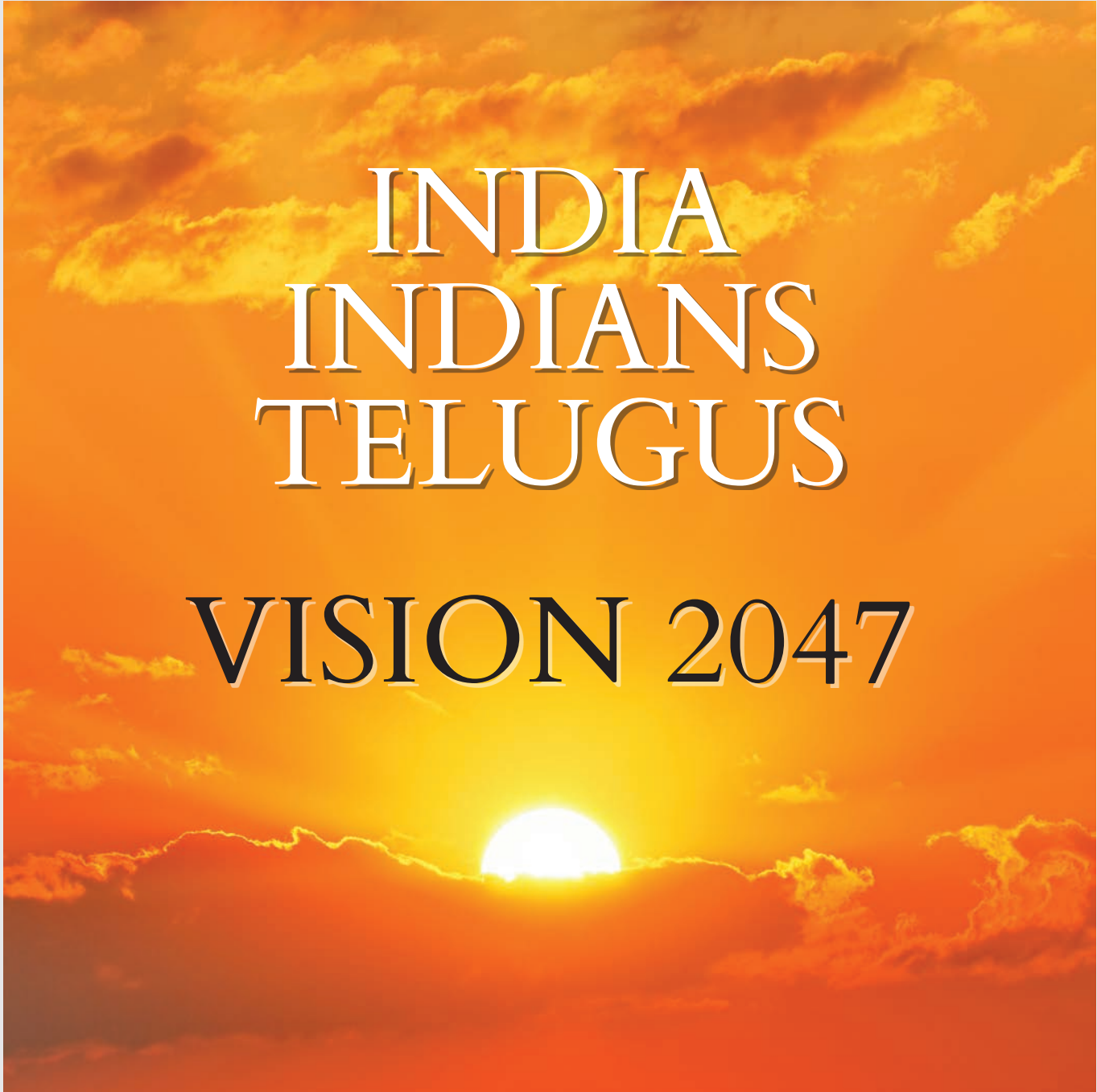


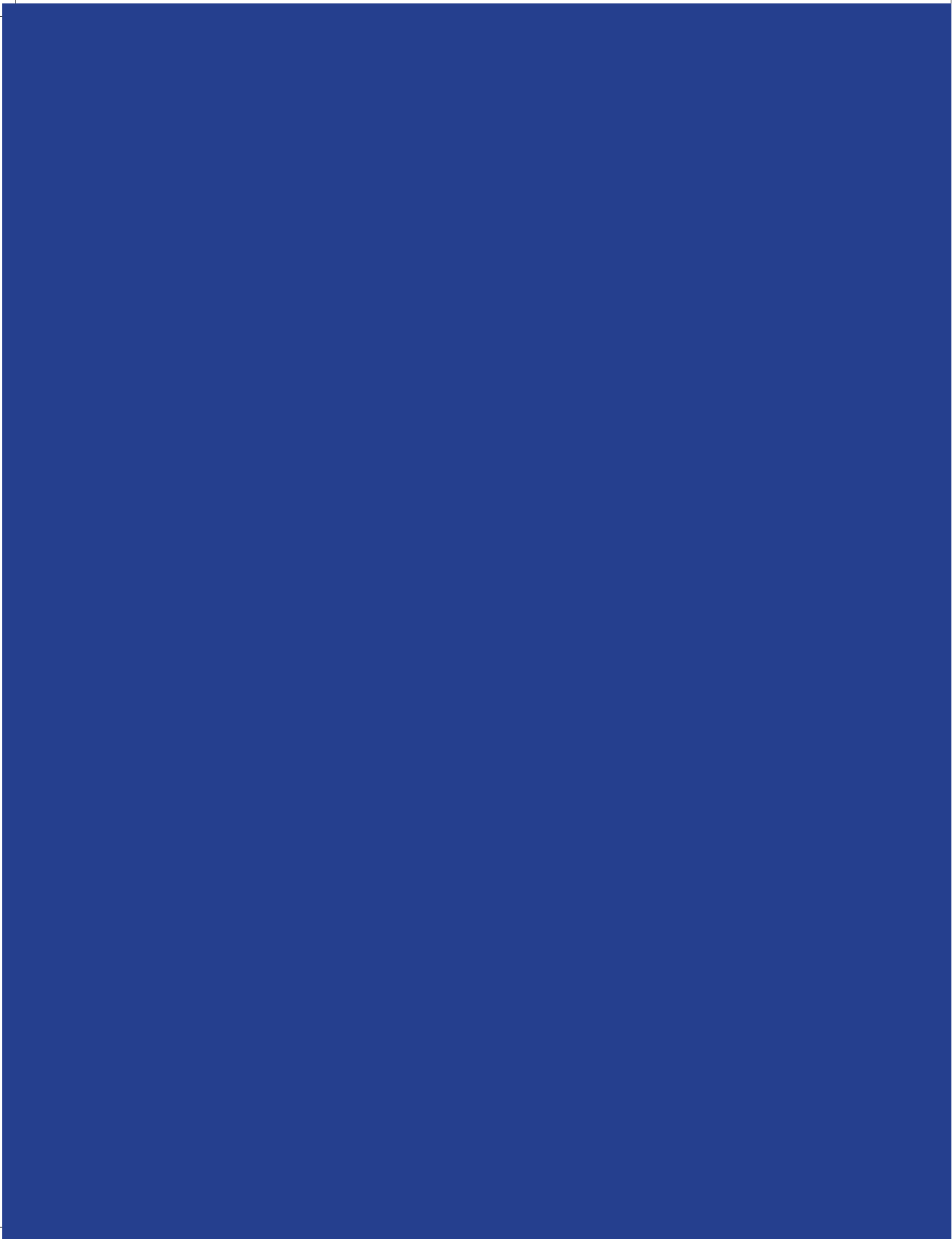
Draft for discussion



INDIA
INDIANS
TELUGUS
VISION 2047



Global Forum for Sustainable Transformation



FIVE STRATEGIES FOR INDIA AS A GLOBAL LEADER



Global Forum for Sustainable Transformation

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**DEMOGRAPHIC
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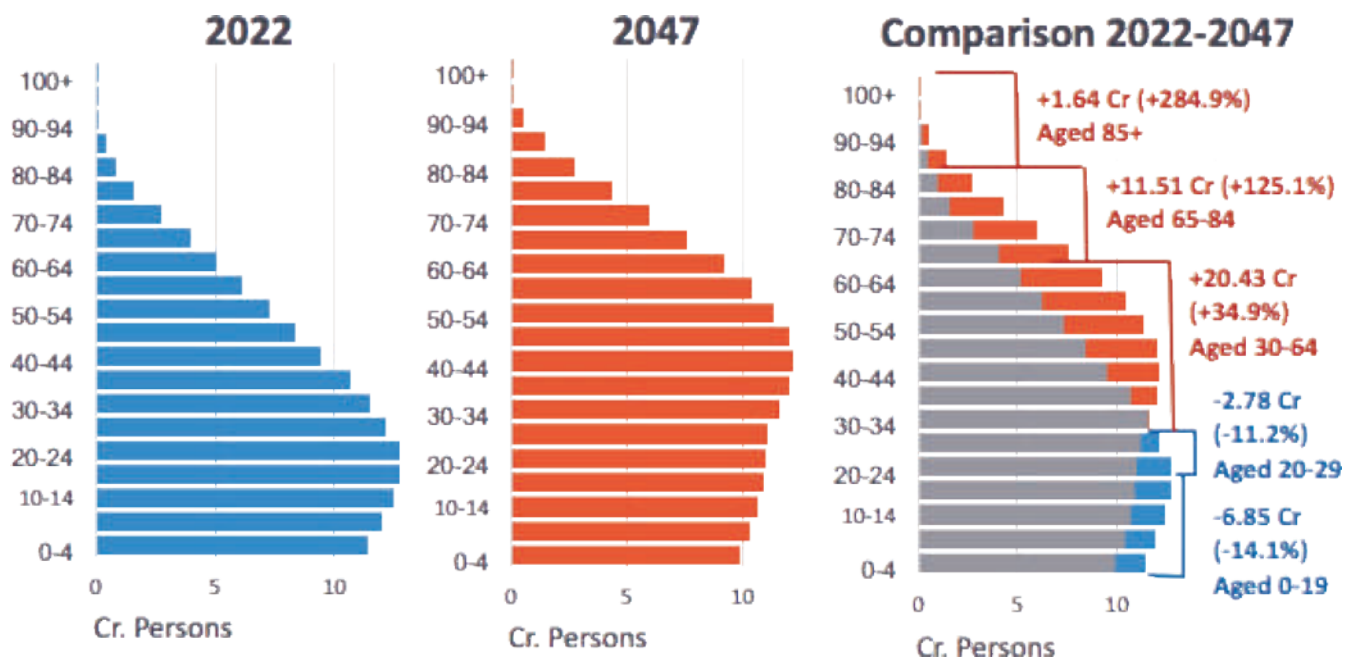


Section A – DEMOGRAPHIC MANAGEMENT

Continued Demographic Dividend- Population as an Asset

Globally India is recognized not only for its young population but also because this young age population is skilled and technically qualified. This qualified young population is serving the global requirements both domestically and abroad. Thus, population can be asset if adequately managed in terms of health, education and skills to access the global opportunities and create wealth. India currently

has this advantage as the median age of its population is 29 years with about 35% population below 20 years whereas the median age of Japan is 49 years and 39 years China and USA. The reduced population growth rate and higher life expectancy is changing the profile of the population. During 2021 to 2036, population of India will multiply by 1.3 times but the population in age group below 15 years it will multiply by only 0.8 times while the population in age group above 60 years will multiply by 2.2 times during the same period. Therefore, the median age of Indians will increase to 34.5 years in 2036 from 24.9 years in 2011.



