

Why is the IHS an important experiment?

IHS: Expected Public Policy outcomes

1. Building a **indigenously-led** India-centric **global hub** of **interdisciplinary excellence of mass scale**
2. **Creating a new profession** that will be central to India's national development and global resurgence
3. **Building implementation**, innovation and **reform capacity** in **public institutions**; policy advice to Gol & States
4. **Halting** and then **reversing outflows** of **Indian students & investments** to OECD Universities in the sector
5. Demonstration of a **new scalable model** for **national Universities** that **couples inclusion** with **excellence**
6. **Proof** that India's **Higher education sector reforms works** for the *ordinary woman*

South Asia's Urban Transformation turning Challenge into Opportunity

iihs

Aromar Revi

Brasilia, 20th May 2011



www.iihs.co.in

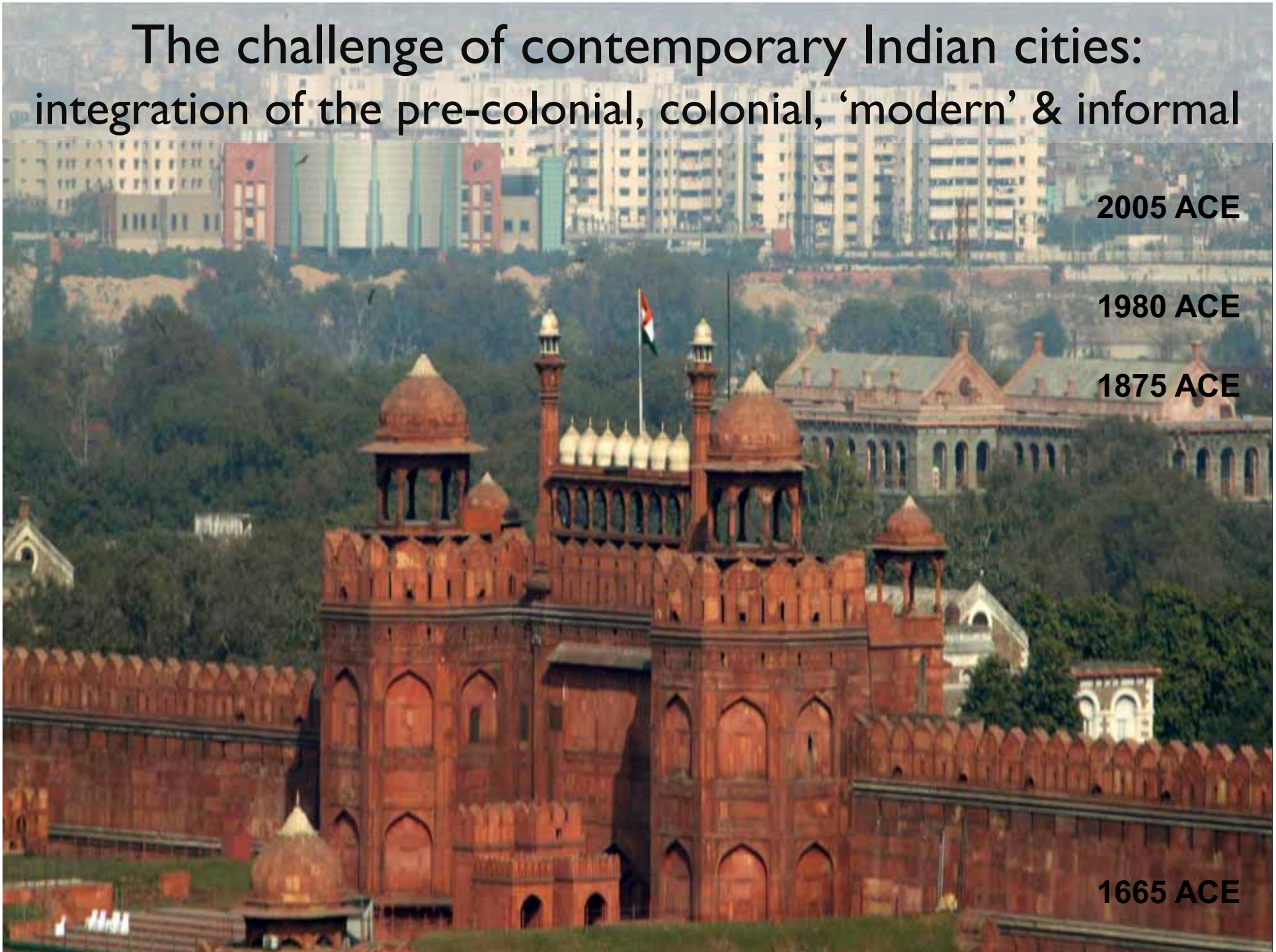
The challenge of contemporary Indian cities: integration of the pre-colonial, colonial, 'modern' & informal

2005 ACE

1980 ACE

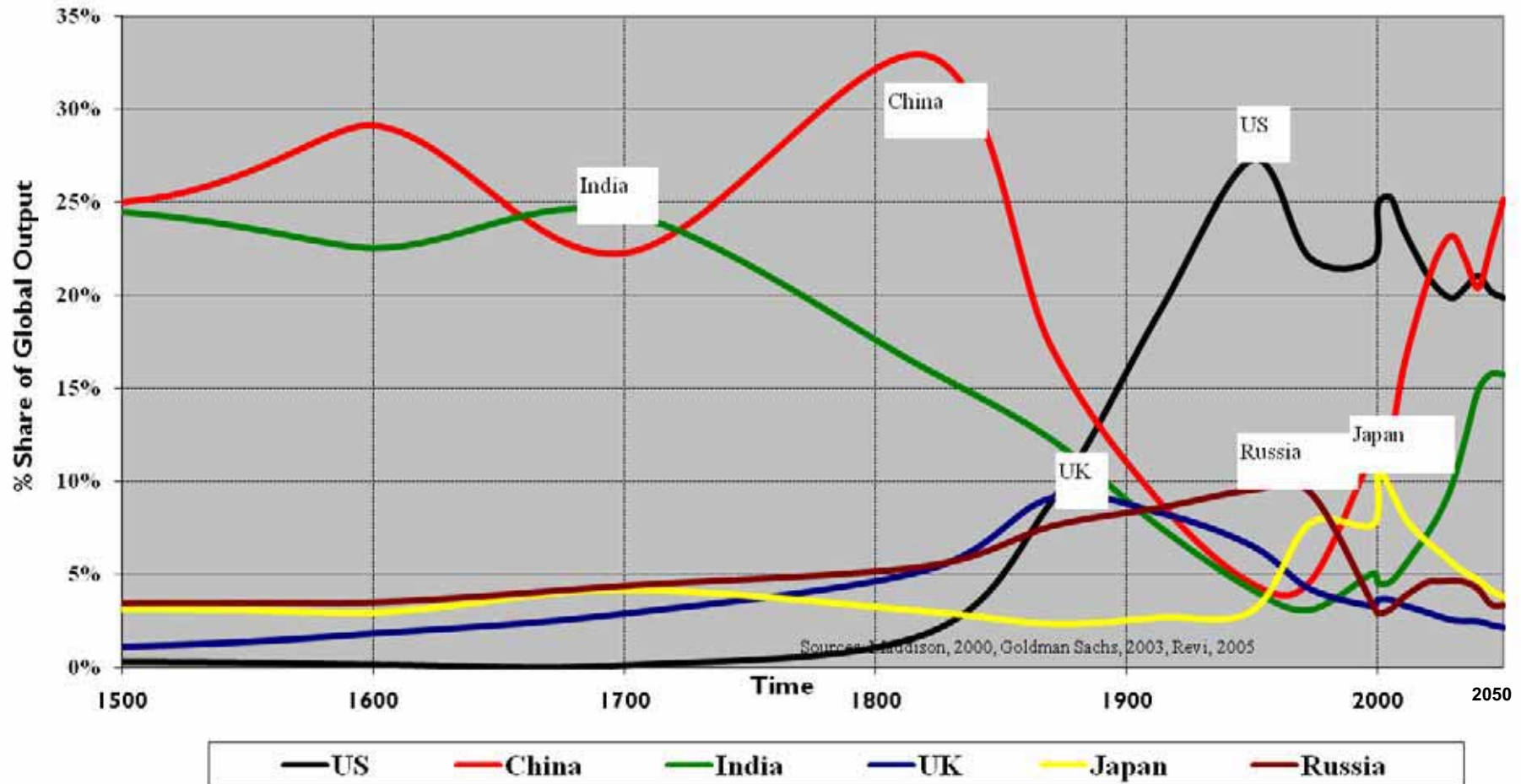
1875 ACE

1665 ACE



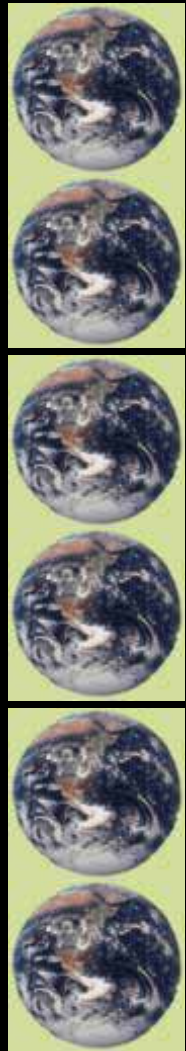
Global transitions: 1650 to 2050

Relative National Share of Global Economic Output (1500 to 2050)



