



B.L.D.E. Association's

S. B. Arts & K. C. P. Science College, Vijayapur

DEPARTMENT

OF

POLITICAL SCIENCE

TED TALK

ON

Ideas For India's Future

24-09-2016

Prof.M.Basargi

HOD dept.of political science

G.G. Kose

HOD

**Department of Political Science
S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR.**

IQAC, Co-ordinator

**S.B.Arts & K.C.P.Science College,
Vijayapur.**

Principal,

**S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
VIJAYAPUR**

**B.L.D.E. ASSOCIATION'S
S.B. ARTS & K.C.P. SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPUR
ACCREDITED at 'A' GRADE IN 3rd CYCLE BY NAAC**

Phone: (08352) 261766, (08352) 262770, Extn. 2223,2224

Fax: 08352-261766 E-mail: bldassbkcp@gmail.com web: www.bldeasbkcp.org

REF,/-----

Date:23-09-2016

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

TED TALK-NOTICE

It is hereby informed to all the BA students that the department of Political science is conducting Ted Talk in Documentary on "Ideas for India's Future" Seminar hall be present on dated 24/09/2016.



Principal,
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Vijayapur.

G.G. Kone
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Department of Political Science
S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR. -

Nandan Nilekani, the visionary co-founder of outsourcing pioneer Infosys, explains four brands of ideas that will determine whether India can continue its recent breakneck progress. by Nandan Nilekani

Let me talk about India through the evolution of ideas. Now I believe this is an interesting way of looking at it because in every society, especially an open democratic society, it's only when ideas take root that things change. Slowly ideas lead to ideology, lead to policies that lead to actions. In 1930 this country went through a Great Depression, which led to all the ideas of the state and social security, and all the other things that happened in Roosevelt's time. In the 1980s we had the Reagan revolution, which led to deregulation. And today, after the global economic crisis, there was a whole new set of rules about how the state should intervene. So ideas change states

0:51 And I looked at India and said, really there are four kinds of ideas which really make an impact on India. The first, to my mind, is what I call as "the ideas that have arrived." These ideas have brought together something which has made India happen the way it is today. The second set of ideas I call "ideas in progress." Those are ideas which have been accepted but not implemented yet. The third set of ideas are what I call as "ideas that we argue about" -- those are ideas where we have a fight, an ideological battle about how to do things. And the fourth thing, which I believe is most important, is "the ideas that we need to anticipate." Because when you are a developing country in the world where you can see the problems that other countries are having, you can actually anticipate what that did and do things very differently.

1:40 Now in India's case I believe there are six ideas which are responsible for where it has come today. The first is really the notion of people. In the '60s and '70s we thought of people as a burden. We thought of people as a liability. Today we talk of people as an asset. We talk of people as human capital. And I believe this change in the mindset, of looking at people as something of a burden to human capital, has been one of the fundamental changes in the Indian mindset. And this change in thinking of human capital is linked to the fact that India is going through a demographic dividend. As healthcare improves, as infant mortality goes down, fertility rates start dropping. And India is experiencing that. India is going to have a lot of young people with a demographic dividend for the next 30 years. What is unique about this demographic dividend is that India will be the only country in the world to have this demographic dividend. In other words, it will be the only young country in an aging world. And this is very important. At the same time if you peel away the demographic dividend in India, there are actually two demographic curves. One is in the south and in the west of India which is already going to be fully expensed by 2015, because in that part of the country, the fertility rate is almost equal to that of a West European country. Then there is the whole northern India, which is going to be the bulk of the future demographic dividend. But a demographic dividend is only as good as the investment in your human capital. Only if the people have education, they have good health, they have infrastructure, they have roads to go to work, they have lights to study at night -- only in those cases can you really get the benefit of a demographic dividend. In other words, if you don't really invest in the human capital, the same demographic dividend can be a demographic disaster. Therefore India is at a critical point where either it can leverage its demographic dividend or it lead to a demographic disaster.

3:41 The second thing in India has been the change in the role of entrepreneurs. When India got independence entrepreneurs were seen as a bad lot, as people who would exploit. But today, after 60 years, because of the rise of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs have become role models, and they are contributing hugely to the society. This change has contributed to the vitality and the whole economy.

