled. Clean Water and Clean India Missions have significantly improved hygiene in India. Ayushman Bharat, the world's largest health protection scheme provides

annual cover of Rs.7000 crore help to 100 million families and 500 million individuals and 100% of our villages are electrified.

India has the 4th largest railways in the world and today it handles 22 million passengers daily and 8.8.5 billion annually. With the first train running for 34 km on 16 April 1853, it has now expanded to a total track length of 126,366 km. 71% of the tracks are electrified, we have 7,325 stations and 40% of the routes are double or multi-tracked. Railways predict full electrification by 2025 and 25% will be from solar energy. In India, there are 22 metros either operational or under construction, four metro/ metro lite/ metro neo have been approved and 35 of them are proposed. Bullet train is likely to be operational from 2027 and Hyperloop by end of the decade. India has 12 major and over 200 other ports handling 2400 Million Tons Per Annum (MTPA).

India boasts of the 3rd largest airline industry in the world, after the 1st demo flight took place on February 18, 1911, which was 15 minutes from United Provinces Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Allahabad to Naini (across the Yamuna River) and covered only 9.7 Kilometres. Mr. J.R.D Tata flew his airline's inaugural flight in October 1932 from Karachi to Mumbai and in 1938, it was named Tata Airlines. In 1947, Tata Airlines was named Air India with a 49% government stake in it. On 8 June 1948, Air India flew its first international flight to London in the Malabar Princess, a Lockheed Constellation – an absolute beauty. In 1953, all the existing eight private airlines were consolidated into two Government-owned airlines named Air India and Indian Airlines. Indian airline industry flew 22 lakhs international passengers in May 2022, surpassing pre-Covid levels of 17.7 lakh by 24%. Domestic passenger traffic was 1.14 crore in May 2022. At present, 17 domestic and 214 international airlines operate in India.

If one looks at India's space programme, it started in 1962 with Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) which became the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) on August 15, 1969. India launched its first unmanned Satellite Aryabhata on April 19, 1975. Our first astronaut was sent to space on April 2, 1984, aboard Soviet Soyuz T-11. We all are aware of INSATs, ASLV, PSLV and GSLV. India became the first country to enter Martian orbit. Chandrayan-1 was launched in 2008 and on

February 14, 2017, ISRO launched 104 satellites into orbit aboard PSLV. Chandrayan-2 was launched in 2019 (the lander crashed and veered off). On the day NASA postponed the launch of Artemis for the second time, ISRO successfully demonstrated Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerator - A game-changing technology.

India achieved its nationally determined contribution commitment of 40% non-fossil-based installed power capacity in 2021, 9 years before the target year. Today, India has about 800 million smartphone users (will be 1 billion by 2026) out of over 1.2 billion mobile Users. 840 million internet users are expected in India by the end of 2022. 5G internet connectivity is now a reality in India and the auction is already underway. India's IT & BPM sector has become one of the most significant growth catalysts for the Indian economy. It accounted for

8% of India's GDP in 2020 and is expected to contribute 10% to India's GDP by 2025. The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic by India has been appreciated globally. 95 crore people have been vaccinated in India out of 5 billion globally and India has administered over 213 crore doses.

India has done very well in the Global Innovation Index where our overall ranking has increased to 46 in 2021 (a jump of 35 ranks) compared to 81 in 2015-16. Our position is 4th position in terms of producing the number of PhDs at 40,000 per year. For the US this number is 64,000 per annum. Our global ranking is 4th rank in scientific publications at 1,91,590 in 2020. We are below China, US and UK with scientific publications by them being 7,44,042, 6,24,554, and 1,98,500, respectively. When it comes to the filing of patents, numbers have increased from 42,763 in 2014-15 to 66,440 in 2021-22, indicating an over 50% increase in 7 years. India ranks 3rd in terms of hosting unicorns and as of May 2022, India became host to 100 unicorns (out of 61,400) with a total valuation of USD 333 billion. The Unicorn ecosystem has proliferated across 653 districts in the country- one in every 10 unicorns is in India and four out of 47 Decacorns are in India.

Financial Wealth Creation

The stock markets in India have been growing, post-COVID, to the surprise of everyone globally. It is said that stock markets are the barometer of the economic health of a country and rising stock prices represent a brighter future along with strong economic fundamentals. Some of the economic initiatives undertaken during the last decade or so are Jan Dhan Yojana bringing a large population into the banking system helping in Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT), Digitalization and linking bank accounts and delivery of public services with Aadhaar numbers leading to efficient and curb on corruption and manipulations and uniform GST structure across the country have helped in scripting an unparalleled long-term story of economic growth. This has been further facilitated by higher ease of doing business, increased focus on Infrastructure Development, and initiatives like make-in India, Skill-India, Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and others.

Realizing Demographic Dividends through Youth Development

India has a very large skilled and English-speaking young population giving us a unique demographic advantage as indicated by the data presented earlier regarding the population and age in India, it is increasingly being emphasized that to fully harness the demographic dividends, we must focus on outcome-based quality education, research, skill development and innovation on one hand and leverage our extremely rich heritage and culture through Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and increasing equity, access and affordability on the other hand. The new National Education Policy 2020 outlines a vision for quality education for the country and has presented an ambitious plan to regain the lost glory of Indian Education. Many initiatives like Fit India Movement, Khelo India Games and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) have brought focus on healthy youth outshining in sports internationally.

This has been proven through the enhanced performance of Indian sportsmen and athletes in International Sports Events during the last few years. International Yoga Day on June 21 every year adopted by 175 countries, indicates that it is being used as India's soft power.

India's Posture in the New World Order

Today's posture of India in the new and evolving world order can be best described as Bold, Assertive and Resolute! The recent statements of the External Affairs Minister (on June 3, 2022, at GLOBSEC at Slovakia) make it evident, "Europe has to grow out of the mindset that its problems are world's problems, but world's problems aren't Europe's problems. Today linkages are being made between China and India and what's happening in Ukraine. China and India happened way before Ukraine. Your grand strategy will be about how you choose and I will make my choices...I am 1/6th of the world population...my choices will not be cynical and transactional but they will be a balance of my values and my interests".

In another statement, he said, "The world is going through a very complicated conflict in Ukraine and the world is very polarized as a consequence. We've taken an independent stance and made decisions that we believe are the right decisions, from the perspective of the welfare of our people. That is something, the world has noted" (at Ahmedabad, 3.9.2022).

In view of sanctions against Russia, SWIFT transactions were allowed only for some Russian accounts to purchase Gas from European countries, RBI allowed closing the deals using a VOSTRO Account in an Indian Bank – an extremely bold Economic and Geopolitical move from India's standpoint. India is of the view that today G-20 is more relevant than G-7 due to economic rebalancing in the last 30 to 40 years. QUAD which India is a part of is shifting the military and strategic epicenter from the Trans-Atlantic to the Asia-Pacific region. Recent discussions in the Tokyo meeting should tell the world what direction we are going! India's Voice on Multilateral Forums (UN, SAARC, WHO and Others) is being heard and is given seriousness as never before. Today, India is changing the narrative that there are new players on the global landscape with new capabilities and therefore, there is a need to pursue new agenda. We are beginning to think big and feel ambitious- traits which we had almost forgotten. It is time now that we follow outcome-driven security policy and the government thinks of not only the present but also the future.

It appears that we are almost at the end of the colonial hangover and moving towards what we may call Indianization- becoming more assertive. Our National Security and Economic Development are being looked at together in an interlinked manner. Defence infrastructure has been upgraded significantly and the equipment used by the armed forces is being modernized. We have developed our GPS system called NaVIC post-Kargil war when we were denied information during the war that we still fought and won. India launched its maiden indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier INS Vikrant on Friday, September 2, 2022.

Conclusion

This is India's moment- we are to step up and take the helm! Solutions to most of the global problems and challenges are either coming out of India or can be attributed to her. We have to be mindful of the fact that while we move towards self-reliance, deglobalization will be a mistake because the decoupling of major economies, if pursued may wipe away a significant percentage of global GDP and the Balance of Payment may get adversely affected. There is a need to build on our strengths and bring alive the dormant forces as we see the possibilities just beneath the surface. Let each one of us pledge our micro contribution as we march towards the gigantic goal of realizing a Developed India. Remember that stars have to shine but lamps also need to be lit to remove the darkness of the world!

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Annexure-3

Discussant's Note

India Emerging as a Global Leader

Dr. S. Srikanta Swamy

Director, Centre for Researcher Training and Administration,
Jain (Deemed-to-be) University, Bengaluru

Recently we have celebrated 75 years of Independence through which we made every Indian to feel proud of our achievements, based on our struggles and hard work. This celebration also made outside people know, how good leadership and determination can contribute to progress and reach greater heights in the field of agriculture, education, economy, technology, skill development programmes and digital advancement.

Our commitment in the name of “*Atma Nirbhar*” is our inner strength to prove the outside world our worthiness as a multi-linguistic and multi religious country. Our leadership has made the neighbouring countries believe in the slogan that today's world should have more faith in “*Vikas Vad*” (*Development and Progress*) but not merely on “*Vistar Vad*” (mere geographical expansion). Our commitment and hard work in the path of all round development and also mutual respect for the neighbouring countries are mainly responsible for India to prove as an emerging global leader to the outside world.

According to me, among different types of leadership like Inspirational, Transactional and Transformational, it is Transformational leadership that is very important since it brings significant changes in all walks of life. A total social transformation based on all educational, economical, technological agricultural-related areas is an indicator of development. It is generally observed that a global leader is one who can play a significant role in world affairs, work for maintaining peace and tranquility and able to extend all types of help in preventing global crises such as climate change, food insecurity, hunger, poverty etc.

To become a global leader, resolving the issues within the country in a most acceptable manner taking the welfare of every human being into account is very crucial. At the same time participation in the international summit/global meet to give support for environmental- related issues, global weather-related issues, poverty-related issues, global warming issues, border issues etc. Good relationship with the neighbouring countries also adds to the image. The recent diplomatic relationships between India and other countries with the helping attitude also make neighbouring countries consider India as an emerging leader.

In this direction, every citizen has to assume greater responsibility to resolve internal conflicts and help for peaceful co-existence keeping the principles of self-awareness, self- regard, self-control, adaptability, empathy...etc. In this context, the top leader's responsibility

is not only to manage the internal aspects but also to maintain cordial relationships with other nations.

In order to claim that India is an emerging global leader, social commitment, political will, broader international outlook, concern for sustainable development and commitment to the well-being of human beings are the contributing factors. Let us all work with a futuristic vision and commit ourselves to coexistence and global peace.

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## Annexure-4

Discussant's Note

India, Emerging as a Global Leader

Dr. Shradha Kanwar

Chief Learning Officer

*iNurture Solutions*, Bengaluru

*Shakti, samruddhi aur saundarya se sampurn, bharat ka itehas, and an extraordinary future that is being crafted by the people, for the people and of the people of India as we celebrate aazadi ka mahotsav.*

This is the beginning of the century that belongs to India.