China & India return to centre of the global economy after a gap of 250 years

The Challenge of the 21st century Sustainability Transition



Present consumption requires **~2.0 worlds**

21st century Population growth needs **1.5+ worlds**

Ending poverty at present throughput **~2.0 worlds**

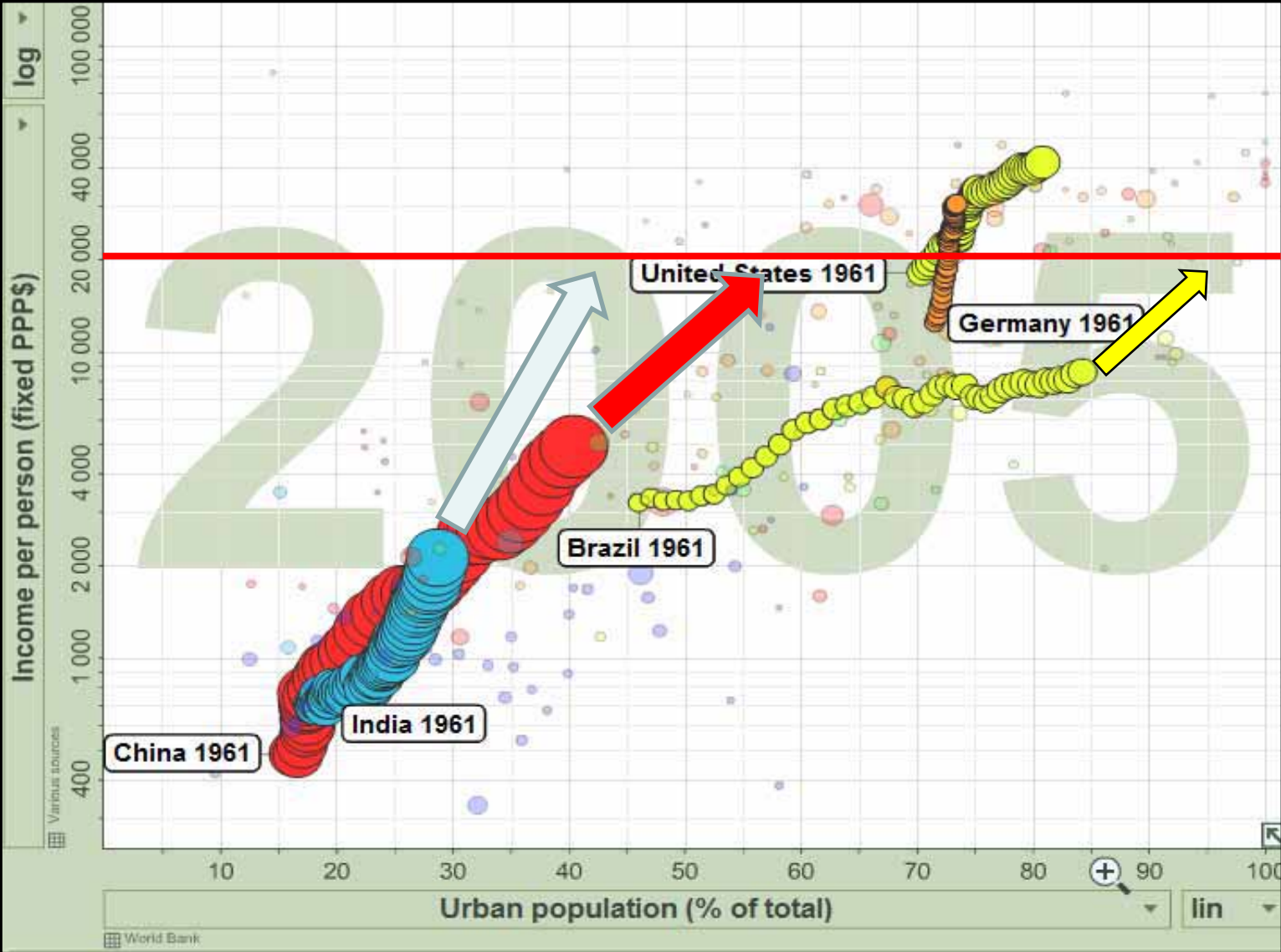


Available
only **One**
World

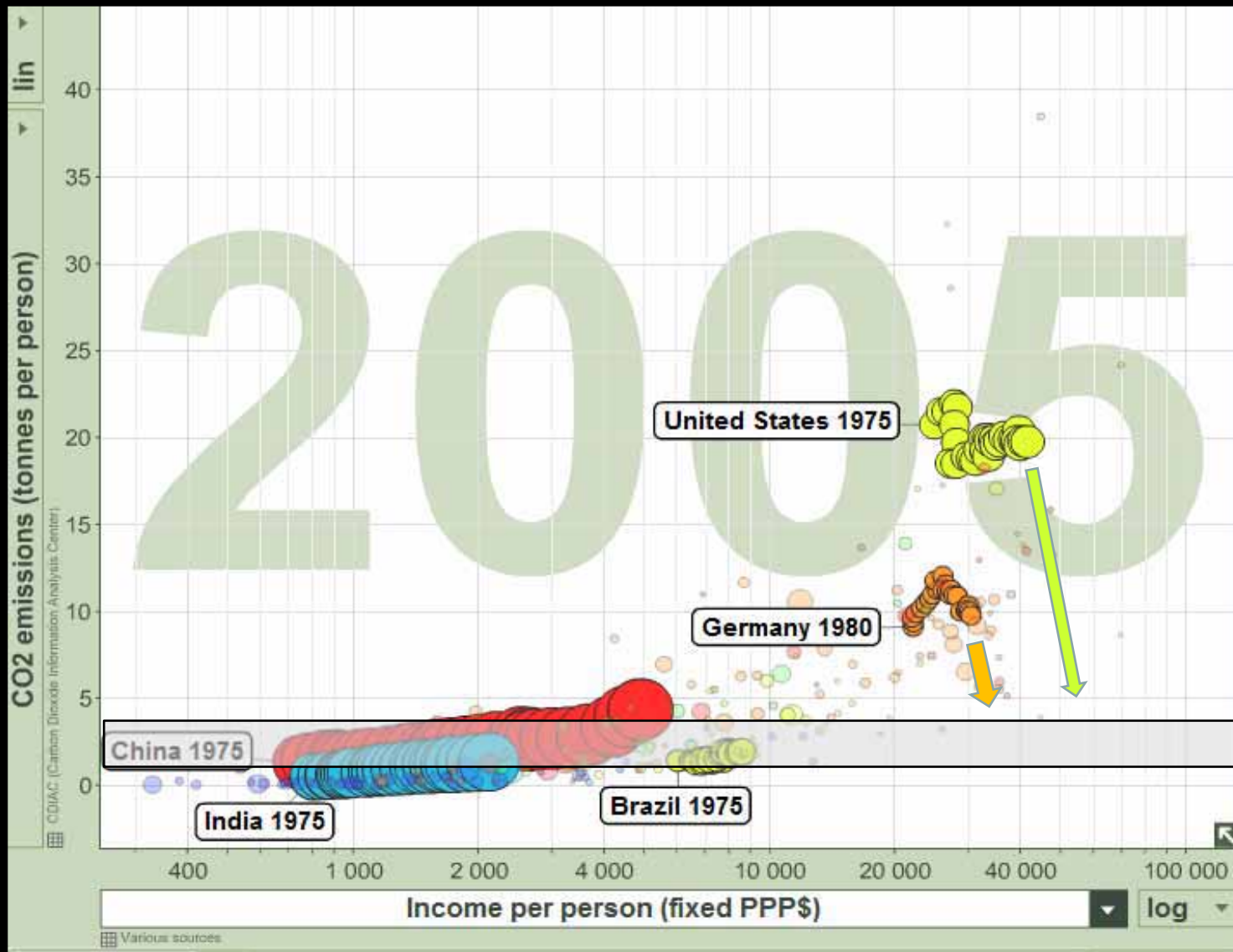
This transition will be largely played out in Indian & Chinese cities

Why cities are central to the future of
the 21st century world?