4:05 The third big thing I believe that has changed India is our attitude towards the English language. English language was seen as a language of the imperialists. But today, with globalization, with outsourcing, English has become a language of aspiration. This has made it something that everybody wants to learn. And the fact that we have English is now becoming a huge strategic asset.

4:26 The next thing is technology. Forty years back, computers were seen as something which was forbidding, something which was intimidating, something that reduced jobs. Today we live in a country which sells eight million mobile phones a month, of which 90 percent of those mobile phones are prepaid phones because people don't have credit history. Forty percent of those prepaid phones are recharged at less than 20 cents at each recharge. That is the scale at which technology has liberated and made it accessible. And therefore technology has gone from being seen as something forbidding and intimidating to something that is empowering. Twenty years back, when there was a report on bank computerization they didn't name the report as a report on computers, they call them as "ledger posting machines." They didn't want the unions to believe that they were actually computers. And

When they wanted to have more advanced, more powerful computers they called them "advanced ledger posting machines." So we have come a long way from those days where the telephone has become an instrument of empowerment, and really has changed the way Indians think of technology.

5:37 And then I think the other point is that Indians today are far more comfortable with globalization. Again, after having lived for more than 200 years under the East India Company and under imperial rule, Indians had a very natural reaction towards globalization believing it was a form of imperialism. But today, as Indian companies go abroad, as Indians come and work all over the world, Indians have gained a lot more confidence and have realized that globalization is something they can participate in. And the fact that the demographics are in our favor, because we are the only young country in an aging world, makes globalization all the more attractive to Indians.

6:14 And finally, India has had the deepening of its democracy. When democracy came to India 60 years back it was an elite concept. It was a bunch of people who wanted to bring in democracy because they wanted to bring in the idea of universal voting and parliament and constitution and so forth. But today democracy has become a bottom-up process where everybody has realized the benefits of having a voice, the benefits of being in an open society. And therefore democracy has become embedded.

6:44 I believe these six factors -- the rise of the notion of population as human capital, the rise of Indian entrepreneurs, the rise of English as a language of aspiration, technology as something empowering, globalization as a positive factor, and the deepening of democracy -- has contributed to why India is today growing at rates it has never seen before.

7:04 But having said that, then we come to what I call as ideas in progress. Those are the ideas where there is no argument in a society, but you are not able to implement those things. And really there are four things here. One is the question of education. For some reason, whatever reason -- lack of money, lack of priorities, because of religion having an older culture -- primary education was never given the focus it required. But now I believe it's reached a point where it has become very important. Unfortunately the government schools don't function, so children are going to private schools today. Even in the slums of India more than 50 percent of urban kids are going into private schools. So there is a big challenge in getting the schools to work. But having said that, there is an enormous desire among everybody, including the poor, to educate their children. So I believe primary education is an idea which is arrived but not yet implemented.

7:54 Similarly, infrastructure -- for a long time, infrastructure was not a priority. Those of you who have been to India have seen that. It's certainly not like China. But today I believe finally infrastructure is something which is agreed upon and which people want to implement. It is reflected in the political statements. 20 years back the political slogan was, "Roti, kapada, makaan," which meant, "Food, clothing and shelter." And today's political slogan is, "Bijli, sadak, pani," which means "Electricity, water and roads." And that is a change in the mindset where infrastructure is now accepted. So I do believe this is an idea which has arrived, but simply not implemented.

8:32 The third thing is again cities. It's because Gandhi believed in villages and because the British ruled from the cities, therefore Nehru thought of New Delhi as an un-Indian city. For a long time we have neglected our cities. And that is reflected in the kinds of situations that you see. But today, finally, after economic reforms, and economic growth, I think the notion that cities are engines of economic growth, cities are engines of creativity, cities are engines of innovation, have finally been accepted. And I think now you're seeing the move towards improving our cities. Again, an idea which is arrived, but not yet implemented.

9:09 The final thing is the notion of India as a single market -- because when you didn't think of India as a market, you didn't really bother about a single market, because it didn't really matter. And therefore you had a situation where every state had its own market for products. Every province had its own market for agriculture. Increasingly now the policies of taxation and infrastructure and all that, are moving towards creating India as a single market. So there is a form of internal globalization which is happening, which is as important as external globalization. These four factors I believe -- the ones of primary education, infrastructure, urbanization, and single market -- in my view are ideas in India which have been accepted, but not implemented.