Currently India has advantage of more working age population. As the younger population represented by the bulge of population between 15 years to 25 years, India will have more working hands. This is reflected in the trends of Age Dependency Ratio which has reduced from 53.7 to 47.5 in India during the period of 2013 to 2022, whereas the age dependency ratio is increasing in other competitive economies like Japan (63 to 71), USA (50 to 54), China (38 to 45) France (57 to 64) and Germany (51 to 56). However, this advantage for India would continue for say next 25 years or so when the current population in working age will move to the age group of more than 60 years. India also needs to learn from the population trends of Japan, Europe and USA etc. who have more dependent population than working age population leading to a disadvantage. This disadvantage is result of the past population management policies of lesser number of children. In fact, in some of the European countries and Japan, government is providing multiple incentives like maternity and paternity support,

pregnancy care, free education, child allowance etc. to promote child bearing. Learning from these countries, India would require to rethink its population policy to maintain the age dependency ratio at current levels or below it to continue its demographic dividend and by adequately educating and skilling its young age population to become an asset for the country and to the society in general.

Population Trends of States and Its Implications

Interstate Differential of Population Trends - Huge divergence in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of states from 3.1 in Bihar to 1.3 in Kerala will alter the share in all India population with implication on financial devolution, political representation, requirement of health and education infrastructure and citizen support services

- States/UTs with high PCI whose share in all India population will reduce - Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi,

have the lowest TFR, below 1.4, and among the highest income per capita and growth. Their share in India's total population is expected to reduce from 12.2% in 1971 to 9.3% in 2036.

- States/UTs with relatively higher to low PCI whose share in all India population will reduce - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have relatively high income per capita and growth, but the states of Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir have medium to low per capita income with low to very low growth. The state of Odisha appears to be in transition, with a relatively low TFR, low income per capita but with high growth. Their share in India's total population will reduce from 39.3% in 1971 to 34.4% in 2036.
- States/UTs with almost stable share in all India population - Haryana, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Assam - first two recording high income per capita and high growth, while the other two states record very low income per capita with low growth. Their share of population will remain more or less stable around 12.2%.
- States/UTs whose share in all India population will increase are among the lowest per capita income group - Share of population of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is expected to increase from 35.7% in 1971 to 42.2% by 2036
- Higher TFR and lower per capita income have strong correlation with the exception of Maharashtra, Punjab, Bengal and J&K. States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have high TFR both in urban and rural areas.

Implications of Population Trends and Interstate Differential - Change in demography would mean that:

More number of jobs required - Working age population is expected to increase by more than 20 crores in next 25 years meaning thereby creation of these job opportunities and additional jobs for the workers shifting out from agriculture.

Inter-state migration likely to increase with implications on facilities for migrants- The population in age group 15-59 year has already started declining in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and the North-East states. It is expected to start declining from 2026 onwards in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Telangana. It will continue to increase in Bihar (54% in 2011 to 61% in 2036), Madhya Pradesh (59% to 65%), Uttar Pradesh (57% to 66%). One can expect migration for workers from the "surplus-adult" states to the "deficit-adult" states if adequate economic opportunities are not created in "surplus states". It will be important to increase the level of education and

employment in the emigration states of the north, on one side, and to ensure safety nets of nutrition, health and other social schemes in receiving states.

Lesser number of primary schools and anganwadis - The population of school going children in the age group of 5-14 years is expected to fall by 2.6 crores from 2021 to 2036. This will have implication of reduced requirement of primary schools and anganwadis in some states with lower TFR and more requirement in states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where TFR is still very high.

More investment on old age pension, family security and health services - The age group of 65 years and above will add more than 14 crore people in next 25 years adding to the demand of pensions, health care services, security and emotional support. By 2036, population of age group of 60 year and above will become more than the age group 0-15 years in states of Kerala Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and Maharashtra with implications on above support schemes.

Pressure on urban infrastructure -Of the total population increase in India in next 25 years, about three fourth will take place in urban areas implying focus on increasing urban planning capacity, urban infrastructure like road, water, electricity, urban policing. The quality of urban infrastructure will also decide the investment potential and profitability of business. The urban infrastructure will be one of the most important determinant of quality of life and ease of doing business.