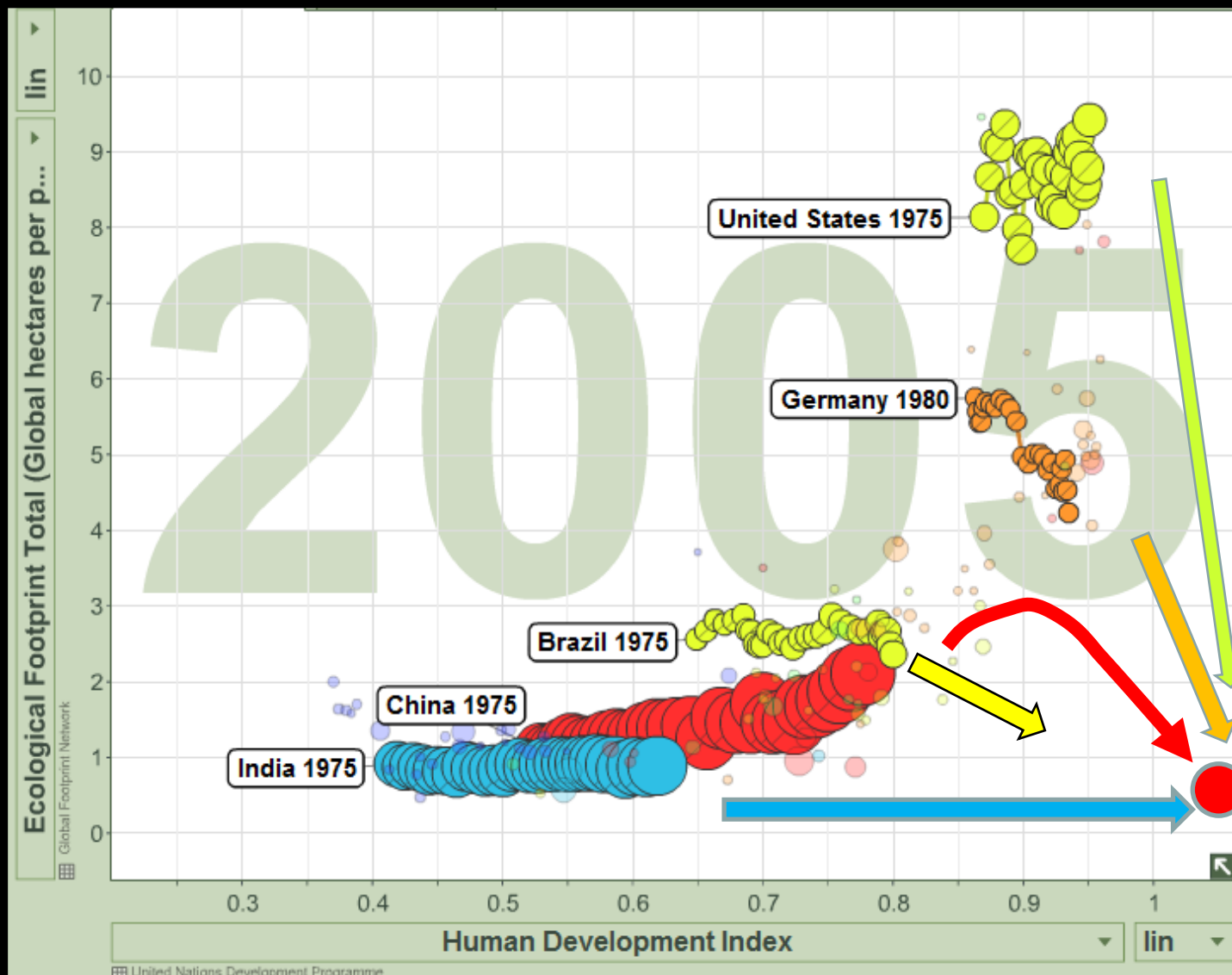
Urbanisation: a key growth & economic development driver



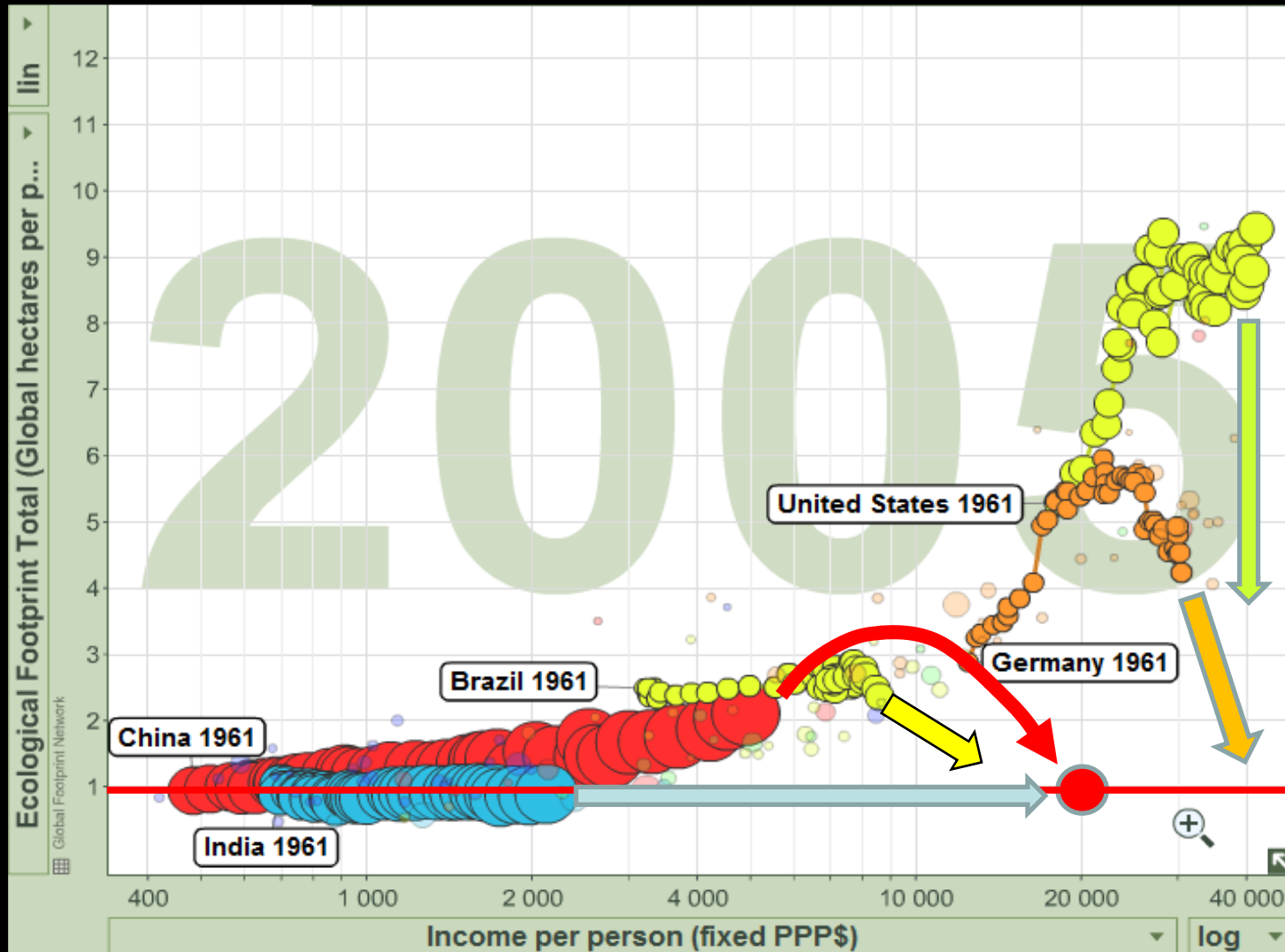
The battle for Carbon 'space' and growth potential



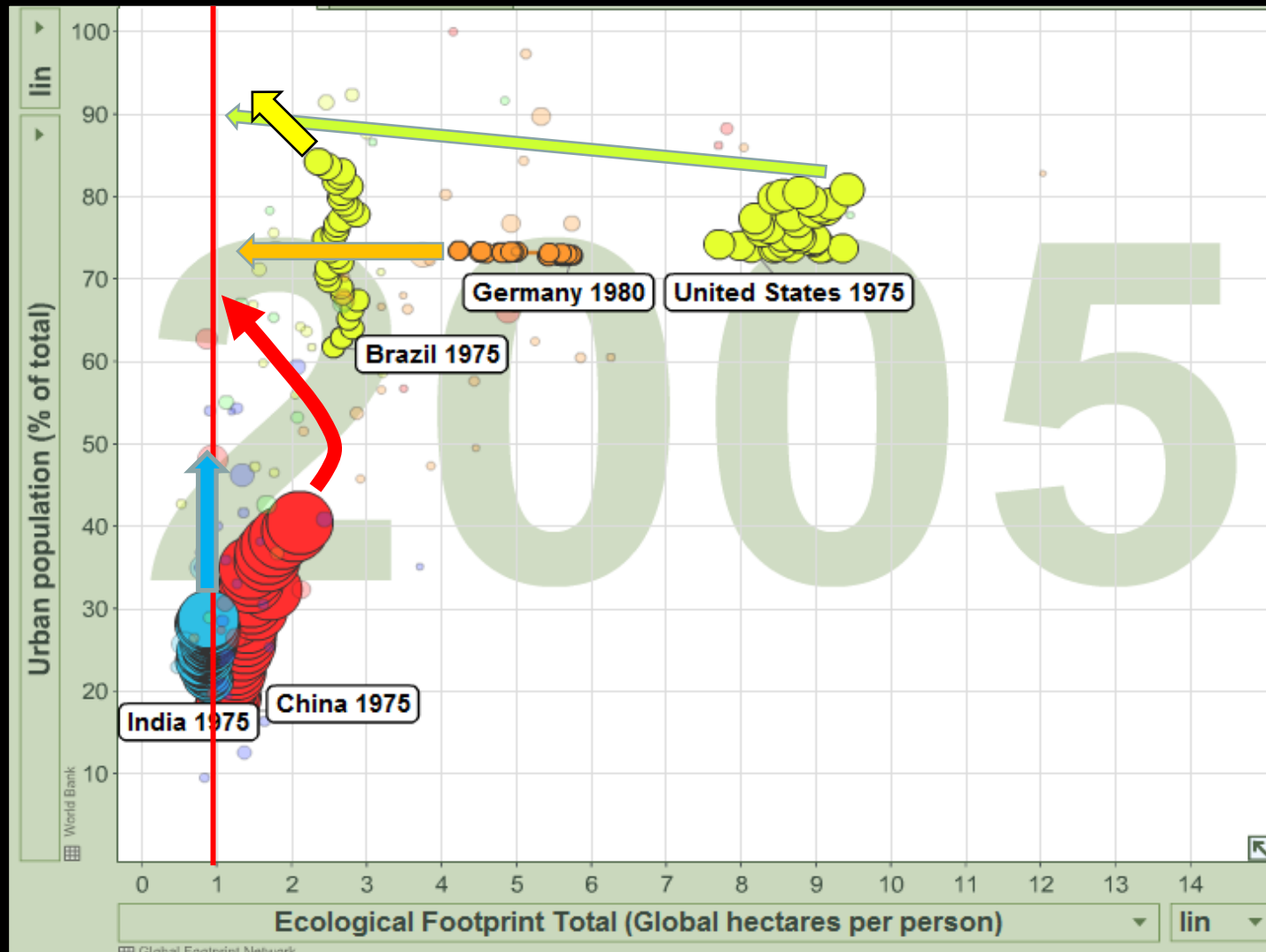
The regional Sustainability transition opportunity