9:52 Then we have what I believe are the ideas in conflict. The ideas that we argue about. These are the arguments we have which cause gridlock. What are those ideas? One is, I think, are ideological issues. Because of the historical Indian background, in the caste system, and because of the fact that there have been many people who have been left out in the cold, a lot of the politics is about how to make sure that we'll address that. And it leads to reservations and other techniques. It's also related to the way that we subsidize our

people, and all the left and right arguments that we have. A lot of the Indian problems are related to the ideology of caste and other things. This policy is causing gridlock. This is one of the factors which needs to be resolved.

10:36 The second one is the labor policies that we have, which make it so difficult for entrepreneurs to create standardized jobs in companies. That 93 percent of Indian labor is in the unorganized sector. They have no benefits: they don't have social security; they don't have pension; they don't have healthcare; none of those things. This needs to be fixed because unless you can bring these people into the formal workforce, you will end up creating a whole lot of people who are completely disenfranchised. Therefore we need to create a new set of labor laws, which are not as onerous as they are today. At the same time give a policy for a lot more people to be in the formal sector, and create the jobs for the millions of people that we need to create jobs for.

11:17 The third thing is our higher education. Indian higher education is completely regulated. It's very difficult to start a private university. It's very difficult for a foreign university to come to India. As a result of that our higher education is simply not keeping pace with India's demands. That is leading to a lot of problems which we need to address.

11:38 But most important I believe are the ideas we need to anticipate. Here India can look at what is happening in the west and elsewhere, and look at what needs to be done. The first thing is, we're very fortunate that technology is at a point where it is much more advanced than when other countries had the development. So we can use technology for governance. We can use technology for direct benefits. We can use technology for transparency, and many other things.

12:02 The second thing is, the health issue. India has equally horrible health problems of the higher state of cardiac issue, the higher rate of diabetes, the higher state of obesity. So there is no point in replacing a set of poor country diseases with a set of rich country diseases. Therefore we're to rethink the whole way we look at health. We really need to put in place a strategy so that we don't go to the other extreme of health.

12:26 Similarly today in the West you're seeing the problem of entitlement -- the cost of social security, the cost of Medicare, the cost of Medicaid. Therefore when you are a young country, again you have a chance to put in place a modern pension system so that you don't create entitlement problems as you grow old.


12:43 And then again, India does not have the luxury of making its environment dirty, because it has to marry environment and development. Just to give an idea, the world has to stabilize at something like 20 gigatons per year. On a population of nine billion our average carbon emission will have to be about two tons per year. India is already at two tons per year. But if India grows at something like eight percent, income per year per person will go to 16 times by 2050. So we're saying: income growing at 16 times and no growth in carbon. Therefore we will fundamentally rethink the way we look at the environment, the way we look at energy, the way we create whole new paradigms of development.