75 years ago, we made a tryst with destiny when we celebrated our independence as a nation and carved a new identity for ourselves as we embarked on a new phase of developing and evolving with all our complexities, diversities, hopes, aspirations, and ambitions.

Last few years have unveiled exemplary pathways towards a grand future and have surely made us proud of our tryst with destiny. Our focus on improving the literacy rate which now stands at 78% from a meagre 12% at the time of independence, and our GDP ranking as the fifth most progressive nation are certainly noteworthy indicators of our growth trajectory and have contributed towards the changing perception of India as a nation before, and India as a nation today. We are growing as a self-sustainable, harmonized, and innovative nation that has incredible potential.

The future beckons us with new excitement and we are set to carve a niche in the world and truly be a world leader. There are many reasons that present India as a future global influence. Our rich and diverse culture, universal human values, extended identity and inclusive sense of well-being have always been a much recognized and celebrated heritage, cherished by us and applauded by the world. Our core values and beliefs have never been in conflict or in friction with the world but have rather set the right precedence in how national progress can synchronize with global wellbeing. Our ambition to work towards 5 trillion- dollar economy and global powerhouse

is founded on the fast paced socio-economic and infrastructure development, economic liberalization, and conducive business environment, and we continue to pursue our goals with sensitivity towards the environment and sensibility in realizing our internal needs. Our vibrant democracy, stability at the governance level and our tremendous human resource potential has paved the way for a strong global leadership frontier. Our prowess in technology is endorsed by the numerous positions held by our country's diaspora in the topmost companies in the world and our business environment has been further intensified by the strong start-up ecosystem that has become the pride of every Indian. We are projected to become the largest GDP economy in the next two decades if we give adequate priority to health, education and infrastructure, and continue to strengthen our resolve in building human capital.

While we do face challenges such as inequitable distribution of wealth and inadequate capacity building for future economic strengthening, the biggest asset of India is its people. Our demographic advantage opportunity till 2055-56 presents an unparalleled opportunity towards economic productivity and national prosperity. In this context, education shall play the most pivotal role as the biggest differentiator, and it is the children of today who will be torchbearers of our tomorrow. There have been some positive developments in this regard, and the New Education Policy has been iconic in offering a focused and strategic thrust towards a greater and grander future. Through various innovations in our educational eco-system, we are aiming towards capacity building and strengthening of 21<sup>st</sup> century competences which will surely give our young workforce a highly competitive advantage.

While there might not be established answers for every future world scenario, as we continue to live in volatile, chaotic, turbulent, and uncertain times, it is the ability to adapt and evolve that will help in meeting the demands of the future. The most interesting aspect of today's times is the fact that we don't have any one to emulate or get inspiration from, as the context, circumstances and challenges of India are so unique that no other nation in the world has ever experienced. We will thus be paving the way for a new future, by embarking on a new pathway, hitherto unexplored and this is the excitement that our youngsters can celebrate and rejoice.

Let change be our choice for a great future.)

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SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. Actually, it is a good coordination which we all are talking about. In fact, DG also talked about good coordination between Local Branches and Regional Branches. Dr. B.S. Gulshetty belongs to Gulbarga Local Branch and he has presented the report for the Karnataka Regional Branch. So, thank you so much, Sir.

Now it is time for Kerala Regional Branch. I welcome Dr. G. Kurup to present the Paper for Kerala Regional Branch.

DR. G. RADHAKRISHNA KURUP, KERALA REGIONAL BRANCH: Respected Chairman of the meeting, Shri Suendra Nath Tripathi Ji, Registrar, Amitabh Ranjan Ji, Dr. Roma Debnath, the Paper presenter.

First of all, I congratulate the author of the Theme Paper for her remarkable comprehension of a very complex area.

The Kerala Regional Branch organised the prelude conference on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 at University College Trivandrum. Our Chairman, Dr. R.K. Suresh Kumar presided over the meeting.

A notable economist Dr. E. Suresh Kumar and a senior scientist of the ISRO, S. Suresh Babu participated in the conference. The draft theme places the high premium on India's soft power resources in the emergence of India as a global leader. While doing so, the author discussed the Indian heritage centering around three icons - Buddha, Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi. The Paper elaborately explains the influence of soft power resources like culture, history, religion, spirituality, diplomacy, our diaspora, healing system, yoga, space research, humanitarian approach and leadership in ACT. The Paper could have gone further deep into Indian heritage. In this context, it is better to recollect the work of A.L. Bhasham, *'The Wonder that was India'*. He writes "In no other civilisation were slaves in few number and in no other ancient law book are there rights well protected as in Arthashastra. No other ancient law giver proclaimed such noble ideals of fair play in battle as Manu." The most striking feature was India's humanitarian approach.

In the same book, under the sub-title 'Heritage of India', Bhasham writes, 'India's special gifts to Asia and practical blessings on the world at large.' He mentions cotton, sugarcane, spices, the domestic fowl, the game of chess, the decimal system of numerical notion and many more.

The Paper is divided into three parts - a theoretical construct, India's soft power role, and India emerging as a global leader. The Paper emphasises the underlying principle behind the concept of *Atmanirbhar*. *Atmanirbhar* is *vasudaiva kutumbakam* based on the philosophy of integral humanism. It is the value system rooted in India since time immemorial as innate soft power that is now used to recognize the production under *Atmanirbhar*.

Our educational system needs to change so that the student should be able to apply what he studies. India's space research programme has a long history. Some of the premier space research institutes led by world renowned scientists have contributed to this. For India to become a global leader, what is required is, each one of us has to invent ourselves. India is now one among the top five nations in space technology.

In India's development initiatives, a remarkable phase emerged with *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. *Atmanirbhar* is a dynamic concept of self-reliance in the context of globalization. There are five pillars envisaged as the foundation for implementing *Atmanirbhar*. They are - Economy, Infrastructure, Technology-driven Systems, Vibrant Democracy and Development.

India is undergoing tremendous changes in its economic development and its role in international comity of nations. However, this leadership is not a new phenomenon. It had a past wherein it dominated in material production. Its leadership was not limited to material bases. It had an intellectual leadership with world famous universities, such as Taxila and Nalanda wherein scholars from various parts of the world flocked in. Apart from the material prosperity, the most unique factor about India is its innate hunger and search for truth and the permanency of life. It is an enquiry beyond science into religion and an experience of religion beyond science. It is this inclusive character of human mind that India is fond of and built up. India has rightly blended the soft and hard power centuries back when the world was still born into civilisation. The 21<sup>st</sup> century leadership of India is nothing but a second discovery of India.

The Indian Heritage is important not only for India but also for all mankind. So, what India is doing today is 'Rebooting' as a global leader.

Thank you all for your patient hearing.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. In fact, the Kerala Regional Branch, along with the Puducherry Regional Branch, has found a special mention by our hon. Minister and Chairman, IIPA Executive Council, Dr. Jitendra Singh Ji for coastal clean-up drive under *Swachh Sagar Surakshit Sagar Abhiyan*. Thank you so much.

Now I would like to invite Shri K.K. Sethi Sir for presentation of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh Regional Branch.

SHRI K.K. SETHI, MADHYA PRADESH AND CHHATTISGARH REGIONAL BRANCH: माननीय महानिदेशक श्री त्रिपाठी जी एवं मित्रों, सबसे पहले तो मैं रोमा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही अजीब से विषय पर इतना अच्छा लेख तैयार किया। उस पर मैंने जब लिखना शुरू किया तो तीन वाक्यों के बाद सोच नहीं पाया कि आगे क्या लिखूं?

आज का जो विषय है, चूंकि मैं दो राज्यों का प्रतिनिधि हूँ, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ का, तो हम लोगों ने एक की जगह दो सम्मेलन किए, prelude conference के, एक भोपाल में 22 सितम्बर को और दूसरा छत्तीसगढ़ में 10 अक्टूबर को। मध्य प्रदेश के सम्मेलन में हमने एक प्रसिद्ध पत्रकार श्री ललित शास्त्री को निमंत्रित किया था। उन्होंने अपने उद्बोधन में कहा कि विश्व के सभी देश भारत की बात को ध्यान से सुनते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें विश्वास है कि भारत ही भविष्य है। भारत की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था इस बात की परिचायक है कि उसने यूनाइटेड किंगडम को पीछे छोड़ दिया। चाहे आर्थिक दृष्टि से हो या सैन्य शक्ति के रूप में, भारत प्रथम कतार में आ चुका है। इसकी बौद्धिक शक्ति के कारण इसके और आगे बढ़ने के पर्याप्त अवसर हैं। भारत में वैज्ञानिक सतत नई *oonchaiyon* को छू रहे हैं। कोविड के टीके का आविष्कार इसका परिचायक है। भारत पूरे विश्व को आज दवाइयां प्रोवाइड करने की स्थिति में आ गया है।

सैनिक शक्ति में भी अब भारत आत्मनिर्भर बनने जा रहा है। उन्होंने इसरो को सावधान किया कि शिक्षा विशेषतः तकनीकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सतत् प्रगति करना आवश्यक है, ताकि भारत इस दौड़ में शामिल रह सके। आज का युग soft power का युग है तथा भारत के अग्रणी रहने का यही एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। संगोष्ठी को श्री शास्त्री के अतिरिक्त, तीन पूर्व डीजीपी पुलिस श्री नरेन्द्र प्रसाद,

श्री अरुण गुटरू और श्री एस. सी. त्रिपाठी ने भी संबोधित किया और भारत सरकार के पूर्व सचिव श्री के. एम. आचार्य ने भी उनको संबोधित किया। इनको मैं विस्तार से नहीं बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि समय सीमित है। उन्होंने संक्षेप में यह कहा कि प्रगति की दर को बनाये रखने के लिए हमें अपने चिंतन में तथा अपनी मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन करना होगा तथा पूर्ण रूप से शिक्षा में निर्मित व *vastuon* एवं व्यवहार में श्रेष्ठता बनाये रखनी होगी। अपने में विश्वास होगा तो कोई भी शक्ति हमें शीर्ष पर पहुँचने से नहीं रोक सकती। जहाँ तक रायपुर का प्रश्न है, रायपुर में हमने सम्मेलन रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय के साथ मिलकर किया था, जिसमें पूर्व मुख्य सचिव श्री सुयोग मिश्र और प्रशासनिक अकादमी के प्राध्यापक श्री सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी जी ने संबोधित किया था। श्री त्रिपाठी जी ने भारत के पूर्व इतिहास का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा कि भारत ने हमेशा विश्व को कुछ दिया है तथा आज भी इसके लिए प्रयासरत है। भारत की सबसे बड़ी देन बौद्धिक शक्ति है, जिसने कई देशों का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। कई देश अपने नागरिकों के अग्रणी होने पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं और भारत इस कसौटी पर पूरा उतरता है। श्री मिश्रा ने भारत के योगदान के कई अध्यायों का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि पूरा विश्व खाद्यान्न में आज हमारी ओर देख रहा है। किसी जमाने में हमने खाद्यान्न को आयात किया था और अब उसे निर्यात करने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। भारत के टू व्हीलर और अन्य गाड़ियाँ जो हैं, वे विश्व के कई देशों में चल रही हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि भारत को अभी बहुत सी मंजिलें तय करनी हैं। साक्षरता में भारत बहुत पीछे है। विश्व के सबसे अधिक निरक्षर भारत में ही हैं। कुपोषण के मामले में भी भारत को बहुत प्रयास करना होगा, ताकि वह आगे आ सके। सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारों की संख्या है। इसके लिए हमारे यहाँ जो कौशल प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत कमजोर है। इसके बिना भारत को वैश्विक नेता बनाना या बनाये रखना कठिन होगा। विश्वविद्यालय के प्राध्यापक श्री प्रधान साहब ने और शाखा के सचिव श्री तिवारी जी ने सबको धन्यवाद दिया, इसके साथ ही मैं सबको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir, for taking pains to arrange two prelude conferences, one for Madhya Pradesh and another for Chhattisgarh.