Section B- P4 Model for Inclusion and Growth

**P 4 Model
People-Public-Private Partnership
A Model for Empowerment and
Sustainable Development**

Conceptual Framework of P4 Model - Public⁴ Private Partnership (PPP - P3 Model), are contractual and collaborative arrangements to provide public goods (largely infrastructure projects) and public services wherein the cost of the projects is recovered by upfront investments and/or by user charges and/or by annuity or other deferred payments mode. The P3 model delivered world class infrastructure like airports, highways, communication infra etc., enhanced people's satisfaction and created wealth for the private partner.

The P4 model is an extension of the P3 model by including 'people' to P3 for leveraging the strengths of private and government entities to enhance overall well-being of

4. Public here refers to governments, can be central or state government.

the people, distribution of wealth and reducing the gap between rich and poor. The 'family' is at the core of the model and is the basic unit for administration of the model. The model aims to assess the endowment of each family as a unit, find out the gaps in these resources, identify feasible opportunities, enable the family to access them for overall well-being (economic, social and emotional) and happiness.

To assess the endowment of a family, the robust 5 capital model is adopted. These 5 capitals (edited to suit the P4 framework) are outlined below.

- Human capital - it includes health, education and skill, leadership and risk taking capacity, enterprise and motivation.
- Social capital-it consists of families and communities and other formal and informal platforms for mutual interaction and social security.
- Physical capital-it comprises of physical assets and other goods owned by the family; availability and access to infrastructure like roads, education and skilling facilities, healthcare facilities, banks, markets, broadband, mobile connection etc
- Financial capital- It includes access to financial services and instruments ownership of liquid assets, bank account, credit worthiness and access to funds etc
- Natural capital-it consists of the natural endowment like water, land, trees, forests and other natural endowments and environment in which one resides.

The families so identified may be active in economic activities that are relevant to different phases of economic growth. Some of the families may be involved in activities related to factor driven phase of economic growth like agriculture and animal rearing; some other families may be involved in efficiency driven phase of economy like e-commerce aggregator or involved in efficient manufacturing processes; similarly some of the families can be involved in innovation driven phase of economy such as working in quantum computing or product development or working in research organizations. The B4 approach will cover all these 3 types of families and does not aim only at bottom of the pyramid.

Land pooling by more than 32000 farmers for constructing the capital of Andhra Pradesh at Amravati is one of the finest models of P4 collaboration. The people participated by pooling their lands, government acted as a partner for development of land and private entities came in for creating the job opportunities, educational institutes, public facilities like banks etc. Similarly in one of the Indian states, more than 20,000 schools work constructed through the investment of private individuals or companies. Inherent strength of this model necessitates that the current dispersed acts be formalised for structured implementation at larger scale covering not only tangible assets but also intangible assets. This is a conceptual framework and a new approach which will be modified as we learn while implementing it.



Operationalisation of P4 Model - The aim of the P4 model is to establish a collaboration of private entities and government to enhance the compound value of 5 capitals of a family by filling up the gaps, guide them to access the domestic and global opportunities in terms of services and goods markets and thus raise the standard of living of each family. In a way, it is a large-scale mentorship program.

- The model is proposed to be implemented on a digital stack of information of a family which will be housed in a secured environment.
- All models will be deployed to assess the endowments (and gaps) of a family based on above 5 capitals model and categorise them according to inputs and possibilities of future growth.
- A digital networking platform will be established to link the private entities to different geographies/ villages/ urban area etc. The private entities here include private companies, NRIs, private individuals and organizations.
- Partners – a private company, any organization or institution, any individual or group of individuals, or NRIs can participate in the program. The aim of the program is each one empower one or more.
- Projectisation - These gaps in 5 capitals will be converted into projects for the convenience of the private entities to identify the location and number of families or villages that the entity would like to cover.
- Projects- the projects can lead to creation of tangible outcomes like infrastructure related to schools, anganwadis, healthcare centres or connecting roads or drinking water supplies or skilling centres and similar projects. The projects can also lead to intangible outcomes like enhanced skills, motivation, broader understanding of opportunities etc. The projects can be located both in rural and urban areas. Some of the indicative projects can be
 - a NRI family or group of friends buying and improving a local ITI or Polytechnic so as to better equip the local populace for employment prospects.
 - any private company or a hospital chain can take up the health service upgradation in a group of villages;
 - A private college or a private university can step in to help families in vulnerable rural areas/ vulnerably identified villages or families get a better education.
 - a private entity can take up the responsibility of filling up of all or desired infrastructure gaps in a identified village.
 - A Digital marketing expert can skill a group of young entrepreneurs helping them in connecting to domestic and global markets
 - An apparel expert can skill a group of women for better