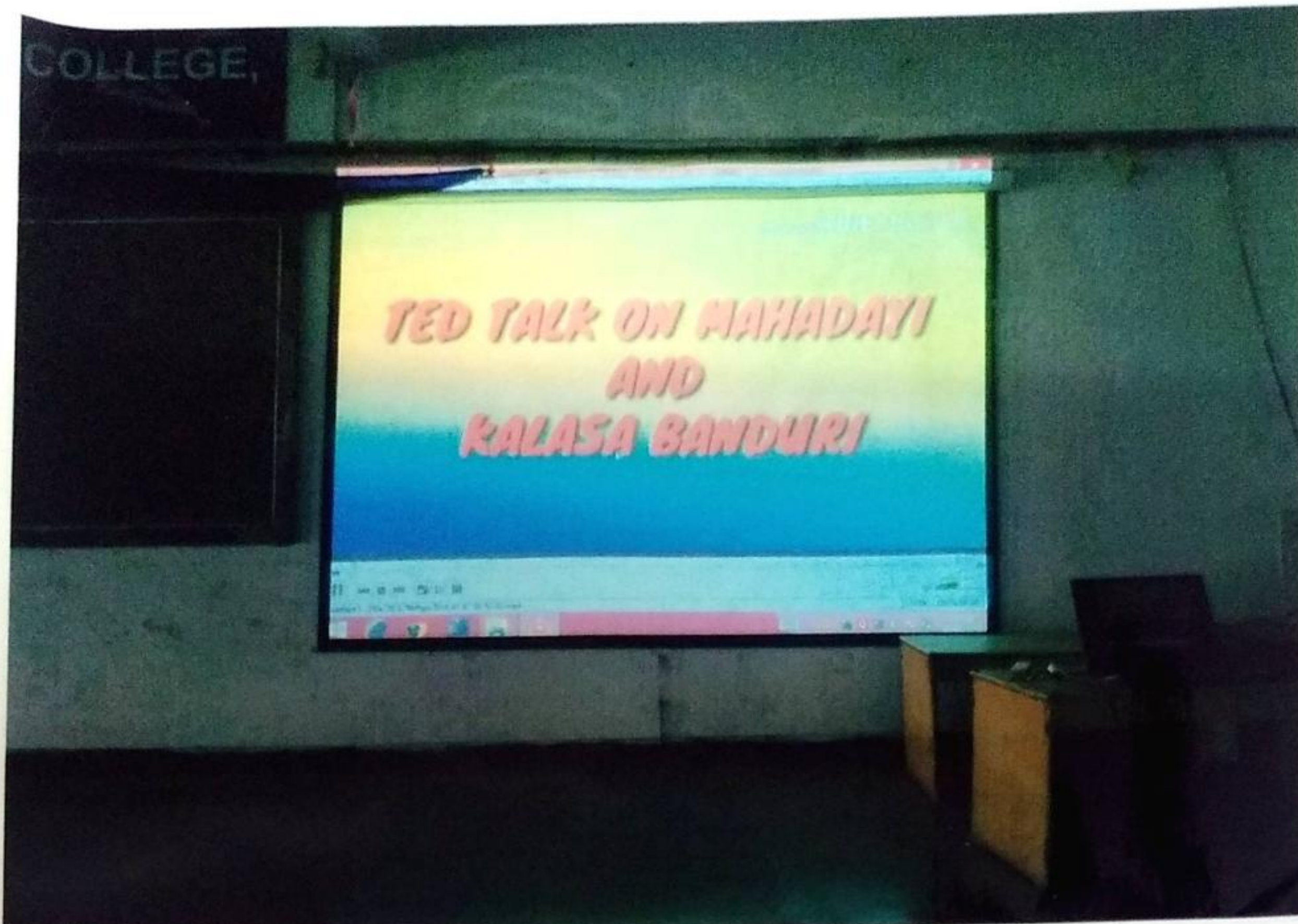
13:25 Now why does this matter to you? Why does what's happening 10 thousand miles away matter to all of you? Number one, this matters because this represents more than a billion people. A billion people, 1/6th of the world population. It matters because this is a democracy. And it is important to prove that growth and democracy are not incompatible, that you can have a democracy, that you can have an open society, and you can have growth. It's important because if you solve these problems, you can solve the problems of poverty in the world. It's important because you need it to solve the world's environment problems.

14:03 If we really want to come to a point, we really want to put a cap on our carbon emission, we want to really lower the use of energy -- it has to be solved in countries like India. You know if you look at the development in the West over 200 years, the average growth may have been about two percent. Here we are talking about countries growing at eight to nine percent. And that makes a huge difference. When India was growing at about three, 3.5 percent and the population was growing at two percent, its per capita income was doubling every 45 years. When the economic growth goes to eight percent and population growth drops to 1.5 percent, then per capita income is doubling every nine years. In other words, you're certainly fast-forwarding this whole process of a billion people going

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Department
S.B.


IQAC, Co-ordinator
S.B.Arts & K.C.P.Science College,
Vijayapur.


Principal,
S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
VIJAYAPUR



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S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR.

[Signature]
IQAC, Co-ordinator
S.B.Arts & K.C.P.Science College,
Vijayapur.

[Signature]
Principal,
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ATTENDACE FOR TED TALK