Friends, I see some member leaving. Just I wish to inform that we will break for lunch at 2 p.m. and for the convenience of the members, the lunch has been arranged on the backside lounge connected with this hall only, and if you go to the Hostel, you will not get the benefit of the complimentary lunch. So, please be with us and please take lunch with us

today here at 2 p.m. That will be complimentary for the members attending the seminar.

Next in line is Mizoram Regional Branch but I do not see any representative from Mizoram. Sandeep, please check if they have joined online.

Then, Madurai Regional Branch is there. So, I would like to invite Dr. K. Baskaran for presentation of Madurai Regional Branch.

DR. K. BASKARAN, SECRETARY, MADURAI REGIONAL BRANCH: Respected Director-General, Sir, respected Amitbh Ranjan, Registrar, Dr. Roma and the hon. members present in today's conference. I am Baskaran, Secretary, Madurai Local Branch. On behalf of the Branch, I am reporting that Madurai Local Branch organized a prelude conference on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 at Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College, Madurai at 2 p.m. in association with M.T.N. College, Madrai. Dr. S. Rajamani, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce welcomed the gathering. Er.S. Rajagopal, President of IIPA Madurai Branch and President of the M.T.N. College welcomed the gathering and Shri G. Venkidusamy - many of you know him - formerly Executive Committee member of IIPA, New Delhi, inaugurated the conference. Er. S. Rajagopal, Chairman, Madurai Local Branch delivered the presidential address.

Dr. R. Alagarsmy, Retd. Principal, Government Law College, Madurai and Chairman and presently standing counsel of Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu presented a Paper on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader in International Relations. Dr. C. Muthuraja, Associate Professor, PG and Research, Department of Economics - he is present here - The American College, Madurai, presented a Paper and made a PowerPoint presentation on India Emerging as a Global Leader - Reaching the Unreached and interacted with participants. Dr. P. Ravichadran, Associate Professor. HOD, Deptt. Of Economic, GTN College, Dindigul presented a Paper on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader - Leading Global Human Resources Management'. Dr. T. Ramanathan, Asst. Prof., Department of Environmental Economics, School of Economics, Maduri Kamaraj University presented a Paper on 'Development of India - International Perspective'. Two hundred and fifty participants from the college (students



and faculties), guests, social activists and members of IIPA, Madurai Local Branch attended the meeting. Thereafter, profound discussion was held, with concluding remarks by Mr. K. Baskaran, myself, who also gave the vote of thanks.

After the conference, we issued certificates to all the 250 participants.

The following are the concluding points of the conference:-

1. India emerging as a global leader is every Indian's wish and expectation. We have to go in for self-analysis. During erstwhile Prime Ministers Nehru and Indira Gandhi's era, India was well known to the world of politics through *Panchsheel* policy, Non-aligned Movement, SAARC, etc. In the world political arena, India being the biggest democratic and second-most populous country, expectations from India to contribute to the world are much more. Fulfilling the expectations of the world itself will make us a global leader. We have to keep ourselves politically, economically and socially superior, independent and have an edge over other countries.
2. Politically, while celebrating the 75<sup>th</sup> year of Independence, one of our neighbourig countries sailed its military intelligence naval ship nearer to 400 kilometres approximately from southern Indian coastal border. Though India has helped a lot to the island nation when they were in distress, still they allowed another neighbouring country's naval ship. This is an example. Our relations with our neighbours need to be re-worked out with more futuristic thinking, ensuring our leadership in this region and thereby in the world.
3. Though the warring countries of Europe, i.e., Russia and Ukraine are seeking our support for their side during the ongoing war, India is keeping its neutrality. But it is high time we can request both the parties to come to the negotiating table for peace talks under our mediation, whether the result is success or otherwise. India being a global leader, both the warring countries have regard for us and we can make an attempt and thereby establish global leadership more strongly. (5.55 OF PT. 7) If decision to export wheat from Ukraine on humanitarian grounds had already been arranged by us, then both the countries would have regarded our country and accepted it.

4. Economically, our country's economy is often fluctuating at times of petroleum prices oscillation. It is high time to settle out a considerable part of our petroleum demand by entering a long time deal with Russia at the possible lower, stable rate through our rupee trade. This will ensure our petro economy to be stable, free from international petrol price oscillation.
5. Increase of indigenous production of goods replacing the import of goods and thereby lessening dependence of our high import economy will ensure India to have a say in international forum as a global leader. We should also look for those natural-resources rich countries and collaborate with them, invest in industries and services sectors and utilize the same for ourselves to emerge as global leader.
6. Socially, our religious tolerance, family based cultural set up, our rationalised traditional values should be more strengthened in our country. Then, through this, we can be a global leader exhibiting our ways of life as a means to solve social problems currently existing in the world.
7. Our social ethos of unity in diversity, multicultural, multilingual, multi-religious nature of existence will be an example for the world to follow to lead stable social life in their place of existence.
8. To claim as a global leader, we have to prohibit the negative factors of growth and stability and strengthen our political, economic and social status in the international perspective is more important.

Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much Dr. Baskaran for coming all the way from the temple city of Madurai to be with us physically and presenting the Paper.

Next in the line is Mizoram Regional Branch. Please check whether they have been connected or not.

Then, Patliputra Local Branch. Are they connected?

Then, check Dr.Ghanshyam Singh.

Since he is also not connected, we will move on to Punjab and Chandigarh (UT) Regional Branch. I request Dr. Bharati Garg to please present the Paper.

DR. BHARATI GARG, PUNJAB AND CHANDIGARH (UT) REGIONAL BRANCH: Good afternoon Tripathi Sir, good afternoon Amitabh Sir, good afternoon Dr. Roma and participants from Regional and Local Branches of IIPA, faculty members from colleges, universities from across the country. I am Dr. Bharati Garg, Asstt. Professor, Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh. I am going to present a report of prelude conference on the theme 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' which was organized by IIPA, Punjab and Chandigarh Regional Branch in collaboration with the Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022.

At the outset, I would congratulate Dr. Roma for bringing out this very insightful and engaging Paper on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. I presented this Paper in the prelude conference. When I read the Paper, before reading this Paper, I would say, whenever we think of global leader, we think of USA and it being a superpower, its military power, economic trends and so on. But it definitely takes up a very new concept of soft power. The Paper became more engaging and interesting when it took up various parameters, of which India has advantage to emerge as a global leader. So, this very new concept of soft power can be an instrument or a tool to be a global leader. I would like to add one more thing. Just a few days back, there was the first U.N. Security Council meet on counter-terrorism in India. So, that itself I think is the culmination of India being a soft power and emerging as a global leader.

With these words, I would like to present this Report.

IIPA, Punjab and Chandigarh Regional Branch, in collaboration with the Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, organized a prelude conference on the Theme Paper of 2022 Annual Conference of IIPA, titled 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022.

The prelude conference was presided over by Mr. G.S. Pandher (IPS Retd.). Prof. B.S. Ghuman, former Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala and Hony. Secretary, IIPA Regional Branch introduced the theme of

the prelude conference and welcomed the participants. Dr. Bharati Garg, Chairperson, Department of Public Administration presented the Theme Paper which was written by Dr. Roma Debnath (IIPA)

Prof. B.S. Ghuman, while introducing the theme, said that the theme paper has huge contemporary relevance as soft power approach has infinite strengths and potential in international affairs. He emphasized that empirical evidence suggests that India has made remarkable progress to emerge as a global leader based on the soft power matrix. This is being witnessed in India's efforts towards enabling more diplomatic, peaceful and constructive solution to Russia-Ukraine war also.

Dr. Bharati Garg, while presenting the theme paper, apprised the audience that India has given the message of peace, *satyagraha* and non-violence to the world by gaining independence based on these principles. She discussed twenty parameters of the soft diplomacy, which have been discussed in the Paper, being practiced by India in order to emerge as a global leader. A few of them are: Incredible India, Space Diplomacy, Kindness Economy, Cultural Diplomacy, Sports Diplomacy, Culinary Diplomacy, Humanitarian aid, among others. Besides, the Indian diaspora is a crucial factor in India's influence in Asia and rest of the world. As we see, there is an Indian in every country of the world.

The presentation was followed by an interactive session where Mr. G.S. Pandher, Prof. Ramanjit K. Johal, Dr. Bhawna Gupta, Prof. Dhian Kaur, and various other research scholars and students actively participated in the dialogue of how India is using its soft power approach to its advantage to become a global leader. The prelude conference was attended very actively by sister research scholars and students of the Department of Public Administration and other sister Departments of Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Mr. Gurdial Singh Pandher in his presidential observations opined that recently Mr. Rishi Sunak who is a person of Indian origin, and also a number of CEOs of global leading companies are having roots in India. India, at this critical juncture, has reached the threshold of becoming global leader through soft power approach.

The prelude conference came out with certain policy prescriptions as follows:

1. The country is a global leader in ancient knowledge system and has also made a mark with advancements in modern science and technology. It should keep its principles of non-alignment, secularism and democracy flying high and should strive for quality and excellence on all fronts. This will maintain its position as a global leader.
2. India can reap the benefits of its rich demographic dividend by focusing on skill development. Out-migration of youth can be stopped if we can make them skilled and employable.
3. India is a rich and culturally diverse country. It is doing great through various initiatives of Central and State Governments, especially after the advent of ICT, smart technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), internet of things (IoT), 3D printing, robotics, cloud computing etc. It has to go ahead with the agenda of bridging the digital divide with focus on innovation and promoting investment in information and communication technologies.
4. Adoption of a more participative approach is the need of the hour. The increasing engagement of the wider public – especially the youth, civil society and business community – with foreign policy issues reflects the maturity and sophistication of Indian democracy.
5. There is an opportunity staring at it in the form of replacing China as a manufacturing hub, India's demographics should give it a competitive edge with inexpensive labour, large markets and social capital in the form of a very large network of the Indian diaspora.

