

Seminar course on Globalising and Resurgent India through Innovative Transformation (GRIT)

Indian Growth Story is in trouble. The recent slowdown seems to reveal some weaknesses in the model itself. Furthermore, the growth is not inclusive enough. In every sector of Indian economy, there is a scope of innovation to make the development process more creative, innovative and inclusive. This course is not about just understanding where we stand. It is about creating scenarios to reach where India is poised to be. There are several questions that the world expects India to answer. How would children be educated so that they would discharge the responsibilities of a developed nation? *Will Indian model of development be a replica of the western model or will it have some unique Indian characteristics?* What will be the relationship between state, industry (public and private) and civil society during the transition and afterwards? The vision of India 2020 may need to be looked at afresh in the light of challenges that growth impulses are throwing up. The increasing aspirations of socially disadvantaged groups have to be accommodated in a peaceful and cooperative manner. But, social cleavages in several parts of the country require new ways of dealing with disquiet and dissent.

Apart from looking at the competing scenarios, the participants are also expected in this course to create disruptive innovative pathways of progress within the country and internationally. Why does a society learn to live almost indefinitely with 'wicked problems', or persistent social unsolved problems dealing with public hygiene, mass illiteracy, drinking water, child labour, malnourishment among children, or women safety? Large number of less or least developed countries looks up to India for building their capacity. *Can India create a pool of open source innovations in governance, technologies and infrastructure development, which can be shared widely?* The innovations by common people provide a tremendous opportunity for improving the quality of life of millions of people within the country and outside. In many cases, these innovations in informal sector complement the innovations in the formal sector. The role of science and technology in India has been very pivotal and yet the best students do not go for a career in science and technology any more. *How do we make the strategic sectors of Indian economy attract the best minds with passion for pursuing India's progress?*

The relationship of India with its neighbours and other super powers requires a new approach. There has been a perceptible change in the importance India attaches to its neighboring countries with the change in the government. What are the new policy and strategic choices in this regard and how Indian economic, social and cultural diversity would influence these choices? Can an economically developed country live in peace with lesser-developed neighbours without making them a part in its own growth trajectory? Some of these less economically developed countries in the region are actually *nebulous economies*, a kind of pre-emerging countries.

One of the important gaps in the entire planning process is to rely only on GDP as the index of development. In this course, students will try to develop NPI (National Prosperity Index or National Happiness Index as attempted by Bhutan), which will look at not just the stocks and the flow of goods and services, but also of various tangible and intangible changes in the quality of life, wellbeing and the environment. This might help in evolving a true index of national prosperity and well-being. The paradox of high

growth of GDP not reflecting the large scale deprivation or dissatisfaction will have to be resolved.

There is also a crisis of leadership. The participants may like to learn how to develop visions for taking the country forward, create commitment around these visions among the parliamentarians and then selling these policy perspectives to the concerned Ministry or the cabinet.

It is hoped that some of the policy scenarios evolved by the participants will be discussed with the concerned ministries and once these get accepted, further policy advocacy will be pursued. On some other policies, which cut across various ministries, feedback will be sought from a group of MPs across party lines to take the ideas forward. Analysis will be done of why certain policy changes fail to take off so that failure management is learnt as carefully as managing the success. Participants will also develop strategies to achieve success in various initiatives such as PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas); provision for *mental* work and not *menial* work in employment guarantee programmes; converting the whole country into a literate society within ten years; halving the dropout rate of students within five years at secondary level (from 60 to 30 per cent) and eliminating it in ten years; removing corruption in everyday life in at least ten most frequent public-private interactions, including cultural and craft skills within the scope of skill development policies, etc. Reflection on what can India learn from successes and failures of European and other countries in social, economic, cultural, environmental and intellectual property protection policies, enrich the discussion in the class.

Pedagogy:

After initial lectures on framework for analyzing public policies, participants will be expected to submit project proposals/synopsis for creating scenarios based on multiple and if necessary, contending options for specific policy and institutional changes. *They will be expected to review key innovations around the world in that sector or sub sector (marks 20 %).*

The project teams would be enabled to consult the subject matter specialists. The final reports will be presented in open sessions in which other faculty members and the students may also be invited to ask questions and make comments. The reports will be revised and those of them, which are of outstanding quality, may be published for wider debate.

Prof. A P J Abdul Kalam will be happy to comment on the selected projects during presentation on November 19, 2014 and respond to queries by email where necessary. In case the course participants would like to meet him in Delhi for guidance in their project work during the course that can also be facilitated. All the GRIIT participants should define their project ideas around a specific public policy affecting agricultural, industrial, environmental, social sectors [health, education, women welfare, child care, expanding opportunities for physically challenged people, etc.] energy, corruption, infrastructure, innovations, etc. Participants may keep in mind following ten pillars visualized by Prof. Kalam while developing their ideas.

1. A Nation where the rural and urban divide has reduced to a thin line.
2. A Nation where there is an equitable distribution and adequate access to energy and quality water.