designing of garments and connect them to high-end labels

- A private entity can take up the projects on improving the soft skills like communication, etiquettes, behaviour of identified number of families.
- Projects aimed at enhancing critical thinking, analytical capabilities, problem solving, leadership qualities, digital and financial literacy.
- An organization like Falcon X founded by a group of US based NRIs with the aim of developing a start-up support ecosystem, can assist a few individuals in India to set up a similar ecosystem and can also hand hold some of the promising start ups and connect them global entrepreneurs.

Investment - The investments can be both tangible and intangible. The P4 model's kind of investment is akin to viability gap funding for infrastructure projects or viability gap includes skilling, both of which are already in progress as part of various government programs and as part of CSR initiatives undertaken by various firms.. Private investment sector investment can take the form of monetary aid, or it can be transfer of knowledge or creating a network with opportunities or investing one's own time for enhancing the capacities. Crowd funding approach for funding the infra projects, skilling and inclusion projects can also be seen as a viable option

Many of these investments can be productive investments made by private entities expecting reasonable returns on their investments through various means like the Amravati Capital model. Creating business opportunities will make the model more sustainable.

Organisational Development - the P4 model is by concept implementable in all the geographies and can cover any number of families in all rural or urban settings. The programme will cover multiple and diverse activities aimed at the welfare of each and every family. It is therefore essential that a responsive and agile public private collaborative institution should be established to implement and monitor the program. Some of the function of the proposed organization would include to projectize the requirements, make toolkits for operation, create the digital infrastructure and maintain it, network with multiple partners like private individual companies etc. This group should focus solely on fostering connections and providing a hospitable environment, rather than assuming the role of a financial regulatory body. In addition to developing and maintaining standards, the group would be keeping all stakeholders in the loop.. The organization should also create a connect between the overseas program partners and the local families for an organic touch and as an evidence of outcome.

P4 OUTCOMES

- The intended outcome of the P4 model is to optimise the gains for a family to its ability in terms of wealth, health, education, knowledge, skill, and assets through an evidence and capacity driven mentoring and continued support for overall wellbeing, optimum and sustainable utilization of resources, and growth of economy.
- Inclusion and reducing the gap between rich and poor - Another intended outcome of this model is to make hitherto excluded families as an active partner in the growth of the country. At its current rate of expansion, the Indian economy will double in size in just under a decade.. This in turn creates wealth in the hands of individuals and organizations. The P4 model's goal is to guarantee that all households share in the benefits of a country's expanding economy.. No one should be left behind.
- Democratisation of knowledge - In a knowledge economy, access to skills information and knowledge is key to growth of an individual and a family. The model aims at universal availability of skills and knowledge collaboration private entities to the benefits of have nots
- Leadership and enterprise - Sometimes a family or an individual is unable to make the optimum use of its 5 capital endowments due to lack of risk taking capacity, absence of leadership and entrepreneur capabilities. The P4 model aims to build up that missing "enterprise capital" which will enable them to make optimum use of its 5 capitals to maximise their gains in terms of wealth, knowledge and utilising the opportunities.
- Preparing society for next level of growth - as India grows at a fast pace, digital and financial literacy will become as essential as having access to housing and electricity currently is. The projects under the P4 approach would specifically aim at financial and digital inclusion of each family. Similarly the society will have to learn the art of communication, etiquettes, civilised behaviour, concern and respect of others as the finest example of traditional Indian culture.
- Ease of living - the P4 model would also lead to ease of living as it will create connectivity to infrastructure, will ensure availability of basic amenities like water etcetera, will create ability to access government programme, will enhance the entrepreneurial capacity, will enhance access to livelihood opportunities and capability to utilise them. And thus ultimately leading to ease of living and happiness