To conclude, indeed, India's soft power, its ancient wisdom, diverse culture, rich heritage, array of the Indian languages and spirituality are the trusted and perennial sources of strength enabling India to become a consensus global leader.

Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Dr. Garg. In fact, Panjab University is a very important partner of IIPA as it provides the M. Phil. degree to the participants of our Advance Professional Programme in Public

administration (APPPA) where senior civil servants and defence forces officers attend the programme and the team of Public Administration of Panjab University, Prof. Ramanjit Kaur Johal, Dr. Bharati Garg, Dr. Bhawana Gupta, all are here and a big round of applause for them.

ONE PARTICIPANTS: But how many can spell Panjab University correctly?

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Yes, this is a very important question. How many can spell Panjab University? Any volunteers please?

ONE PARTICIPANT: Panjab University.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Actually, it is Panjab University. In fact, original Panjab University existed in now Pakistan, in Lahore. After Independence, it was bifurcated, so, they changed the name and it became Panjab University. So, again, a very deserving thanks to Panjab University for providing all the support and cooperation to IIPA. Thank you very much.

Next I would like to invite Dr. R.R. Dhanapall of Puducherry Regional Branch.

SHRI R.R. DHANAPALL PUDUCHERRY REGIONAL BRANCH: Good afternoon. Respected Director-General and Registrar, Prof. Roma Debnath and distinguished Chairmen, Secretaries of Branches and eminent members of IIPA. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Unfortunately, we are not able to collect the Paper from our Hony. Secretary because I had to go to Bengaluru because of some personal problem.

We conducted the prelude seminar on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 and the keynote address was presented by Dr. Raji Sugumar. She is the Principal of Bharathidasan College for Women, an autonomous college in Puducherry. On that day we invited nearly six Asstt. professors in various arts and science colleges. We had only discussion, and in the discussion we had gone through this Paper given by Prof. Roma on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. We discussed each point subject-wise and finally we concluded that India has already emerged as a global leader in culture and sports. That is where it is visible. In other things we have to do some research, collect a lot of data and do the comparison. Maybe, today it is okay but tomorrow it may be changed. But in culture and sports, it is visible. India is already leading in these fields. With regard to culture, we are seeing it in Puducherry that every day people

from more than 26 countries are coming. Physically we saw the currencies from the various countries in their transactions. I see it in Puducherry also. Now, tourism has increased like anything because recently the Government of India conducted the chess tournament in Tamil Nadu. Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu is only 30-40 kilometres from Puducherry. There is an international city, called Oroville. We saw that international city laid by the Government of India. This has shown our leadership's capacity of leading in other things also. This shows the emergence of India at the international level. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir, for presenting the Paper even in the absence of the written report. I would like to apprise a little about the Puducherry Regional Branch. It is one of our best-performing Regional Branches and it is one of the few Branches of IIPA which can boast of their own address. They have an 8,000 sq. ft. of office space on 4<sup>th</sup> floor of PWD House inside the central Puducherry. They have two conference halls, they have a well furnished computer centre, they have chambers, they have a small library also and they are now the *de facto* ATI of Puducherry, imparting training to all the UT Government officers of Puducherry. So, a big applause for them.

In fact, IIPA is thinking of starting a mentoring programme for civil services aspirants. We are ready with so much material also. But Puducherry Regional Branch is doing this work for the last seven years, since 2015. So, since the last seven years, they have been running this programme which is benefiting the civil services aspirants and all the competitions aspirants inside the Puducherry and in some areas of Tamil Nadu also. So, congratulations, Sir, and thank you so much.

Now, I take this opportunity to invite Dr. Meenakshi Hooja to present the report of Rajasthan Regional Branch.

DR. MEENAKSHI HOOJA: Director-General Tripathi Ji, Registrar, Amitabh, Prof. Roma and all the members present here in this august house. To begin with, I would like to endorse all my predecessor speakers and congratulate Prof. Roma on her excellent and very comprehensive Paper which must have involved a lot of research. We had our meeting quite recently on 25<sup>th</sup> of October after *Diwali* and before *Bhaiya Dooj*, on *Annakoot*

Day, and I was just thinking that maybe, Diwali itself has given us a global presence.

We have already sent our report in which there was active presence of Prof. Ramesh Arora, Prof. Barla, noted economist, and Mr. Chauhan and we could not get a much bigger audience but I think the thought scheming. In support of soft power, what Roma and many other people have mentioned, I would like to give one or two examples from Rajasthan because we are a federal country with lot of diversity and I would just give two examples of what the Government and what the people are doing together. Now as you all know, the Jaipur Virasat Foundation initiated the Jaipur Literature Festival in 2002 and 2003 but now it has become international and a model for others. So, in one way, we can say we have led in one field at least. Second example I would like to give you of the same organisation is that a few singers, Langas and Manganiars from Barmer and Jaisalmer – Janak Singh Ji will know – who have been traditionally singing songs for their *yajmans* or patrons like *Rajputs* and *Sindhi sepoys* were sent to Scotland about 20 years ago, and when I joined this organisation after retirement just to do something, I found that the music that they played in Scotland is still giving them royalties. So, these are some of the examples that come to my mind of what Rajasthan has done. There are so many States that have done, as was highlighted by the speakers, and we had great leaders from the very beginning. But now we are trying to see what our vision is today. We, of course, had the benefit of philosophy, epics, the leaders, the reigns of Ashoka and so many other contributors, well mentioned by our colleagues from West Bengal and from many other Regional and Local Branches.

We have already sent our report. It contains many points similar to what others have spoken. So, I will not read it out. I will just highlight the main points. It is a fact that after Independence, we have worked on every field. Our approach has been multi-pronged towards agriculture, irrigation, water resources, education, health, art and culture, tourism, space, oceans and, of course, wide amount of activities have taken place as per the Union List, as per the State List and now as per the Panchayati Raj List and as per the Municipalities List. So, we are actually a Government system of various levels working together. So, we have done well. We have increased our food production very substantially through Green, White and Blue Revolutions.



But as Prof. Barla pointed out, there is substantial wastage in the grain system, so, we are not able to satisfy the full PDS system or to make available quality grains. Similarly, there is a lot of wastage in procurement, there is need for storage and I pointed out that there is so much indiscriminate use of chemicals in food production right from the field to the table, in storage and transport that, I think, when we talk of health and nutrition, it becomes a problem. At the same time, we do not have enough laboratories, as was pointed out, for checking of adulteration. Every time in the newspaper you read in the morning that *khoya* was adulterated, milk was adulterated, there is synthetic milk. So, we sometimes wonder whether how much focused we are on quality.

On education, Prof. Barla said that though we have improved in the numbers and we are in some of the institutes, like the Indian Institute of Science and IITs, they are doing wonderfully well. But we must go down to the grass-roots to see how our Government schools are functioning. We ourselves should take charge. I mean, in the *panchayati raj* schools, there are committees of the parents but the quality, everyone here will agree, we mentioned, needs to be substantially improved. It is okay to give examples of Nalanda and Vikramshila but we have to move forward and I think in these sector everyone agrees - agriculture, education, health particularly - we have done very well. And how much number of space doctors are there - they are called Bengali doctors. They are practicing without any licence and people are going there and taking medicines. I know very few people who work in a household who actually go to SMS or go to Government medical colleges because they feel they do not get the right attention. Same is the condition of PHCs. So, We have to work at the grass-roots level, we have to work together. We have done a great deal of improvement in infrastructure and travel by train is so much easy, by bus is so much easy, but still if you see on the road, the buses are packed, railways have people on top. When I was Transport Commissioner, there were jeeps which carried about 20 to 25 people in one go and if there is an accident, there is always a problem. So, there are not miles to go but I think some distance to go. Before we need to address these, we have to set our house in order and we have to work ourselves and we have to begin with me. As the DG quoted Kennedy, we should ask ourselves what we can do for the country. Because everyone else is doing something but what

I can do? At least I can give my own example. I follow waste segregation at home. It is quite a tough task. There is a revolution in the house, a protest, but I go ahead with it and I am trying to work on that subject which is very much talked about in *Swachhta Abhiyan* and so many other programmes being taken up by the Government, but at the field level, you still see *kachre ka dair*. In fact, it is a programme for '*Kachre ki Kkahani*'. So, as citizens also, if Ashish Singh in Indore can do something, so can we, and what the people of Indore can do, we have done well in Dungarpur. So, that is the point.

Shri Chauhan, who is an engineer, made a very significant contribution and added about quality of our products. If we want to improve our exports, we have to be competitive. If we have to reduce our dependence on imports, we have to innovate, do research. Lot of people are doing patents and all those things. So, I think the important part is that along with the Government, the citizens also need to play their part. And as was pointed out, it should be a citizen-centric administration. We should improve public service delivery. Today, we feel so proud that so many of us are doing well outside but we must also feel well that within India we are doing well and that was the confusion that if as citizens we improve our basics and commit ourselves to good living, good standards, good quality, then we can certainly improve our presence and have a following. People are already following some of the ways we are working. *Ayurveda* and *Yoga* are already established, but there are so many more areas, specially our way of working and ethic.

So, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI AMTABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Madam. We all know that Rajasthan Regional Branch is doing a very wonderful job. In fact, we all know that Prof. Ramesh Kumar Arora, the Chairman of Rajasthan Regional Branch has been our inaugural awardee of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Award for Academic Excellence. So, congratulations once again.

Now, Sandeep, please check whether Tamil Nadu Regional Branch is connected or not.

Next in line I would like to invite West Bengal Regional Branch, Dr. Sibransan Chatterjee.

SHRI UMESH PRASAD SINGH, WEST BENGAL REGIONAL BRANCH:  
Hon'ble dignitaries on the stage and off the stage. Here, I am to represent the West Bengal Regional Branch on behalf of my teacher, Dr. Sibranjan Chatterjee who is not present here in this meeting. But I am going to brief the repocods of West Bengal Regional Branch.