3. A Nation where agriculture, industry and service sector work together in symphony.
4. A Nation where education with value system is not denied to any meritorious candidates because of societal or economic discrimination.
5. A Nation, which is the best destination for the most talented scholars, scientists and investors.
6. Nation where the best of health care is available to all.
7. A Nation where the governance is responsive, transparent and corruption free.
8. A Nation where poverty has been totally eradicated, illiteracy removed and crimes against women and children are absent and none in the society feels alienated
9. A Nation that is prosperous, healthy, secure, devoid of terrorism, peaceful and happy and continues with a sustainable growth path.
10. A Nation that is one of the best places to live in and is proud of its leadership.

The participants will also prepare a country profile from Indian eyes. Each student will make a profile of a country from any region and trace Indian linkages, strategic interest and the grounds on which relationship with that country can be leveraged (25 marks).

The focus of the course is on making a difference. Recall five characters from history, contemporary polity, literature or otherwise which have inspired you to bring about change in society at different scales. It is also proposed to bring out a book based on contributions in the past GRIIT courses and current year projects. Specific meetings will be arranged with the policy makers wherever necessary to make the ideas more concrete and implementable.

Evaluation (weightage in percentage)	:	
Review of Innovations in any sector	:	20
Country Profile	:	25
Five characters that have influenced your life	:	15
Final project submission	:	40

SESSION OUTLINE:

Sessions 1 – 2

Perspective on public policy analysis for achieving social justice:

Desirable reading:

[M. Theo Jans, A framework for public policy analysis and policy evaluation
IES research colloquium – 4 September 2007,
http://www.ies.be/files/070904%20Jans%20Policy%20Analysis.pdf](http://www.ies.be/files/070904%20Jans%20Policy%20Analysis.pdf)

[Brian W. Head and John Alford, 2013, Wicked Problems: Implications for Public Policy and Management, Administration & Society, Vol XX\(X\) 1-29.](#)

[Gupta, Anil K. \[Ed.\] A quest for social justice: A colloquium to build a network, Vikalpa, Vol.35, No.2, April – June 2010](#)

A.P. J. Abdul Kalam, Vision for the Nation: A Distinctive Profile, Lecture delivered at the 12th Annual Wharton India Economic Forum, The Wharton School, Philadelphia, 22nd March 2008

[Hankivsky, O., & Cormier, R. \(2010\). Intersectionality and Public Policy: Some Lessons from Existing Models. *Political Research Quarterly*, 64\(1\), 217–229. doi:10.1177/1065912910376385](#)

[Spielman, D. J., Kolady, D. E., Cavalieri, A., & Rao, N. C. \(2014\). The seed and agricultural biotechnology industries in India: An analysis of industry structure, competition, and policy options. *Food Policy*, 45, 88–100.](#)

[Adger, W. N., Barnett, J., Brown, K., Marshall, N., & O'Brien, K. \(2012\). Cultural dimensions of climate change impacts and adaptation. *Nature Climate Change*, 3\(2\), 112–117.](#)

Sessions 3 - 4:

Circular Economy in Globalizing context: Science, environment and sustainability

Essential readings:

[Mark Wu & James Salzman, 2014, The Next Generation of Trade and Environment Conflicts: The Rise of Green Industrial Policy, 108 *Northwestern University Law Review* 401-474 \(2014\)](#)

[Sell, S. \(2004\). Intellectual Property & Public Policy in Historical Perspective: Contestation & settlement, 38.](#)

Desirable Readings:

[Anil K Gupta, 2012, Science and technology for inclusive social development in 12th Five Year Plan, IIMA, mimeo](#)

[Anil K Gupta, 1994, Environmental Policy Analysis for Maintaining Diversity, *The Indian Journal of Social Science*, Vol.7, No.1, 1-31](#)

[Anil K Gupta, 2013, Circular Economy:
http://creativityatgrassroots.wordpress.com/2013/07/14/circular-economy-is-booming-when-take-make-faunk-is-slowing-down/#comments](#)

[Zhu, Q., Geng, Y., & Lai, K. \(2010\). Circular economy practices among Chinese manufacturers varying in environmental-oriented supply chain cooperation and the performance implications. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 91\(6\), 1324–31. doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2010.02.013](#)

[Vermeulen, W. J. V. \(2013\). Self-Governance for Sustainable Global Supply Chains: Can it Deliver the Impacts Needed? *Business Strategy and the Environment*, n/a–n/a. doi:10.1002/bse.1804](#)

[Boons, F., Spekkink, W., & Mouzakitis, Y. \(2011\). The dynamics of industrial symbiosis: a proposal for a conceptual framework based upon a comprehensive literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 19\(9-10\), 905–911. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2011.01.003](#)

Sessions 5 – 6:

Institutional innovations for self-design governance: overcoming persistent inertia