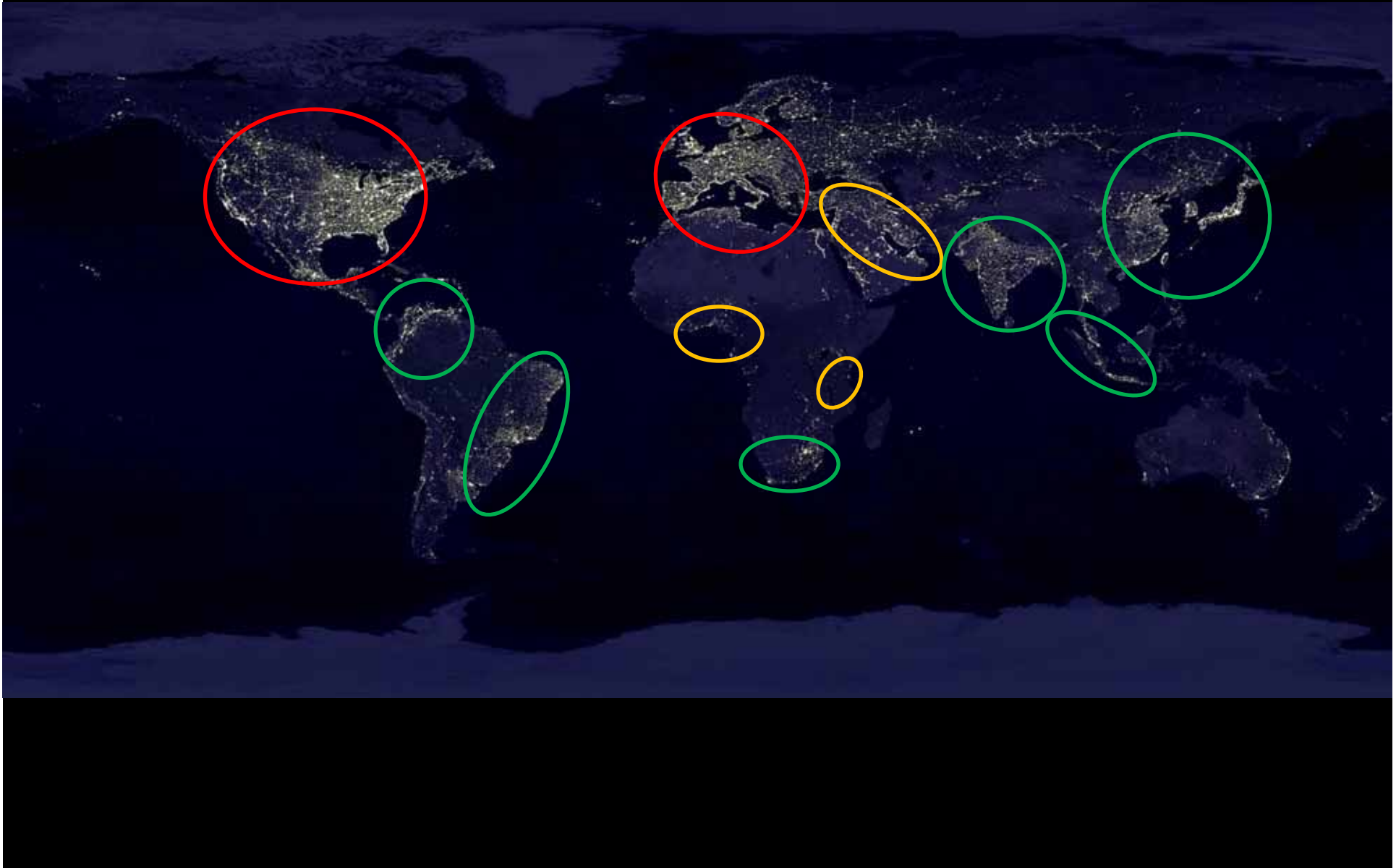
The Great Transition: balancing growth & ecosystem health



A new form of urbanisation?

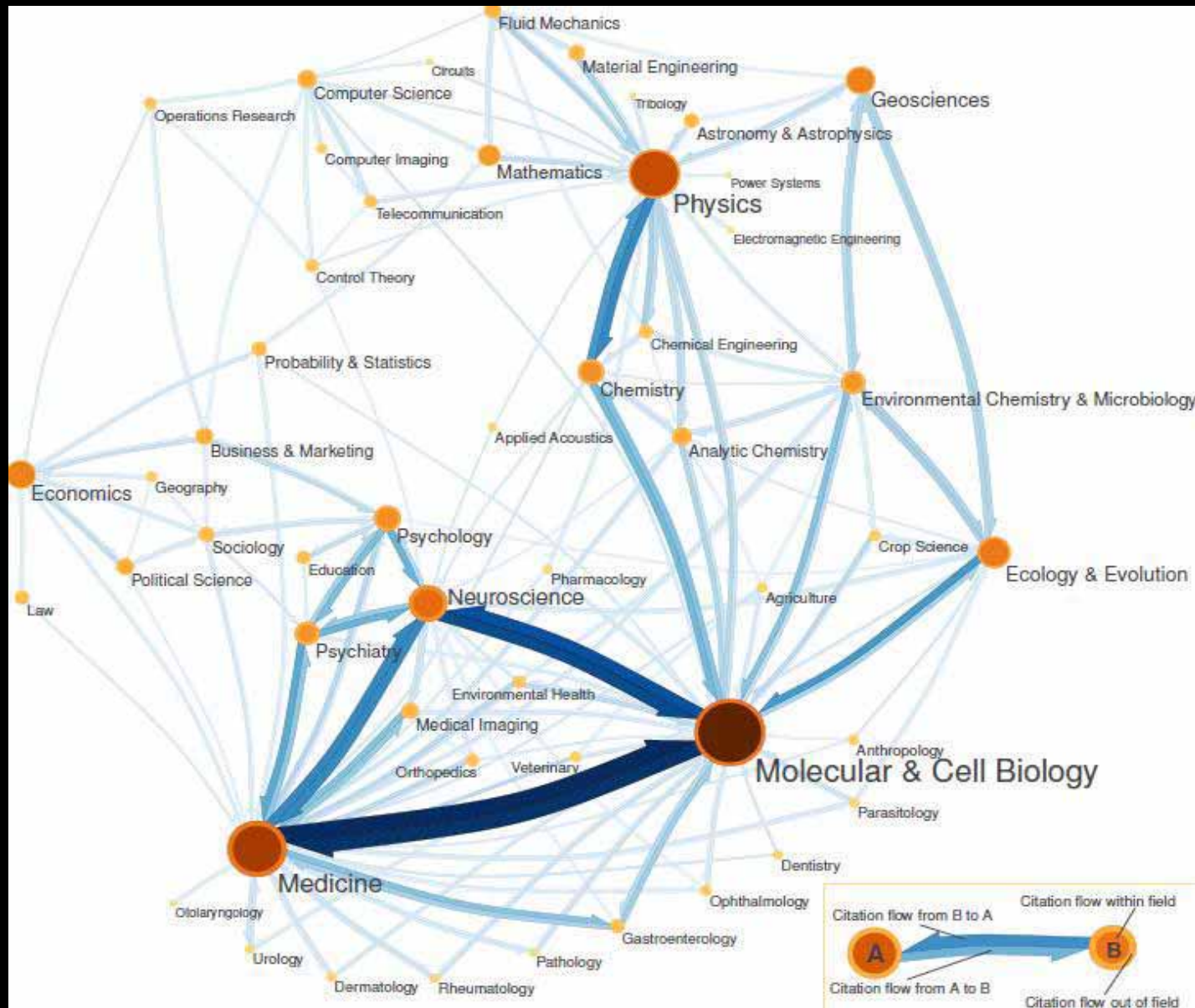


New urban geographies, make new histories?