on :Ideas For India's Future
By Shri Nandan Nilekani

Date:24:09:2016

Time:12.00pm to 1.00pm

Sl.No	Name of Student	Class	Roll.No	Signature
1	farhad. Yarnal	BA-III	126	Farhad
2	Dattatrey Patil	BA-III	134	Dattatrey
3	Siraj D. mulla	BA-III	65	Siraj
4	FIRAZ D. mulla	B.A. III	95	Firaz
5	Shreekant B. Khairav.	BA III	113	Shreekant
6	Shivashankar. Chitambar	BA III	26	Shivashankar
7	Hanamant. L. Teli	BA III	79	Hanamant
8	Mallikarjun. L. Bhatkar	B.A III	80	Mallikarjun
9	Anirash Patilkar	B.A. III	151	Anirash
10	Sharanappa. H. Godase	B.A III	135	Sharanappa
11	Jayashree. S. Teli	B.A III	99	Jayashree
12	Syed Hassanali. D. bhosale	B.A III	81	Syed Hassanali
13	Ashwini. J. Math	B.A III	118	Ashwini
14	Lalita B. Umekar	BA III	98	Lalita
15	Bagamma S. Walikar.	B.A III	92	Bagamma
16	Arjunappa. A. Patil	B.A. III	94	Arjunappa
17	Karishma N. Chavan	BA. III	104	Karishma
18	Gouramma R. Hosemani	BA III	123	Gouramma
19	Abhinaya A. Kumbhar	BA III	17	Abhinaya
20	Rekha S. Badagi	BA III	43	Rekha
21	Shri Shail m. Purni	B.A III	87	Shri Shail
22	Madivalappa dangi	B.A III	102	Madivalappa
23	Raja Ram	BA III	84	Raja Ram
24	Rahul Sudya Vanshi	BA III	120	Rahul
25	Rajashri. Benarsanahalli	BA III	33	Rajashri
26	MAHAWANDA S. DASHVAL	BA III	55	Mahawanda
26	Jaya Shree B. Rathod	BA II	08	Jaya Shree
27	Shahera. M. Janjar	BA III	38	Shahera
28	Jyoti. W. Banikol.	BA III	75	Jyoti
29	Arati S. Kalkar	BA III	77	Arati
30	Pooja Y. Madari	BA III	76	Pooja
31	Chunneshwari. V. Patil	BA III	44	Chunneshwari
32	Yamya. P. Ausangabad	B.A III	25	Yamya
33	Rekha. N. Raddi	B.A III	52	Rekha
34	Shreedevi. A. Alamed	B.A III	54	Shreedevi

MBHSS
TQAC, Co-ordinator

S.B. Arts & K.C.P.Science College,
Vijayapur.
Department of Political Science
S.B. Arts & K.C.P.Science College.

W

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S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
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Sl.No	Name of Student	Class	Roll.No	Signature
35	Sallena. M. Melogor	BA III ^{sem}	36	S. M. Melogor
36	Rajashree. K. Medhi	BA III ^{sem}	37	R. K. Medhi
37	Akshata. A. Gandhi	BA V th Sem	38	Akshata
38	Pooja. M. Kanchyami	BA V th Sem	37	Pooja
39	Lekshmi. P. Pillai	B.A V th Sem	46	Lekshmi
40	Preethi. S. Kambale	B.A V th Sem	60	Preethi
41	J.D. Rathod.	B.A V th Sem	110	J.D. Rathod
42	Khandekar. Shrikrishna	B.A I sem	114	Khandekar
43	Santosh. Suryavanshi	B.A V th Sem	135	Santosh
44	Rajashree. G. Potti	B.A V th Sem	63	Rajashree
45	Laveendra. P. Rathod	B.A V th Sem	04	Laveendra
46	Mohan. R. Khade	BA V th Sem	26	Mohan
47	Shananaappa	BA V th Sem	128	Shananaappa
48	Suresh A. Nauman	BA V th Sem	104	Suresh
49	Ashwini. Painapur	BA I	113	Ashwini
50	Ashwini. Bagali	BA I	68	Ashwini
51	Anita. S. Hajeri	BA I	87	Anita
52	Anita S. Managale	B.A. I	139	Anita S. Managale
53	Shivalik. S. Galle	B.A. I	22	Shivalik
54	Pratibha R. Kadakol	B.A I	58	Pratibha
55	Arunbi. A. Nagadekar	BA I	29	Arunbi
56	Jaylmi R. Nagadekar	BA I	57	Jaylmi
57	Suvarna. Math	BA I	53	Suvarna
58	Pooja. V. Hugar	BA I	71	Pooja
59	Jyoti. I. Kumbhar	BA I	142	Jyoti
60	Savitri. S. Kavalagi	BA I	131	Savitri
61	Visaya. Laxmi. B. Chopade	BA I	117	Visaya
62	Deepali. A. Bisanagi	B.A I st Sem	140	Deepali
63	Boramma. B. Bhanu	B.A I st Sem	13	Boramma
64	Surya. H. Kariger	B.A I st Sem	99	Surya
65	Tayabka. H. Koli	B.A I st Sem	81	Tayabka
66	Shreyas. Goundi	B.A I st Sem	75	Shreyas
67	Tayabka. M. Koli	B.A I st Sem	82	Tayabka
68	Shivalcharan. Biradar	BA I Sem	34	Shivalcharan
69	AYINASH. M. Cavatasang	BA I Sem	37	AYINASH
70	Mahantesh. M. Mane	B.A I st Sem	100	Mahantesh
71	Shrisha. I. D. Khilari	B.A I st Sem	77	Shrisha
72	Rahul. M. Gudigenapur	B.A I st Sem	62	Rahul
73	Amogh. V. Jalgaon	B.A I st Sem	103	Amogh
74	Anand. P. Bichkar	A.P. Bichkar	39	Anand
75	Imran. Khan. S. Badeghar	B.A I Sem	128	Imran
76	Bhimaraj. S. Balagan	B.S. Balagan	97	Bhimaraj