1. Under the auspices of the West Bengal Regional Branch, in collaboration with the Global Leadership Forum (GLF) Business School, Salt Lake, Kolkata, the prelude conference on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' was held on October 28, 2022 at 3.00 p.m. at Conference Hall of GLF Business School. It was well-attended by the members, students, academicians and civil servants. Shri Nirmal Kumar Dutta, Hony. Treasurer of the West Bengal Regional Branch presided over the conference. Deliberations were made by students, teachers with great effective attention on the issues pointed out by Dr. Roma here in the morning session.
2. In the beginning, tribute was paid to the departed soul of Suryya Ray Chairman of the West Bengal Regional Branch and Prof. Syamal Kumar Ray, Vice-Chairman of the Regional Branch, both of whom left us during the pandemic period, as well as to S.N. Dutta, former Hony. Treasurer of the Regional Branch and ex-Special Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Finance Department, who died just before the outbreak of the pandemic.
3. While inaugurating the conference, Dr. Sibranjan Chatterjee - who happens to be my teacher in the University of Calcutta - Hony. Secretary of the West Bengal Regional Branch, observed that after independence, India had to face a number of challenges - influx of lakhs of Hindu refugees from Pakistan, their economic and social rehabilitation, attempt to disintegrate the newly independent country by fissiparous tendencies and anti-national forces, There were Indo-Chinese war in 1962 and Indo-Pak wars in 1947, 1965, 1971, 1999 etc., but we considerably succeeded in containing these challenges. During the last 75 years, India, in spite of several shortcomings, has made substantial progress in economic, political, educational, cultural and defence fronts. Liberal democracy has taken deep root in India. Since independence, India has played a crucial

role is international affairs and is the main architect of Non-aligned Movement which is universally acknowledged as a major movement towards the promotion of international peace and understanding. Within a few years, India is to emerge as a global power and the world power and assume international leadership. In this connectivity, the outstanding leadership role of Swami Vivekananda we all know. He is referred to as the architect of modern India. He said: 'Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is achieved', and that is the emergence which has already started, and we will go to the highest range of progress in all directions.

4. Prof. Avijit Banerjee, Director of Global Leadership Forum Business School, while delivering the keynote address, observed that India is considered one of the potential powers of the world. This potentiality is attributed to several indicators, the primary ones being its demographic trends and a rapidly expanding economy and militarization, India has become one of the world's fastest growing economies. Before it can be considered a superpower, the country must overcome many economic, social and political problems and it also needs to be on the international stage. As a man of English literature, in *As You Like It*, Shakespeare said that we are all role players. We are here to play our roles perfectly to get things done in a proper manner and let us perform our best when compared to the United States, U.K. European Union, China and Russia.
5. Shri Abarno Chatterjee, Shri Sabyasachi Das, Dr. Sibranjan Chatterjee, Chirag Kundalia, Amtava Sinha and myself, Umesh Prasad Singh, took part in the deliberations on certain issues of international significance, and Shri Nirmal Kumar Dutta made the presidential comments.

The vote of thanks was given by Shri Amitava Sinha, Hony. Secretary of the West Bengal Regional Branch and that was the end of the function.

Last but not the least, the topic has a topicality in the significance of the concept, conceptualization and contextualization. Let us not just think of emergence but it is an evolution and involution which goes to the evolutionary process that we are the greatest country in the world in the nearest future and we will guide the nation, the whole world because

according to Dr. Radhakrishnan, India is an idea, according to Swami Vivekananda, India is truth and this truth was attuned and given the significance by Francis Bacon in his very famous essay of truth. Truth is something that is India and Swami Vivekananda represented truth in the Parliament an Religion on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1893.

With these key points from the deliberations from the core of my heart, I conclude these remarks of the West Bengal Regional Branch. Thank you very much for the attention.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir, for such a scintillating and inspiring presentation of West Bengal Regional Branch.

We have here the Chairman of Villupuram Local Branch. Would you like to make your presentation, Sir?

VILLUPURAM LOCAL BRANCH: Respected dignitaries on the dais and my dear friends of IIPA from all over India. I am Sirianasamudram General Secretary, Villupuram Local Branch, Tamil Nadu. Villupuram Local Branch conducted the prelude seminar on India Emerging as a Global Leader on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 at Dr. M.G.R. College of Arts and Science for Women, Villupuram. Principal, Dr. D. Ganeshan presided over the function. Members who participated were members of IIPA, students and professors.

Now, who is the good leader in the world? Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Winston Churchill, Martin Luther King, all are good leaders in the world. So, India also has a part in it. Why India is yet to be the next global leader A global leader is one who can play a major role in the world affairs, work for maintaining peace and tranquility and can extend all types of help in preventing global crises, such as climate change, food security, hunger and poverty. As mentioned above, India emerged as a global leader in 21<sup>st</sup> century due to all-round development. India got freedom from British in 1947. From thereon, it never looked back and made rapid progress in its growth. India established its responsible Legislative body to make laws and new policies, Executive body to execute the various policies and an independent Judiciary to self-guard the Constitution and the Fundamental Rights of citizens. Since Independence, it became part of all important international organizations and played a significant role in creation of Non-Alignment Movement during War-torn period. India is a member of major international organizations,

such as UNO, World Bank, IMF, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WTO etc., after economic liberalization became a part of the forum for aid to the world countries, in 2008, achieved a remarkable feat by becoming five-trillion economy. Currently India is the world leader for contribution to each and every country of the globe. India is engaged with various countries for their infrastructure development, capacity building and socio-economic development. Being a part of South Asia, India always plays a leading role for promoting peace, financial stability and facilitating free trade among the South Asian countries under the SAARC umbrella.

India started an Indo-African e-network project to connect all 53 countries of Africa. Apart from this, some of the other important projects are:

- India is working with Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
- India is world's 6<sup>th</sup> largest contributor to the Afghanistan infrastructure projects.
- India has proposed to build a railway which will connect Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia to facilitate movement of goods.

India needs to build developed and strong installation capabilities that will benefit the world community.

India has developed its space research centres under ISRO which is regularly launching satellites for itself as well as for other countries. Twenty-first century belongs to India by leading in food production along with its large workforce. There is no doubt that India is a present leader. Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. In fact, the Secretary of Villupuram Local Branch, Chairman of Cuddalore Local Branch, Shri P.L. Banga, Shri Raghavendra Shukla, Dr. Anil Dutta Mishra, Dr. Pradeep Londhe, Dr. Baskaran, Dr. Sethi are some of the very spirited and motivational members who are attending the AGMs as well as the Conferences also quite regularly. So, thank you for this spirit and motivation.

With this, we have come to the end of the presentations from Regional and Local Branches.

Friends, we have some time left before we break for lunch. I presume that no one is hungry here because we broke for the High Tea a little late and we resumed the meeting at 12. So, we can still take some time out of this and start the individual presentations. I am sure that if we break for lunch, then no one will again enter this hall except the Paper presenters. So, please remain here and we will start because these young researchers, the budding researchers and faculty members need your support and motivation. So, for their sake, please remain here and we will start. The first in line is Dr. Nittam Chandel. Is Dr. Nittam Chandel here? No. Okay. Then second is Dr. Pradeep Londhe and Dr. Urmila A. Paralikar

Dr. Pradeep Londhe is here, so I invite him for his presentation on 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. Sir, five minutes for you.

DR. PRADEEP B. LONDHE: Hon'ble dais, Director-General, Registrar and Prof. (Dr.) Roma, eminent members, speakers, contributors. I have this opportunity to present my technical article 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. I would certainly highlight most of the important points.

As all of us are knowing, Madam Roma of this Institute has enlightened, has flourished most of the areas in the morning and once again on my personal behalf and on behalf of Technical Education Department and Regional Branch, Mumbai, I congratulate Madam Roma. Thank you so much.

We have humbly reached to state that this is a creative presentation to argue on the topic of discussion and all the data presented to support the subject of discussion has been borrowed from different reports published from time to time; the web links I have mentioned in the last. The resources of the same have been preserved within the presentation.

India is merely two decades away from superpower status, we all are knowing. Fine! Now, why is India an emerging global leader? I have just introduced. The growth in terms of what? Because India is the fifth largest economy and I would certainly appreciate in our first slide that I think some of the eminent members also spoke and out of the flourishing areas, Madam Roma has also focused, out of these statistics and the global activities of all the citizens and the responsible persons of our nation, India has already emerged as a global leader. This is my personal opinion.

These are some of the standby areas wherein I would focus—

- The growth
- The equity
- The goals of the Five Year Plans etc.
- The Plan snapshots
- The objectives
- The Five-year Plans
- The roadmaps for the Plan
- Growth of India
- The achievements
- The targets
- The improvements
- The type of investments which we are planning for almost the next ten years or the next five years, and so on.

Latest figures on debut comparison between countries The most important factor is being leader – India's debt to GDP vs. the major economies.

I have taken out these statistics along with Prof. (Dr.) Urmila Paralikar from Department of Higher and Technical Education. She has given most of the inputs. Though she is not a member of our organization, but we have a coordination for the last almost 15 odd years. So, these are the statistics we have drawn for this presentation.

#### **Steady Exim deficits for the last three years:**

In my last slides, I would certainly give you the references wherein you can countercheck these statistics which I have shortened for the presentation because I know most of the time there are many more Paper presenters, so shortage of time is the case. Therefore, I am just making it absolute.

#### **India's strengths:**

GDP at 2.9 trillion - as 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy by 2021.

In terms of raw materials, - innovation capacity



Manufactured goods - services part of it.

Industries

In manufactured goods, the human resource factor plays an eminent role; in services part, education, literacy; in industries, natural resources.

### **India's emergence domains:**

These are like No.1, No.2, No.3, No.4, and No.5. You can just look at this - India, an emerging Business leader; rather an emerging Education Leader and, of course, India an emerging Religious Leader as well. -

Integrity, sovereignty and togetherness; India, a leading political leader as well; India an Emerging technology Leader.

As political leader, a small example is, in the rural areas also. I need not mention. For every one step or two steps, there are so many people who are leading their villages, their houses and other areas, as far as leadership is concerned.

### **India a compendium of many similar world economies:**

This is a small graph which I have introduced in the form of our map. So, you can go through it. I have pointed out how is that Indian States were renamed for the countries with similar economies.

#### **Leadership, resurgence in business sector:**

- Agro-based and allied businesses.
- Education and employment related businesses
- Skill development businesses
- Banking related business
- Transportation, tourism and travel related business
- Medicine and engineering related business
- Lucrative foreign investment business policies
- Science and technology related businesses
- Research and development in defence services
- All industries, trade and commerce, which include all IT, BPO etc. etc.

- Textile, garment and fashion related businesses
- Telecommunication businesses

Most of the statistics and most of the areas Madam Roma has focused very clearly in the morning as well. These are related factors for the emergence of our activities.

### **Leadership resurgence in education sector –**

- Modern school education and allied services
- Education sciences research
- School education and training for employment
- Ranking assessment and accreditation services
- University education and skill development for the semi-trained - I have introduced small indicators
- Collaborations, exchanges and MoUs.
- Centres for skill development for the untrained - Training for trainers
- Creation of cluster universities and education diversification
- Ensuring far and wide awareness and inclusiveness
- Revival and development of ancient curricula and seats of learning
- Quality development and sustenance services.