**‘Urban studies’:
the need for new epistemic project?**

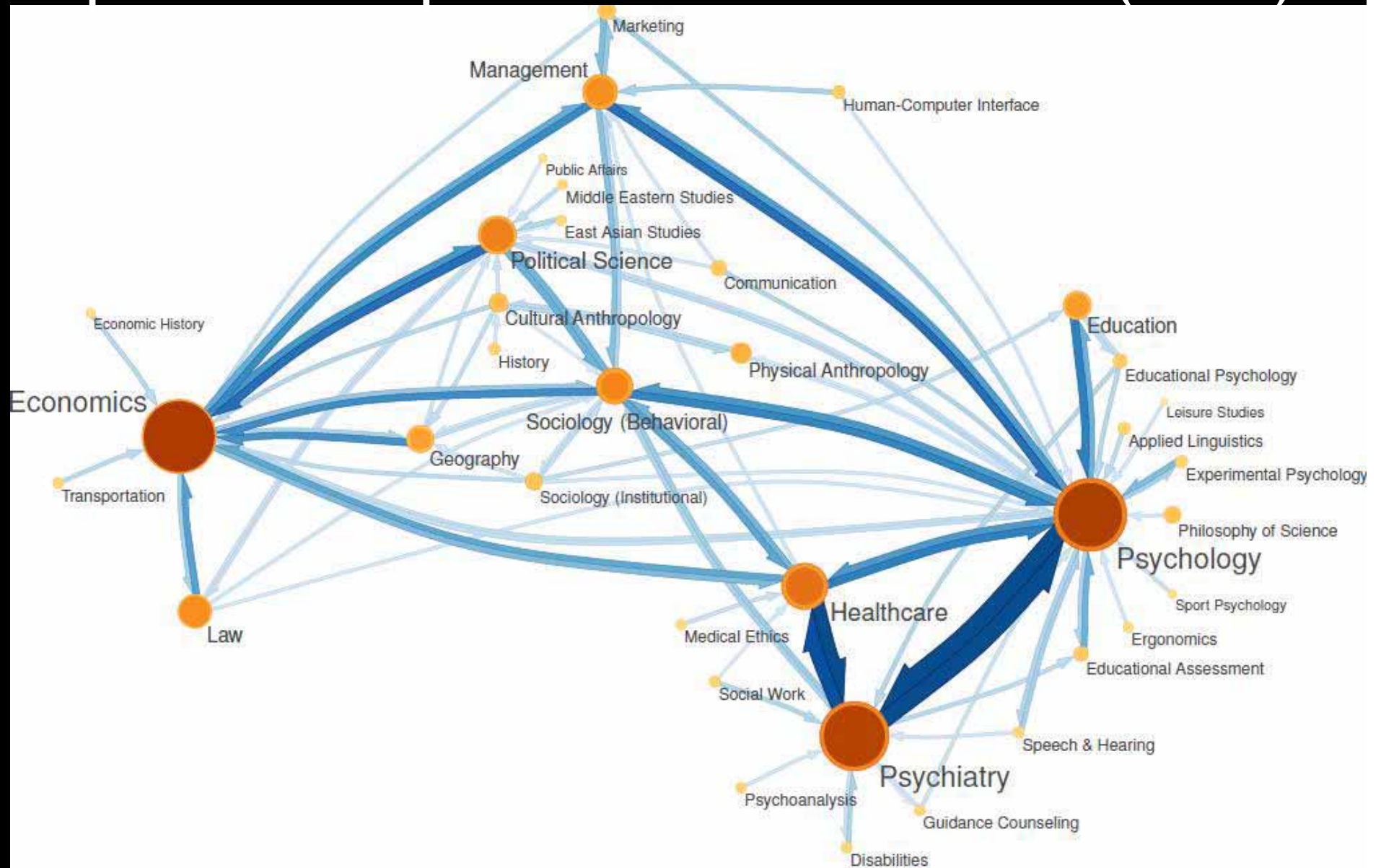
Epistemic map of the 'sciences' (2004)



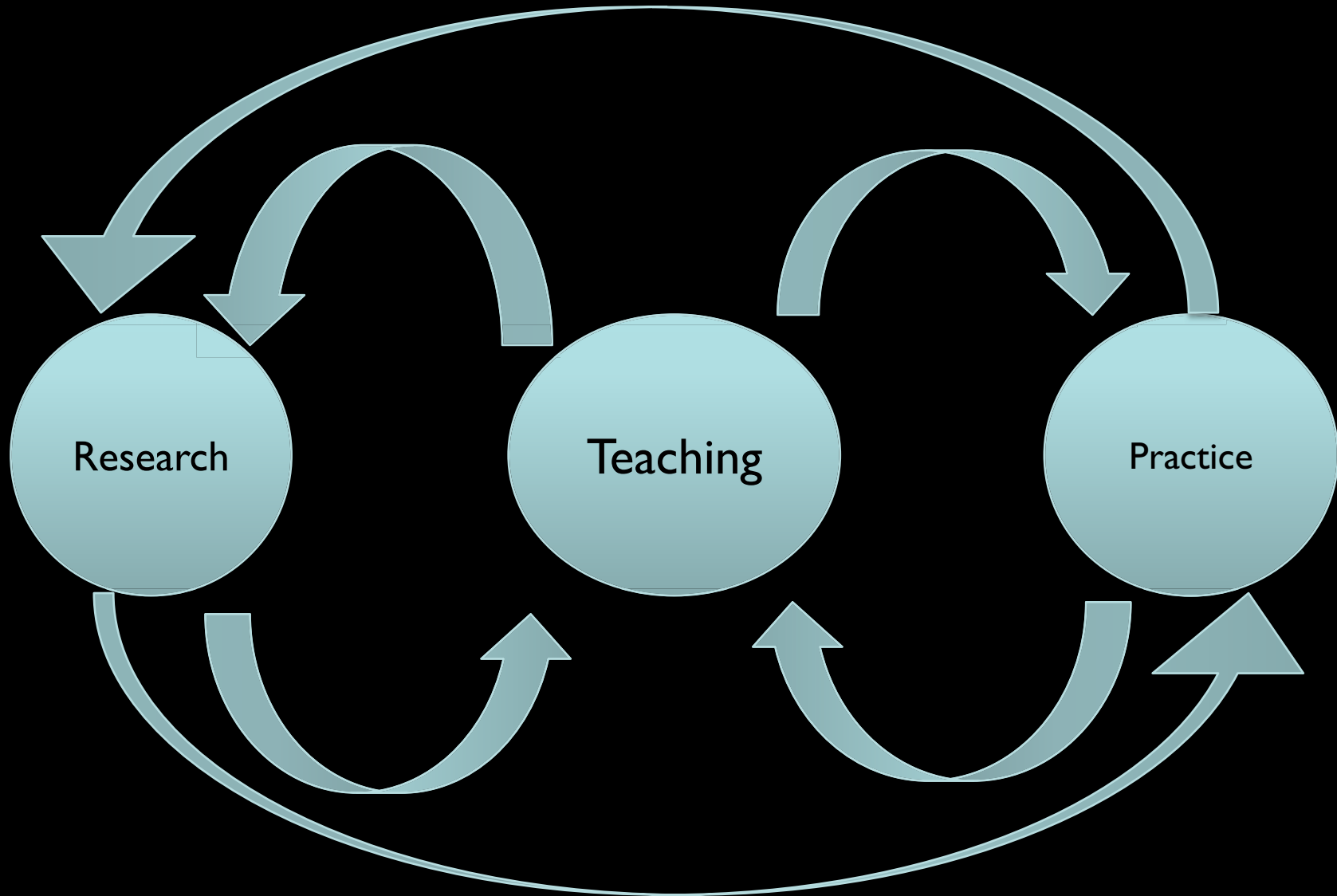
Source:
Thomson
Scientific (2004)
Journal Citation
Reports:
6,434,916
citations from
6,128 journals

www.eigenfactor.org

Epistemic map of the 'social sciences' (2004)



A possible process solution: linking research, teaching & praxis



The Dynamics of Indian Urbanisation (1951-2031)

1951

W. Pakistan

Tibet

Nepal

India

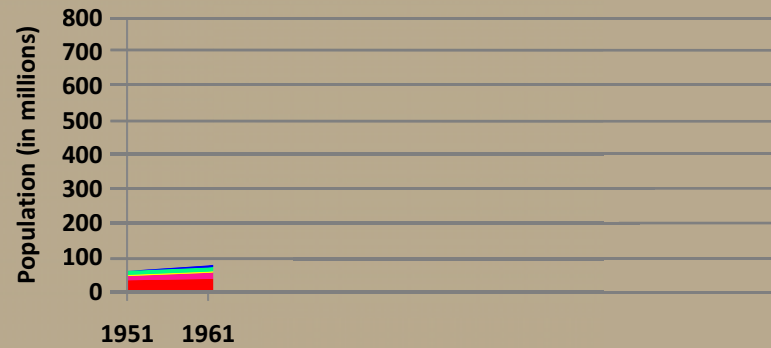
E.
Pakistan

Population Size (millions)