Each participant to present an innovative self-design and self-managed autopoiesis policy of any country/corporation/community

Desirable reading:

[Anil K Gupta, 2012, Policy gaps for promoting green grassroots innovations and traditional knowledge in developing countries: learning from Indian experience, revised, Mimeo, IIMA](#)

[Anil K Gupta, “Leveraging Innovations for Inclusive Governance,” presented at The Fifth Civil Services Day, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance, Pensions & Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi, 21st April 2010, revised, 2013](#)

[Leach, M. \(2012\). Sustainability, Development, Social Justice: Towards a New Politics of Innovation. In J.-C. Bolay, M. Schmid, G. Tejada, & E. Hazboun \(Eds.\), *Technologies and Innovations for Development SE - 2* \(pp. 19–29\). Springer Paris. doi:10.1007/978-2-8178-0268-8_2 \[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-2-8178-0268-8_2#page-1\]\(http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-2-8178-0268-8_2#page-1\)](#)

[Wong, S. \(2012\). A Critique of the World Bank’s Sustainable Water Framework, 3\(6\), 315–326. doi:10.5829/idosi.larcji.2012.3.6.1508](#)

Sessions 7 – 8

Governance from a pluralistic perspective: Challenges in merging contradictory social aspirations

Debate in class and a guest faculty

Sessions 9 – 10

Contestation around public policy: The case of land acquisition, environmental clearance, pollution control, and other areas of popular conflict (to be decided in the class)

Debate: four themes and multiple teams

[Chowdhury, P. R. \(2013\). Land acquisition: Political intervention, fragmentation and voice. Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 85\(0\), 63-78. Retrieved 0, 85, from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167268112002399](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167268112002399)

Sessions 11 – 12

Making India innovative

Essential reading:

[GRIIT hyperlinked papers\From Sink to Source the Honey Bee Network documents indigenous knowledge and innovations in India.pdf](#)

-----, 2013, [Tapping the Entrepreneurial Potential of Grassroots Innovation, Stanford Social Innovation Review Summer 2013, Volume 11, Number 3, p. 18-20](#)

-----, 2012, [Innovations for the poor by the poor, Keynote lecture delivered at the Wits University Innovation for Development: Frontiers of Research, Policy and Practice Symposium, Feb 24-26, 2010, Johannesburg, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development 2012 - Vol. 5, No.1/2 pp. 28 – 39](#)

-----, 2013, [Frugal, friendly and flexible innovations, 2013.](#)

[Jæger, B., 2011, User-Driven Innovation in the Public Service Delivery, Working Paper No. 4, Roskilde University, Roskilde, Denmark.](#)

[Hienerth, C., von Hippel, E., & Berg Jensen, M. \(2014\). User community vs. producer innovation development efficiency: A first empirical study. Research Policy, 43\(1\), 190–201. doi:10.1016/j.respol.2013.07.010](#)

Sessions 13 - 14

Emerging Challenges in governance

Guest faculty

Essential reading:

[A.P. J. Abdul Kalama, The Nation and the Dynamics of Leadership, Inaugural Lecture addressed to the students \(2008-2010 batch\) of the Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University, 1st July 2008](#)

[Kuldeep Mathur, The Case of India, "Guidance for Governance: Comparing Alternative Sources of Public Policy Advice" \[Ed., R.Kent Weaver and Paul B Stares\], 2001, Japan Centre for International Exchange, p.207 – 230](#)

[Santosh Pande, Kshama V Kaushik, 2012, Study on the State of Corporate Governance in India Evolution, Issues and Challenges for the Future, \[http://www.iica.in/images/Evolution of Corporate Governance in India.pdf\]\(http://www.iica.in/images/Evolution_of_Corporate_Governance_in_India.pdf\)](#)

[Duit, A., Galaz, V., Eckerberg, K., & Ebbesson, J. \(2010\). Governance, complexity, and resilience. Global Environmental Change, 20\(3\), 363–368.](#)

Sessions 15 – 16

Mobilizing youth for social transformation: Public policy for industry, Academia linkage:

The case of techpedia.in, Kho-kho model of innovation: techpedia.in and Connections, creativity and collaboration

Session 17 – 18

Clash of civilizations, Interests or worldviews: Emerging tensions in global governance

[A Davutoğlu \(1994\) - The Clash of Interests: An Explanation of the World \[Dis\] order Intellectual Discourse, Vol. 2 \(2\), p 107-130.](#)

Adhikary, M., & Chowdhury, S. (2010). Virtual Water Trade, Sustainability and Territorial Equity across Phases of Globalisation in India. *Environmental Values*, 19(1), 33–56. doi:10.2307/30302337, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30302337>

Session 19 – 21

Appraisal of projects in the class before presentation to Dr Kalam

Session 22 - 24

Presentations of selected Projects to Dr A P J Abdul Kalam, Former President of India, New Delhi

Action implications for implementing evolvement strategies

Review of projects and feedback