(Signature)
HOD
Department
S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,

IQAC, Co-ordinator
S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
Vijayapur.

(Signature)
Principal,
S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
VIJAYAPUR

Sl, No	Name of Student	Class	Roll, No	Signature
78	Padamananda S. Patil	BA I st Sem	96	P.S. Patil
79	Kumari P. Pathod	BA I st	121	Pathod
80	Raja S. Chavan	BA I st	51	Chavan
81	Madhura A. Chavan	BA I st	25	Chavan
82	Prema. M. Mopagar	BA I st	30	P. M. Mopagar
83	Jyoti M. Phosre	B.A. I st	88	J.M.D
84	Shivalila S. Nyamannavar	B.A. I st	118	S.S.N.
85	Tejaswini R. Raju	B.A. I st	32	T.N.P
86	Prayanka D. Nagathan	BA - I Sem	01	Prayanka
87	Vijay R. Lingod	BA - I Sem	21	Vijay
88	Padashyam S. Alaladimi	BA - I Sem	115	Alaladimi
89	Siddhanta A. Katnalli	BA - I Sem	60	Siddhanta
90	Hampanna R. Yathatt	B.A I Sem	92	Hampanna
91	Velas R. Indli	B.A I st	137	Velas
92	Samsid D. Naliker	B.A I st	110	Samsid
93	Shankar T. Pathod	BA I st	89	S.T. Pathod
94	Ratishant Patil	BA I Sem	136	Ratishant
95	Kashinath Begari	BA I Sem	76	Kashinath
96	Vivekanand C. Shatogor	BA I Sem	66	V.C. Shatogor
97	Vinayak D. Patil	BA I Sem	17	Vinayak
98	Suresh B. Kome	BA I Sem	67	Suresh
99	Anil V. Chidhay	BA I Sem	10	Anil
100	Prakash A. Kadaburki	B.A I Sem	44	Prakash
101	Tranna R. Bangund	B.A I Sem	09	Tranna
102	Rafeeq I. Nadeef	BA I Sem	38	Rafeeq
103	Babu P. Shivagond	BA I	43	Babu
104	Sachin B. Awadi	BA I	40	Sachin
105	Sachin D. Naik	BA I	05	Sachin
106	Sushma 'N' Pawar	BA 5 th	50	Sushma
107	Bhagya S. Kadam	BA 5 th	51	Bhagya
108	Sneha L. Halladamani	BA 5 th	25	Sneha
109	Arati M. Hosamani	B.A I st	40	Arati

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

REPORT ON TED TALK

A video talk was arranged on 24.09.2016 at 12.00 pm in the Seminar Hall for B.A I/III/ V Semester students on *Ideas For India'S Future* , by Shri Nandan Nilekani one of the Co Founder of Infosys . Total ten faculty of the of our College were present. More than One hundred and fifty students attended the Session. Students interacted enthusiastically in the discussion part. Prof G.G.Kore ,HOD,Dept Of Pol,Science, gave the introduction regarding the talk ,Dr M.S.Yadawe presented the video of Ted talk and Prof Hugar, proposed vote of thanks

Gen


IQAC, Co-ordinator
S.B.Arts & K.C.P.Science College,
Vijayapur.

Gen
(G.G.Kore)

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Department of Political Science
S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR.

Gen

Principal,
S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
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