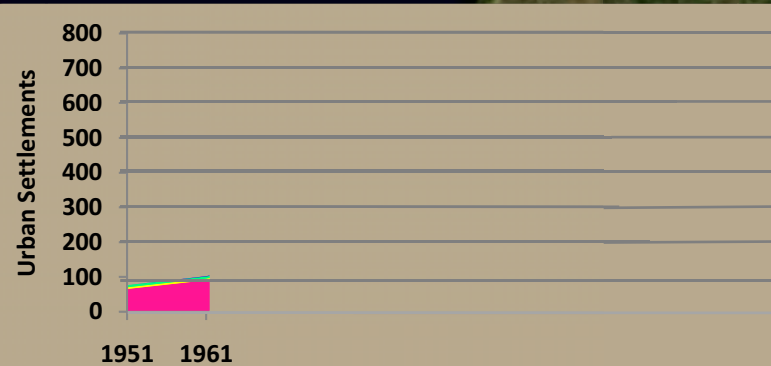
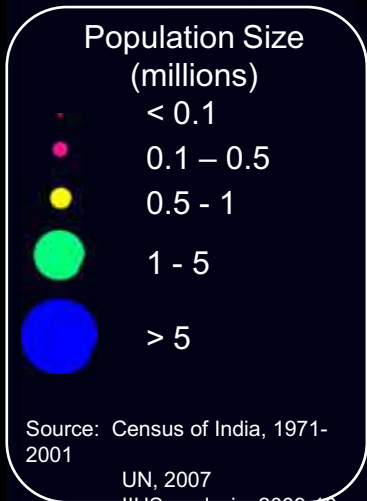


Source: Census of India, 1971- 2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10

1961



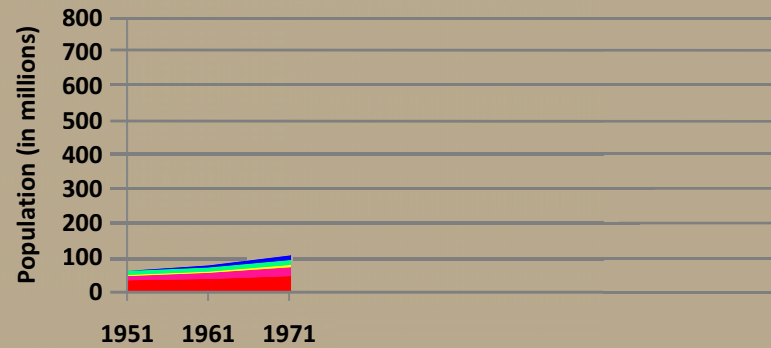
Urban Population Growth



Large Urban Settlement Growth

Kolkata (5.7)

1971



Urban Population Growth

Mumbai
(5.8)

Kolkata
(6.9)

Population Size

(millions)

< 0.1

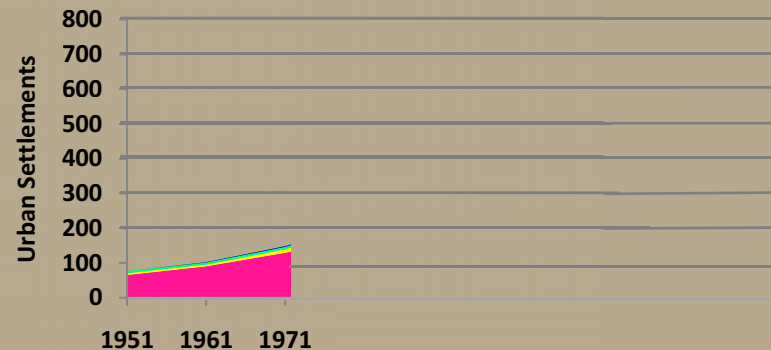
0.1 - 0.5

0.5 - 1

1 - 5

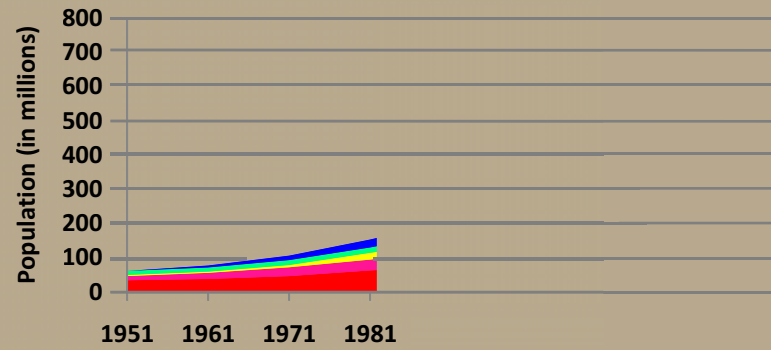
> 5

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10



Large Urban Settlement Growth

1981



Urban Population Growth

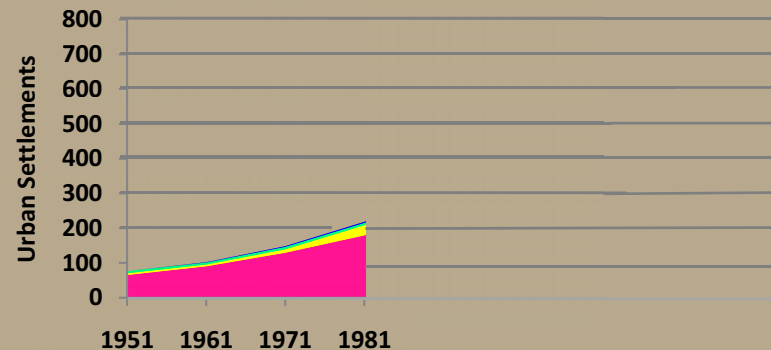
Delhi
(5.6)

Kolkata
(9)

Mumbai
(8.6)

Population Size
(millions)

- < 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- > 5

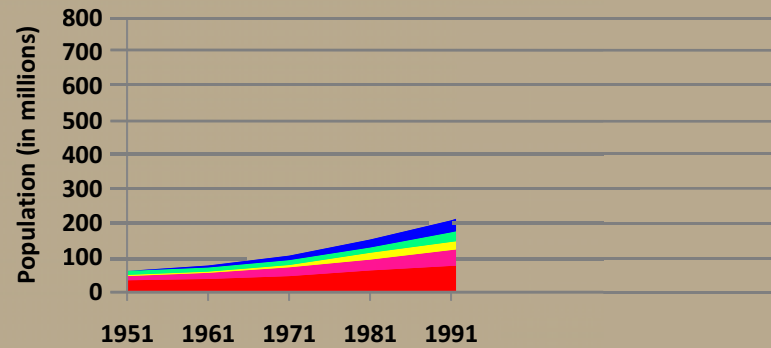


Large Urban Settlement Growth

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001

UN, 2007

1991



Urban Population Growth

Delhi
(8.2)

Kolkata
(10.9)

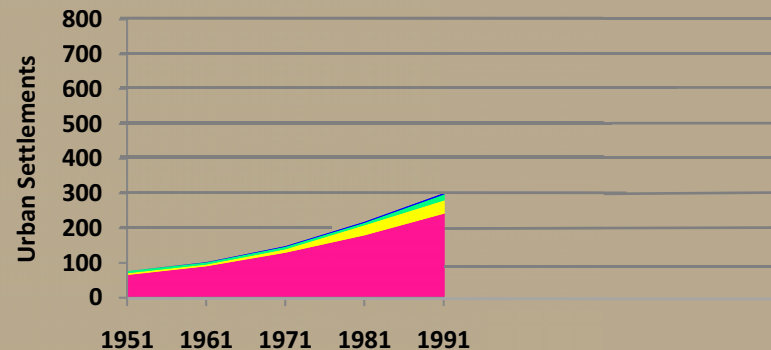
Mumbai
(12.3)

Chennai
(5.3)

Population Size
(millions)