Now, when we talk about higher and technical education, nowadays all these small leaders in primary school, high school and higher education, the students have become more alert. Every education has come to its own importance, whether it is engineering, medical, law or anything. Most of the students are very much alert during their schooling. They are asking, how much is the campus conducted, how much online primary research and higher kind of research is going on in the institute, what kind of profile is of the staff, how much is the innovation, how much is the creativity, how much is the national/international publications of those organizations, and then these students are in for the admissions. Now, this is the awareness, this is the quality of the leadership among students. Before parents, students are doing everything digitally online, choosing their right careers. So, this is one of the campaign areas for another very good emergence.

### **Leadership in trade and commerce:**

- Digitalising impact on Indian economy. I have chosen agriculture sector, manufacturing sector, services sector.

### **Agriculture Sector—**

- Agriculture literacy - I had a small question about how much is the investment of Government of India on agriculture research to our hon'ble scientist Mashelkar, Sir. It is very minimum. So, how is that it has to upgrade? Now, the things have become more aware. Now people are going for most of the cash crops and the modern techniques of sprinklers, modern techniques of all the allied initiation in the choosing of the crops in the agriculture areas.

### **Price control and cost-cutting**

- Infrastructure development, Irrigation facilities, etc. etc.

### **Manufacturing sector—**

- Ease in purchase and inventory control
- Manufacturing sector in the area of leadership in trade and commerce
- Employment variations

### **Service sector –**

Ease in banking and finance,

Growth in retail with increase of digital payments

- Infrastructure development: Saves paper work. Hon. Chairman, Swadheen Kshatriya Sir has given an important emphasis on digitalization in the State of Maharashtra, in the rural areas specially. So, this is what all our 36 centres are actually working on under his administrative services. All the junior officers are giving full emphasis and full support for our Chairman's instructions.

### **Leadership in political sector:**

- Largest democracy-based people's rule. All of us are knowing this.
- Policies supporting developing nations

- Visionary educational policies
- Education system used to spread political awareness
- Sensible foreign affairs policies
- Law and judiciary supremacy.
- Balanced political relations with Western developed nations
- Conservation and sustenance of climate and environment
- No-interference policies in internal matter of nations
- Friendly relations with neighbours
- Visionary evolving defence policies
- No nonsense and intolerant approach to invasions on borders are also considered.

#### **Leadership in technology sector:**

We are already a leader who stands in ascending order. Our hon'ble ex-President Abdul Kalam Sir had already told, by 2021 we will be 'visionary', So, I would personally feel that now IIPA is the platform which is the strongest pillar. So, I would suggest, in the coming years, India has already emerged in most of the areas and IIPA being one of the factors for bureaucracy and technocracy, has become source of communication, source of knowledge hub for this Indian emergence as a global leader all over the world.

#### **Some of the data:**

- India's GDP Annual growth rate and all
- India's massive express capabilities - I have already mentioned.

So, I think I should specially thank the Director-General having given me more than my expectation, almost more than ten minutes, thanks Registrar and once gain thank Dr. Roma Madam. Definitely, Madam we are definitely networking with all the States and you are being one of the faculties at IIPA.

Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you Dr. Pradeep for such a fantastic Paper as well as the presentation also. As, Kshatriya Sir has pointed out, Dr.

Roma has a competition now. Particularly your slide on the comparison of the Indian States with independent nations in terms of economies like Ukraine, Iraq, etc. was awesome and very innovative. Thank you so much.

Now I would like to invite Dr. A. Xavierusairaj for his presentation. Sir, please keep strictly within five minutes.

DR. A. XAVIERUSAIRAJ: I know you are all angry and hungry. So, I will not take much more of your precious time.

Respected and hon. D.G., IIPA, respected Registrar, hon. Chairmen and Secretaries from Regional and Local Branches. First of all, I would like to sincerely thank our DG for giving me this wonderful opportunity to present my Paper. The title of my Paper is 'Emerging Indian Economy: Issues and Achievements'. I do not want to go for the introduction, I will start with the global economic outlook which says that the major countries like USA and China, and Europe are facing the financial as well as the economic crisis, but the Indian growth performance appears healthier than the largest economies of the world. We are moving towards the self-reliant economy with minimum government and maximum governance with the model along with the concept of cooperative federalism. The target is to achieve an all-encompassing and inclusive development to bring prosperity to all. So, my Paper focuses on three areas—

1. To study about the GDP growth rate before and after liberalisation of exports.
2. The foreign direct investment and the growth rate. In the second part, I am just talking about health and employment.
3. The last one is technological development.

If you see the growth rate before liberalization, it was just 5.53 per cent; now we are achieving 8.95 per cent. This is regarding the export. In 1990s, our export was just 5.6 per cent, now we could achieve 20.20 per cent. You can see from the graph. Regarding foreign direct investment, we were just 0.1 per cent, now we could achieve more than 2.6 per cent foreign direct investment.

But there is a real worry about our foreign exchange reserves. It has come down to \$ 85 billion and the rupee value is also going down. So, we have to consider this.

According to CMIE, in 2021, they say that investment in infrastructure will definitely produce more employment and other things.

Then, I move on to the employment aspect of our country. In 2020-21, we provided 8.5 million job opportunities. When we move on to the urban and rural unemployment, the rate has been reduced from 7.3 per cent to 12.7 per cent and 8.3 per cent to 6.3 per cent.

Then, regarding the Covid-19, we learned a good lesson. India is one of the largest producers of vaccines, with 60 to 80 per cent of vaccines, as per the United Nations Annual Vaccination Procurement Report, and we have shipped 110 million vaccines to different countries, that is, 97 countries.

Regarding agriculture, the area under paddy cultivation has also increased to 22.90 lakh hectares to 406 lakh hectares. Same is also for pulses, 135 lakh hectares, and for oilseeds, it is now 188 lakh hectares. Then for sugarcane, it is 54.7 lakh hectares. This is mainly due to sufficient rainfall and recent policies of the Government of India.

Then, coming to technology, the smart phone access for e-learning and smart phone availability for users in different schools, it says that 67.7 per cent of the students are using smart phones in Government schools and 79 per cent of the students are using in private schools. That means, more than 67 pr cent of the students are using smart phones for e-learning. Among the States, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have the highest number of smart phones usage in the country.

Coming to technology, recently, the country has witnessed INS Vikrant, reflecting that India is becoming self-reliant with the first indigenous aircraft carrier and 5G connections. According to NASCOM, India is fast moving on Web3, Make in India and the fast emerging technologies across the country, with more than 450 active startups in our country. So, these are some of the recent developments regarding the development of India.

Because of the time constraint, I will straightaway come to the suggestions in my Paper.

**Suggestions:**

- India must focus on more rural employment programmes and more funds should be allocated in the coming budget
- GST rate should be reduced for the consumer goods, more stress should be laid on employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth.
- Religious tolerance
- Protection of minorities in the country
- Last but not the least, women empowerment in rural and urban areas.

## Conclusions:

All these points I have already mentioned – the 5G and other things.

So, thank you for the opportunity.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: I have heard once a learned faculty's opinion that PowerPoint is like a poison. It has made us slaves. On the one hand, it gives us content to explain but on the other hand, it limits our creativity. In any case, thank you Dr. Xavierusairaj for a very powerful presentation.

Now I invite Dr. Janak Singh Meena. The title of his presentation is '*Vaishvik Netritv ke Roop mein Ubhart Bharat*'.

DR. JANAK SINGH MEENA: मैं सभी को प्रणाम करता हूँ। मंचासीन हमारे महानिदेशक डायरेक्टर जनरल, श्री एस. एन. त्रिपाठी साहब, आईआईपीए के रजिस्ट्रार श्री अमिताभ रंजन जी, प्रोफेसर रोमा देवनाथ और इस सभागार में उपस्थित सभी प्रबुद्धजनों को मैं प्रणाम करता हूँ। इस विषय को लेकर चिंतन हो रहा है, काफी कुछ चिंतन हो चुका है और लगभग सभी आस्पेक्ट्स को लेकर बात हो चुकी है। इमर्जिंग इंडिया की बात हो रही है, इंडिया इमर्जिंग ऐज ए ग्लोबल लीडर, वैश्विक नेतृत्व के रूप में किस तरह से भारत उभर रहा है। कुछ ऐसे एरियाज हैं, जहां भारत निश्चित रूप से विश्व में अपनी एक अलग पहचान रखता है। कई पेपर पढ़े गए, उनमें भी यह बात उभरकर आई।

हम कला और संस्कृति की बात कर रहे थे, तो भारत की जो कला और संस्कृति है या हम कहें कि जो सोशल सिस्टम है, जो सामाजिक ताना-बाना है, जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, उसकी बात पूरी दुनिया में होती है। भारत निश्चित रूप से उनमें बहुत आगे है। हमारी कला और संस्कृति इतनी समृद्ध है कि पूरी दुनिया के देश उसकी तरफ नजर बनाये हुए हैं कि हम किस तरह से भारत से इसे सीख सकते हैं।

हम आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव, 75वां वर्ष मना रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में हम हर क्षेत्र में अग्रणी होंगे। अभी बहुत सारे सवाल किए गए कि भारत किस तरह से उभरते हुए वैश्विक नेतृत्व की क्षमता रखता है? बहुत सारे एरियाज हैं, जहां हमने बहुत कुछ एचीव कर लिया है और अभी बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हासिल करनी हैं। हमें उन पर फोकस करना होगा।



मैं गौतम बुद्ध, महात्मा बांधी, रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, डाक्टर भीमराव अम्बेडकर, सुभाष चंद्र बोस की बात करूंगा। एक बहुत लंबी लाइन है, जिन्होंने इस राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने में योगदान दिया। उसके पीछे पूरी दुनिया में भारत की एक ऐसी छवि बनी कि भारत को एक उभरता हुआ या अब हम कह सकते हैं कि भारत एक महाशक्ति बनने की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। भारत की एक खास विशेषता है कि भारत ने सदैव विश्व के अंदर भाईचारे का, समानता का, शांति का संदेश देने का प्रयास किया है।

मार्निंग में मैडम ने इंटरनेशनल डे ऑफ नॉन- वॉयलेंस का जिक्र किया था। हमारे जो अहिंसा के सिद्धांत हैं, उसको पूरी दुनिया मान रही है। भारत का जो ज्ञान है, चाहे हम वेदों की बात करें, पुराणों की बात करें, दुनिया में जितना भी हो रहा है, भारत के जो पुराण, स्मृतियां और जितने भी ज्ञान के भंडार हैं, उनमें सब कुछ समाया हुआ है। धीरे-धीरे वे चीजें निकलकर आ रही हैं। दुनिया के दूसरे देश भी उन चीजों को फॉलो कर रहे हैं जो अभी आविष्कार हो रहे हैं या नई- नई चीजें निकलकर आ रही हैं, उन चीजों का हमारे वेद-पुराणों में पहले से ही उल्लेख है। निश्चित रूप से उसका स्वरूप अलग है, लेकिन चीजें वही हैं। वह उसके बेस का काम कर रहा है। हम आज योगा की बात कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से भारत विश्व गुरु के रूप में जाना जाता रहा है और उसकी ऐसी छवि रही है, जिसके पीछे पूरी दुनिया उसको जान रही है। कहीं न कहीं हमारी जो छिपी हुई चीजें हैं, उनको हमें बाहर निकालना है। हम शीघ्र ही भारत को महाशक्ति के रूप में देखेंगे।