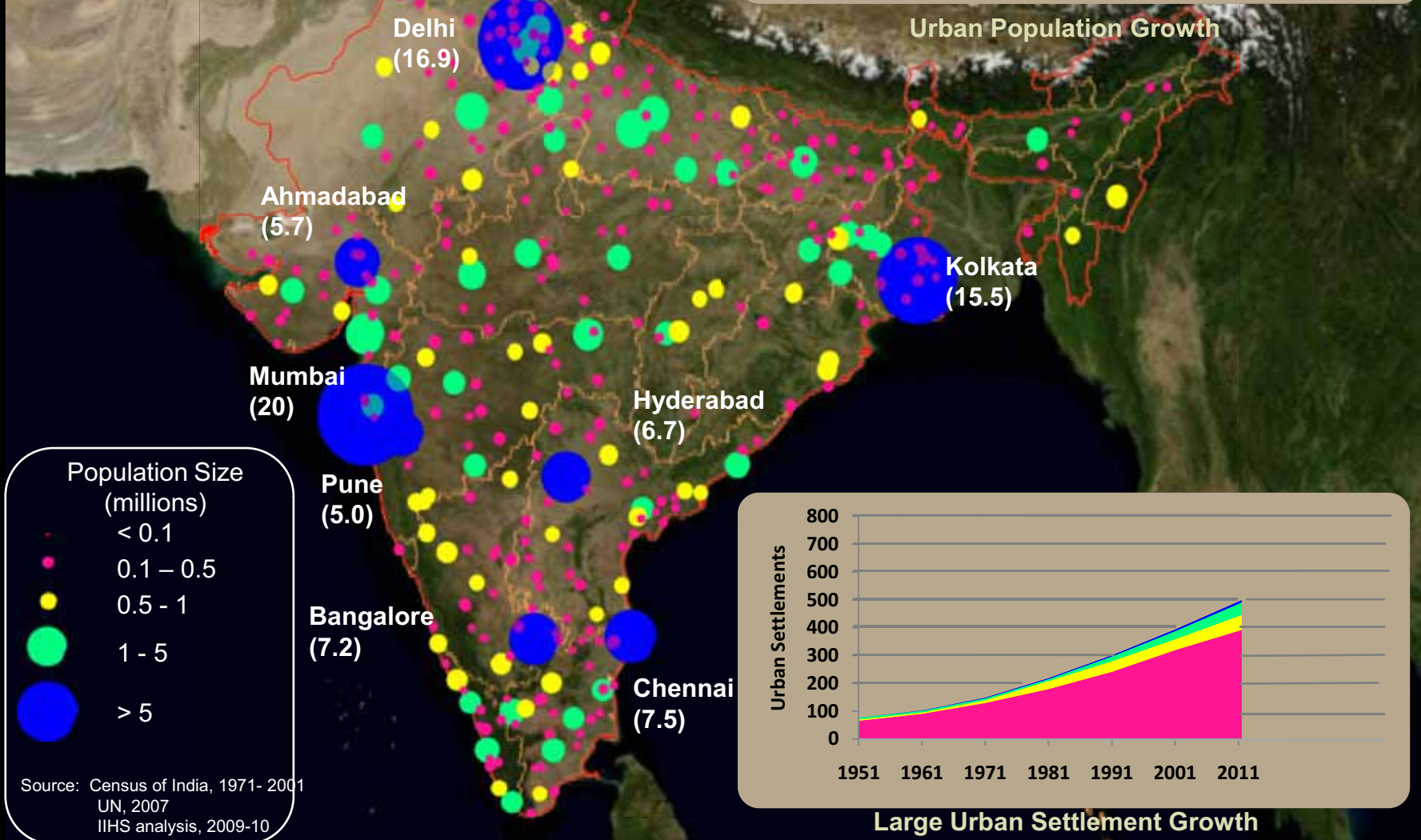
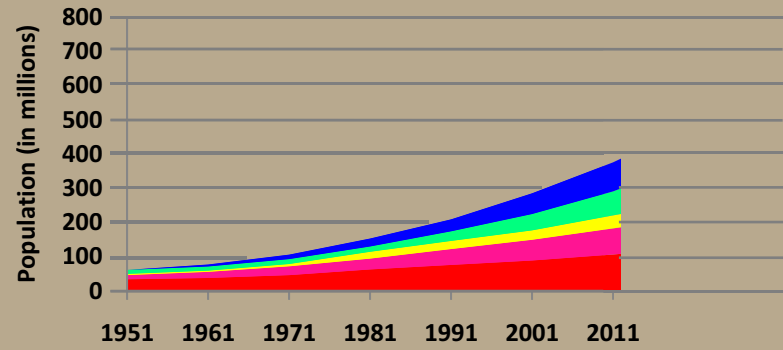
- < 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- > 5

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10

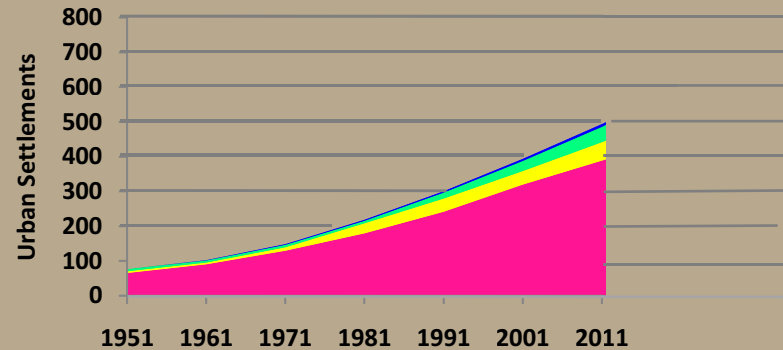


Large Urban Settlement Growth

2011



Source: Census of India, 1971-2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10



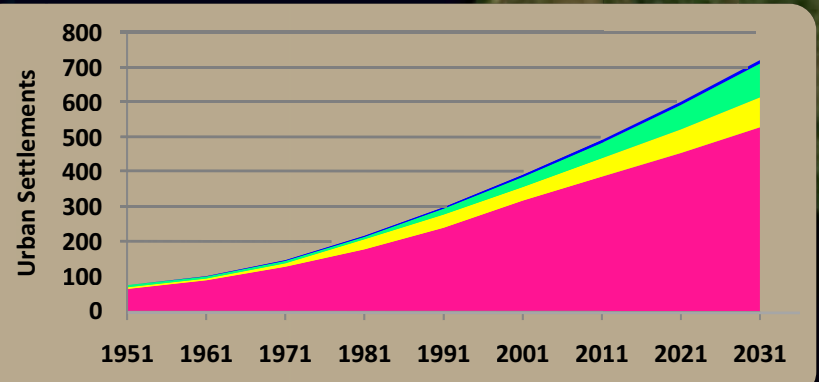
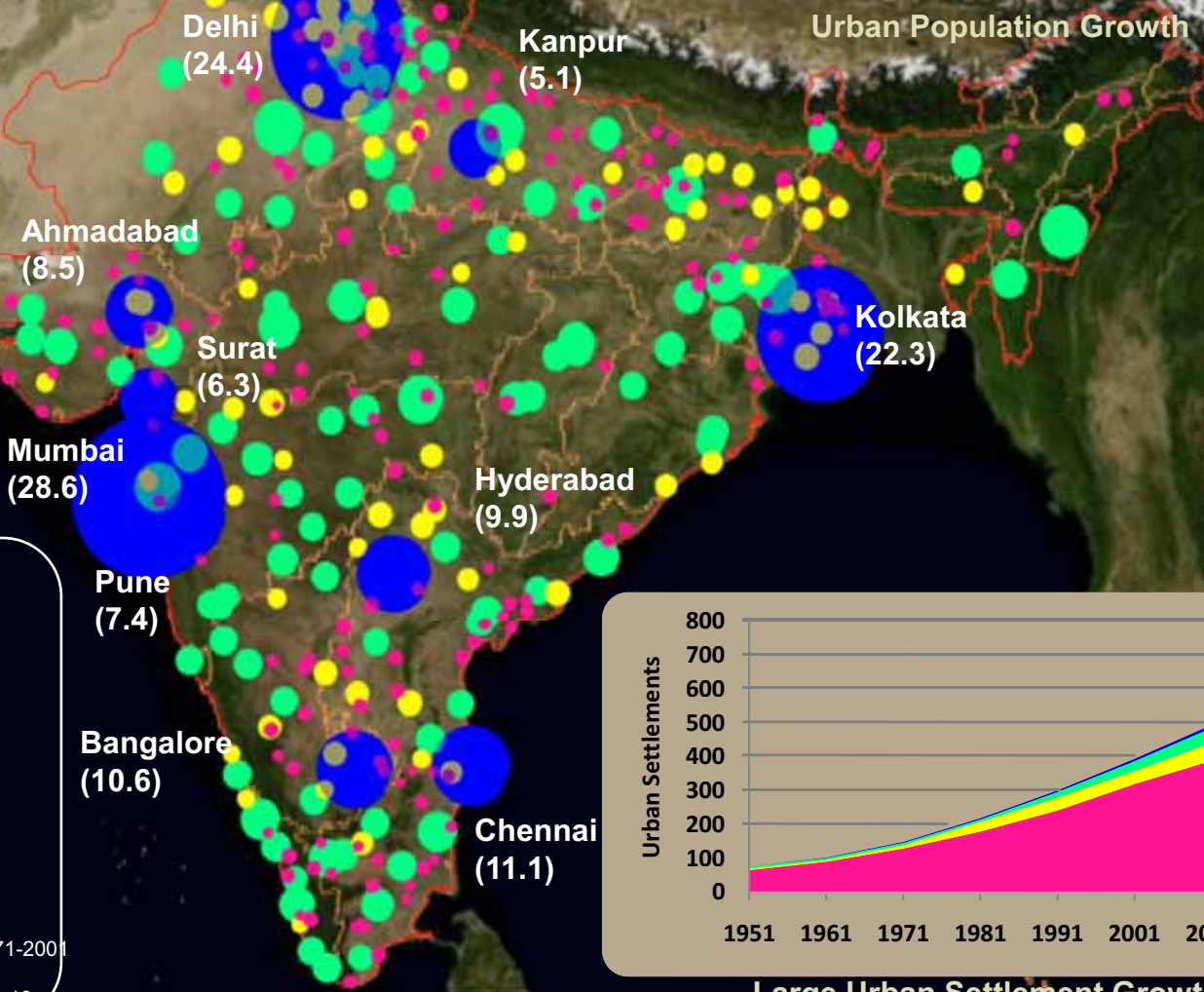
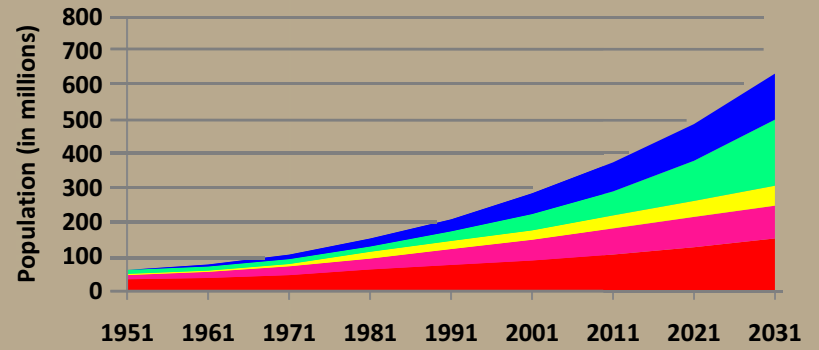
Large Urban Settlement Growth