अभी कोविड-19 की बात की गई। भारत की एक अलग ही पहचान उसमें रही। हमने जिस तरह से कोविड -19 महामारी का मुकाबला किया, दूसरे देशों ने भी उसका अनुसरण किया। बहुत सारी मेडिसिंस की सप्लाई हमने दूसरे देशों को की। एक नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में भारत उभर रहा है जो दूसरे देशों को, चाहे वह स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे साइंटिस्ट हों, अर्थशास्त्री हैं, वैज्ञानिक हैं, शिक्षाविद हैं, लेखक हैं, समाजसेवी हैं या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, यहां तक कि यह बात भी बहुत हो रही है कि बहुत सारे देशों की सत्ता हमारे देश के मूलनिवासियों के हाथों में हैं। भारत की उभरती हुई प्रवृत्तियों में ही हम देखेंगे कि भारत किस तरह से देशों में भी अपनी पहचान बना रहा है।

धारा 370 की बात आती है, ऐसे बहुत सारे डिसीजंस इन दिनों में हुए हैं, जिससे पूरी दुनिया में भारत की एक अलग छवि बनी है कि भारत जब किसी भी बात पर स्टैंड लेता है, चाहे वह देश के आंतरिक मामलों की बात हो या दूसरे देशों के साथ संबंधों की बात हो, उनकी जो पॉलिसी है, वह क्लियर कट है और उस पर वे दृढ़ता से कायम

होते हैं। निश्चित रूप से इससे भारत की बेहतर छवि बनती जा रही है और हम ग्लोबल लीडर के रूप में आगे आ रहे हैं।

बहुत सारी कमेटीज़ एजुकेशन की फील्ड में बनीं, लेकिन उनकी जो रिकमेंडेशंस रहीं, वे अभी तक फॉलो नहीं हो पाई हैं। निश्चित रूप से हॉयर एजुकेशन और रिसर्च के मामले में हम देखें तो भारत काफी आगे आ रहा है। हालांकि हमको अभी और जरूरत है। बजट में जितना होना चाहिए, इसमें 3 पर्सेंट अभी आया है, जब तक कम से कम टोटल बजट का 6 या 7 पर्सेंट एजुकेशन में नहीं होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से हम उसमें पिछड़ रहे हैं। बिना इसके भी हम उस स्थिति में आने को तैयार हैं जब हम भारत को प्रथम पंक्ति में खड़ा करने की स्थिति में हैं।

हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डॉक्टर एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम थे। उनका जो PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) का कांसेप्ट था, यह उन्हीं के माइंड की उपज थी। आज एम्स पूरे देश में बन गए हैं। आज हर राज्य में एम्स बन गया है। यह डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो रहा है। उनकी जो अप्रोच थी कि सारे लोगों के पास आधारभूत संरचनायें पहुंचें, चाहे वह हेल्थ हो या एजुकेशन हो। हम निश्चित रूप से इसमें आगे निकल पाएंगे। ऐसे बहुत सारे क्षेत्रों में हम आगे जा रहे हैं।

वर्ष 1974 में पोखरण में परीक्षण हुआ। इस क्षेत्र में भी हमने काफी आगे उन्नति कर ली है। वर्ष 2014 में जब मोदी सरकार बनी थी, तो सितम्बर में भारत और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच में कुछ असैन्य परमाणु समझौते हुए थे। उस समय ओबामा ने प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में बताता हूं। “मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के न सिर्फ देश के गरीबों, गरीबों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनर्जीवित करने के प्रयासों, बल्कि उनके इस विचार से भी प्रभावित हुआ कि वह अपने देश को ऐसी बड़ी शक्ति बनाना चाहते हैं जो पूरे विश्व में शांति व सुरक्षा लाने में सहयोग कर सके। जब हमारी सरकार, प्रधान मंत्री या देश की जनता से इस तरह की अपेक्षाएँ पूरी दुनिया में रहती हैं तो निश्चित रूप से हम आगे निकलेंगे और महाशक्ति बनने में सफल होंगे।

हम बहुत सारी चीजों में देखें, लेखन के क्षेत्र में सलमान रुश्दी का नाम आता है, अमर्त्य सेन का अर्थशास्त्री के रूप में, बुला लहरी लेखिका हैं, वेंकटरमण नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता हैं। ये सभी मूल रूप से हमारे भारत के ही हैं। विदेशी नागरिक बनने के बाद इन्होंने भारतीय प्रतिभा का लोहा मनवाया है। ऐसी पॉलिसीज़ भारत की सरकार द्वारा और भारत में बन रही हैं जो विश्व के स्तर पर भारत की पताका को निश्चित रूप से फहराएंगे। सकल घरेलू उत्पाद, जीडीपी की बहुत सारी बातें

हुई। मैं भी थोड़ी सी बात इस बारे में कहूंगा। प्रेजेंटेशन आप तक पहुंचा या नहीं, लेकिन मैंने आपको मेल किया था। मैं आपको थोड़ा सा एक मिनट में बताकर अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। वर्ष 2022 का जो वित्तीय वर्ष था, इसमें विश्व के देशों का जीडीपी का जो अनुमान था, ब्राजील .08, मैक्सिको 2.0, जर्मनी 2.1, इटली 2.3, फ्रांस 2.9, जापान 3.3, अमेरिका 3.7, इंग्लैंड 3.7, कनाडा 3.9, चीन 4.4, स्पेन 4.8 और भारत 8.2, तो निश्चित रूप से हम भारत की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। यह बार-बार कहा जाता रहा है कि भारत की जो पॉलिसी है, भारत का जो चिंतन है, भारत का जो मंथन है, वसुधैव कुटुंबकम की भावना को लेकर पूरी दुनिया को हम मानवतावादी संदेश, गांधीवादी दृष्टिकोण से देना चाहते हैं। निश्चित रूप से आने वाला समय भारत का होगा। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

मुझे इस पेपर को प्रस्तुत करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आप सभी का बहुत-बहुत आभार, धन्यवाद।

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद डॉक्टर मीणा जी। आपके इस बेहद सराहनीय एवं समीचीन शोध पत्र और उस पर प्रस्तुति के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

Now we have the name of Dr. A.R. Jagatap. But you have already made a presentation on behalf of your Branch. Would you like to present again?

DR. A.R. JAGATAP: No.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Then, Dr. A.V.R. Narsimha Reddy.

DR. A.V.R. NARSIMHA REDDY: I shall be very brief, Sir.

Respected dignitaries on the dais and off the dais. It is not the right time to discuss a Paper because it is a complex Paper and it is crucial and critical because the topic itself is 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. Anyhow, I appreciate Roma Madam for preparing such a nice Paper and with clarity, data and figures, and all that.

The global social order has been undergoing unusual changes which impact the Indian society at large but more particularly the administrative institutions, processes and socio-economic conditions of people. The Government, in this context, is envisioning a new India in the next 25 years. The NITI Aayog, in its report, '*Strategy for New India @ 75*' emphasized on era of a New India where India begins its journey to become

a global leader in thought and action. The strategy is an attempt to bring innovation, technology, enterprise and efficient management together, at the core of policy formulation and implementation. The paper seeks to outline the steps needed to make India as one of the leading countries of the world in the next quarter-century.

My Paper has already been circulated. If you have any clarifications or queries in your brain, get back to my mail, I will clarify everything. Particularly, the Prime Minister's call I will quote and finish—

### Prime Minister's Call

The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's call for India to become a leading power represents a change in how the country's top political leadership conceives of its role in international politics. Attaining Modi's ambition will require India to undergo a concerted transformation. This entails strengthening what India has most successfully achieved thus far—territorial integrity, liberal democratic politics, and civic nationalism—but drastically renovating the sclerotic elements of its economy to enable the progressive rationalization that comes, among others, from enlarging its market system. Deep structural reforms accompanied by carefully targeted remediation would significantly mitigate the constraints on long-term accumulation, in effect serving, as one study noted, as positive shocks to the trend that will enable growth to pick up and persist at high levels over time.

So, thank you for giving this opportunity, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you Dr. Reddy for a very brief and enlightening presentation.

Now I invite Dr. C. Muthuraja to make his presentation.

DR. C. MUTHURAJA: Respected Director-General, Registrar Saheb and Dr. Roma Madam. I know it is the last Paper but the topic is not last; it is a very very serious one. I know you are very very energetic even at this time. Before going for my presentation, specially, I must thank IIPA family for having chosen the topic. The topic itself is very energetic – 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. Even though I have a PPT, I am going to show you only the last slide of my PPT. Before that, I think the last 24+24, 48 hours we have

been energizing on this topic from our hon'ble Vice-President of India to the last speaker Reddy Garu. That means, this Paper is nothing but SWOT approach – the Success stories, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. I think our senior friend in the morning specified what are the trends we have. On the basis of SWOT approach, I think specially I must thank Dr. Roma Madam for bringing a big yes to this title by way of this Theme Paper and another big thanks to Roma Madam because of reducing my burden by way of sharing more quality points in the Paper. And special thanks to our two or three senior friends for bringing opportunities, threats and weaknesses of this title in the India context. So, as a member of IIPA and an economics student, I have a few points to summarise. The entire Paper will be available in the evening in [www.com](http://www.com). If anyone is interested, please make comments - 'useless' or 'useful'. Whatever comments you make, I will modify the Paper accordingly.

This slide is more important. I think Dr. Roma Madam rightly said 'Ahinsa Economy' because many countries are following to be a leader by way of *Hinsa Economy*, *Hinsa Process*. I being a student of Indian economy, I am focusing more on *Ahimsa Process*, *Ahimsa Economy*. I think many of you know that there are many processes in Indian context going on as *Ahimsa Dhandha* during Corona time. Thanks to Corona, because of Corona, everyone is energized to support Indianness in economy. I am referring to these four point only:-

1. In order to make effective global leader in all dimensions, the international institutions' policies are very very important. Yesterday, I attended a session in the India Habitat Centre where I met my college senior friend, the Chief Economic Adviser to Prime Minister, Modi Ji. He stressed on one important point: 'We are on right track', according to the National Council of Applied Economic Research and IMF final discussion yesterday we had. That is the positive spirit we must note down.
2. We as a Government are very very important because we have to depend on the functions of Union Government, State Government and Local Government. So, the integrated work of these governments is very very important in order to reach more, or otherwise it is very very difficult. I

think many of you know that corporate India is doing a wonderful work in terms of CSR and ISR – Corporate Social Responsibility and Institutional Social Responsibility. That is a welcome step.

3. Another thing is that non-governmental organisations are doing wonderful work by way of covering rural, coastal, gender, transgender and other things. That also needs to be documented in a proper way.
4. Another two important things are, I think everyone is referring to demographic dividend. India is known for demographic dividend. Highest amount of youth is English speaking, computer-skilled, trained and free mind youngsters. But we must try to utilize our demographic dividend in Indian way, in Indian path.

More importantly, these things must work together in an integrated way. Then only we can achieve India as a real global leader in all walks of life.

Once again, I must thank IIPA family and particularly the Director-General and Registrar, and special thanks to Dr. Roma Madam. Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir, for straightaway coming to the summary and showing the last slide. We feel that people are getting restless here. But just we have one more Paper by Dr. Kusum Lata and Dr. Anita Nayar. I invite Dr. Kusum Lata, our own faculty member, to present her Paper.

DR. KUSUM LATA: Good afternoon, Shri S.N. Tripathi Ji, Director-General, IIPA, Shri Amitabh Ranjan Ji, Registrar, IIPA, my colleague and dear friend, Dr. Roma, distinguished dignitaries off the dais, ladies and gentlemen. As DG earlier had given five minutes, so I had prepared as per five minutes. Now DG is telling to complete as the conclusion, so I directly come to my last page in which I have concluded.

The title of my Paper is 'India a Global Leader in Ayurveda'. This Paper is already in the booklet; you can go through it. In this, I want to just highlight that countries across the world are understanding the significance of soft power in attaining global leadership and establishing a niche for themselves. India being a home to diverse culture and vast ancient knowledge has plenty to offer and Ayurveda is one of them. So, Ayurveda, since ages, has assisted society in dealing with varied diseases and also provided solace to

mankind during Covid-19. It is slowly gaining popularity in health and wellness sector but it has to yet impact the lucrative beauty sector. Continued efforts to promote and develop the Ayurveda sector can greatly help India improve its global ranking and establish a niche. That is my conclusion.

So, I end with this. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Madam, for finishing your Paper in brief too early. Thank you so much.

We have one request from Dr. M. Krishnan, our respected member from Tamil Nadu to say a few words on this subject. I think the audience may allow it. Only two minutes, Sir, not more than that.

DR. M. KRISHNAN: Most respected our members, our Director-General, our Registrar, our President of India, our Prime Minister of India and everybody.

India is a global leader for protection of agriculture. For agriculture, everybody is coming to India. Whether it is French or Portuguese or Dutch or British, everybody came to India and attacked it. Why, because agricultural production here is vast, compared to other nations. For turmeric, India, particularly South India, is the market not only for Europe but other parts of the world also. Erode is very famous for turmeric. International market is there. Because of that, the global leader is our India.

I wanted to speak more but because of the lunch time, I am giving a pause here. I am not submitting any paper on this but I thank Director-General Ji and Registrar Ji for having given me this opportunity. Thank you very much.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: Thank you so much, Sir. With this, we have come to the end of the presentations from the Branches and from the individual members. Thank you all the Regional and Local Branches and all the individual members for their enthusiastic support to this Members' Annual Conference.

I would now like to request Director-General, IIPA, Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi Ji for his concluding remarks.

SHRI SUENDRA NATH TRIPATHI: *Socha tha sirf dhanyavad kahoonga lekin 33 logon ne itne utsahi vichaar diye hain ki unpar even Q&N karne ka bhi mun kar raha hai jaisa ki aap sab ne bataya. Lekin 'Ujalay apni yaadon ke hamare saath rehne do, na jaane kis gali mein zindgi ki shaam ho jaaye'. But ek cheez zaroor hai 'Jahan aap pahunche chhalangen laga kar, wahin hum bhi pahunche magar dheere dheere'. India's approach to becoming a superpower is not a violent power. We were never achievers, we don't achieve, we don't acquire, India was not famous for conquering, we never conquered territories, we conquered heart and head. We were seekers. When you are seeking truth, soft power has a lot value than hard power. Soft power is more sustainable than hard power. We have seen how two superpowers could not control a tiny Afghanistan despite having best of the best breed of hard power. Example is not of 18<sup>th</sup> century, this is 21<sup>st</sup> century example. For 20 years they fought but they had to return back empty handed. One superpower fought in Vietnam also but they had to return back. In fact, today, those who ruled us for 200 years, what we call as British Raj, in between we had a Panchayati Raj, but now we have a Rishi Raj. So, we should be proud of our achievements. Again 'Jahan aap pahunche chhalenge laga kar, wahin hum bhi pahunche magar dheere dheere. But ek cheez zaroor kahoonga, jo log samajhte hain ki Hindustan mein woh qoovat nahi hai, that we don't have that mettle to win, jaisa ki Chess Olympiad ki baat chali, Chennai mein ya bahut saare aur bhi udaharan diye gaye, digital world ka udaharan diya gaya, aaj UPI ne Master Card aur Visa ko paani pila diya. Digitalisation in India has become a force to be reckoned with. Magar, wahin hum bhi pahunche magar dheere dheere. Ek cheez zaroor kahoonga 'Chhup Chhup ashru bahane walo, moti muft lutane walo, kuchh sapnon ke mar jaane se, jeevan nahin mara karta'. We might have failed in certain areas, we might have succeeded in certain areas but today, despite our so-called poor education, we have 45 million people whose income is more than American income. We have 450 million Indians and 45 million whose income is more than American income. We have got 450 million whose income is more than the average of European income. Of course, we have another 450 million whose income is Sub-Saharan level. If India has to become superpower, we have to compete on all the three major issues—*

1. Ageing population, because we will have labour force impact;



2. Climate change which will affect our agriculture because we are primarily an agricultural society; and, of course,
3. The rising income inequity.

What is the path that if India wants to become a superpower? What is the path that we will take? I was expecting that considered views of all of you will highlight an academic Paper which will at least become a 'Mover and Shaker' to the NITI Aayog, but I regret to say that I did not get any more ideas except those which were mentioned in Dr. Roma's Paper. I would request each one of you to re-work on the Papers that you have presented. We would like to come up with a book so that it becomes a quotable quote. If one person's ideas could change the world whom we call our Father of the Nation, 11,000 people thinking on the same subject, can we change the course of history? At least come up with a good Paper which should be academic in nature, not anecdotal. Anecdotal Papers have no relevance in academic world. Politicians and bureaucrats have done enough for being anecdotal; academics should not venture into those areas. You should not compete with bureaucrats. We manage day-to-day but academic Papers are not for day-to-day. They should think of India, 2047. When we celebrate hundredth year, what will be the safer size of the Government? We cannot say that we will keep on distributing NAREGA or we cannot keep on having one more AGM of IIPA or we will keep on sitting for one more day, and this and that. My limited point is that we should think big, and the three areas that we think big where India can emerge as a power are—

1. Manufacturing goods, be it agriculture or industry, or be it any other type of goods and services, where we are going to be there because this is one sector which is growing? In fact, today, world is producing more than what we need. That is why they are going for version improvement. One mobile is good enough for rest of your life but today, they are changing the versions so that you will keep on buying. Frugality or consumerism is being promoted so that you consume more. A consumption-prone society cannot become a superpower. We have seen what America is facing now. So, manufacturing goods is going up. In 2047, what will be the safe size and contribution of India and what is that idea that you are going to think and suggest about that?

2. Second and equally important is the human resource. The only resource which can change all the resources for the humanity is the human resource. *Teer, dhanush Kaman se kuchh nahin hota, mobile aur moonshots se kuchh nahin hoga, agar hoga to ya to yoga se hoga ya fir human resource se hoga.* And that is where we want to lead us our economy. The two things that unlock any nation, one is education, second is credit. There is no third way. Many academic Papers are there which will suggest this and that, nutrition *bada do*, health *bada do*. If you do not take these two, all other things will be a band-aid approach. So, in manufacturing goods, where India will be in 2047 to become a superpower? Human resource, where we are going to be superpower because we will also suffer from aging of population? We will have more aged people. Of course, 92-year young people are sitting here. We may also join them. I do not know whether I will survive by 2047. Many of you also may not survive. I wish you good luck. But we can dream for 2047 because our children and grandchildren will live. So, what is the safer size of human resource in terms of not only skill but problem-solving skill? No man is poor, place is poor, Sir. This is a new theory in economics. A plumber in Kalahandi gets Rs.100, the same plumber in Bhubaneswar gets Rs.200, in Delhi, he or she might get Rs.500, in Geneva he will get \$500. So, *hunnar* is the same, the places make you rich, not the skill. So, we have to decide what is that skilled manpower we want to have.
3. Third and final is manufacturing goods, human goods, and what about natural goods? Nature does not have enough for everybody's greed, we all were reminded by Dr. Roma. But what is the alternative? Are we developing alternative? Are we going for any other way where we can speed this humanity? Earlier, nations were levying tax, today, MNCs are levying tax and nations are pleading them *bhaiya thoda revenue hum ko bhi de do*. You must have seen how Australia is negotiating with Google that *thoda revenue hum ko bhi milna chahiyay*. Today, this is the age of algorithmic rent, not the sovereign rent that we are used to. A good algorithm can make you rich or make you bankrupt. So, we have to think on these lines. Therefore, what is the natural resource that we want to think of?

But I must compliment each one of you. In next year's AGM, in this business, we will make some changes because individual contributors are getting less time and I regret for that. Next year we will have the presentation of individual members first and Regional and Local Branches later.

Second thing - I think this was demanded by some of you - is that district level study can be associated with Local Branches. I would be open to it. In case you give a good suggestion, I may not give you Rs.25,000 but based on the proposal, we will certainly consider some financial assistance. At least prepare a draft report and if you share that with the Registrar Saheb, he might be benign enough to give you some consideration and I will be open to such ideas. Let us compete than collaborate only, because if you want to think big, you want to have a problem-solving attitude, you have to communicate effectively, you have to cooperate sincerely, only then you can become leader of tomorrow, future of tomorrow. But one thing I can say that all of you will be remembered by me personally for your wisdom. *Kisi ne kaha hai na, 'Hamne karvat badal ke dekh lilya, yaad tum us taraf bhi aate ho'. Mujhe umeed hai agle workshop tak bhi aap log hamein yaad rakhenge aur hamein bahut yaad aayenge. Isi aasha ke saath aaj ki sabha ka samapan hota hai.* Thank you.

SHRI AMITABH RANJAN: So, congratulations and thank you all. Time is short. I will not take much time for vote of thanks. But I must thank Dr. Roma Debnath for preparing a very wonderful Paper, and all the Branches', members and participants of this conference for such a spirited and motivated discussion. My DG talked about 2047. I am sure that by 2047, my title would have changed from Mr. Amitabh Ranjan to Late Amitabh Ranjan, but India will certainly be a global leader by that time.

Thank you all so much. Lunch is waiting on the backside.

**(END OF THE CONFERENCE)**



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