Indian settlement structure (2011):

~ 8,000 urban areas

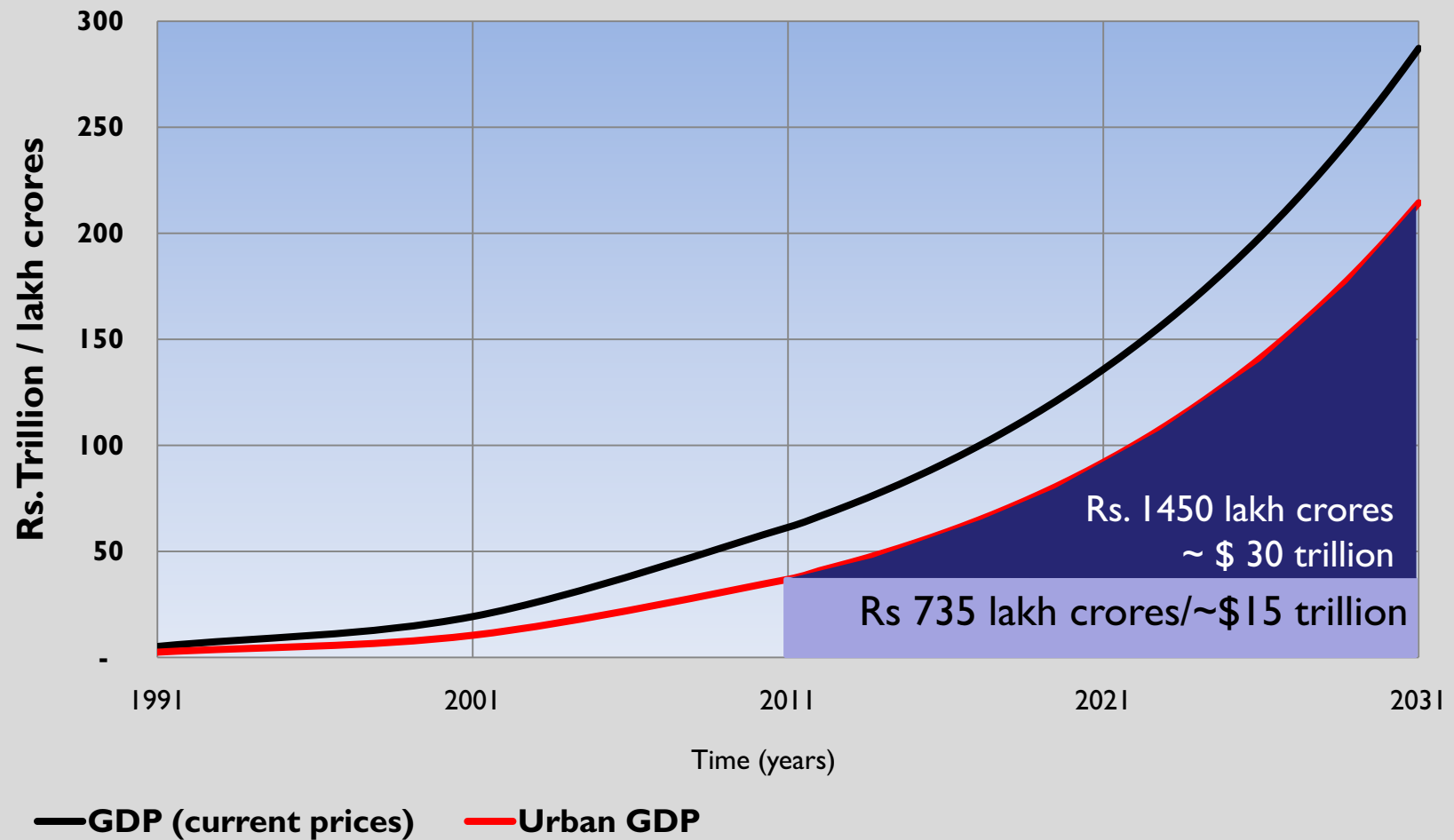
~5,50,000 villages

2031



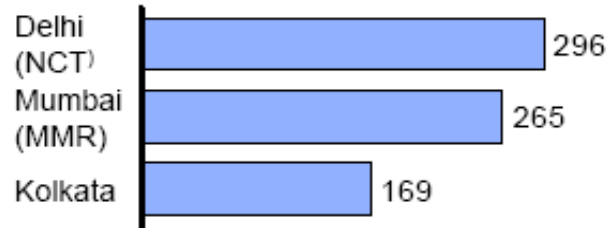
Source: Census of India, 1971-2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10

Growth of India's Urban Economy (1991-2031)

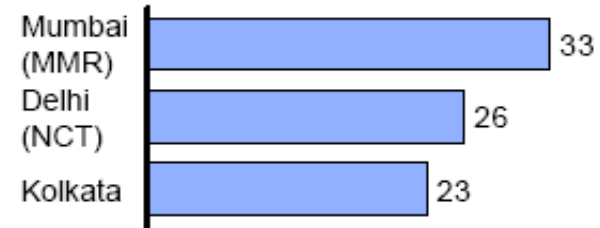


India the largest integrated national market of the 2030s

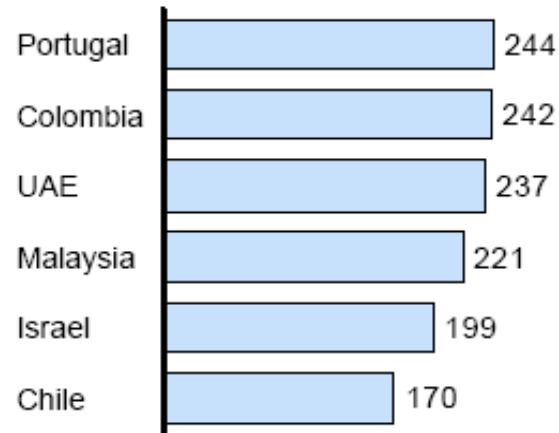
GDP in 2030
\$ billion, real 2008



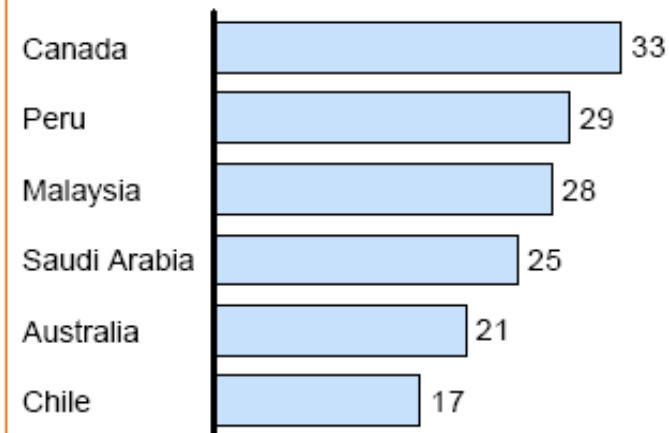
Population² in 2030
Million



MMR's GDP will be bigger than many countries today



MMR's population¹ will be greater than that of many countries today



McKinsey & Co, 2010

Some of India's city economies > some OECD national economies

IIHS' India Vision 2030

India: the opportunity of eight simultaneous Transitions

1. **Demographic transition:** population stabilisation & aging
2. **Education transition:** elementary → secondary → tertiary
3. **Health transition:** infectious + lifestyle disease burden
4. **Information transition:** post → phone → cell phone + www
5. **Energy transition:** oil + coal → gas + renewables
6. **Environmental transition:** 'brown' + 'grey' + 'green' agendas
7. **Economic transition:**
primary + secondary → tertiary-sector led economy
8. **Urban transition:** rural → 'urban'

META-OUTCOMES

Reduced Poverty and Inequality

Sustainability

Social Transformation

Integrated Economy

Unified Polity

ARENAS OF ENGAGEMENT

1. Basic Capabilities: Education and Health
2. Human Systems: Food and Water
3. Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment
4. Improved and Equitable Land use, Access and Shelter
5. Accountable and Effective Public Systems
6. Efficient, Resilient and Accessible Infrastructure and Services
7. Energy Security and Systems
8. Biosphere and Biodiversity
9. Inclusive Socio-Political cultures
10. Symbiotic Rural Urban linkages
11. 'Trusted' Dispute Resolution Mechanisms and Law Enforcement
12. Sustainable and Inclusive Econ Growth
13. Culture of Knowledge, Innovation, and Enterprise
14. Responsible and Pro-Active Global and Geo-Political Engagement
15. Arts, Culture and Lifestyle
16. Change consumption patterns



India's future hinges on
the state of its cities,
towns & villages

Who manages Urban India?

Top Management

- MPs & MLAs 5,300
- Higher Judiciary 650
- IAS & IPS 8,200
- CXOs (top 500 corporates) ~ 5,000
- NGO leadership ~ 1,750

Total 20,900

% educated & trained in urban practice < 5%

Middle Management

- Senior Municipal officials ~ 4,000
- Senior Engineers ~ 8,000
- Urban Planners ~ 2,000

Total ~ 14,000

% educated & trained in urban practice < 20%

India's Urban Future (2011-2031)

- India will add at least **300 million new people** to its cities in 30 years
- This is **on top of** the **current urban population** of **~300 million**, of whom over **70 million are poor**
- In **2031**, **three** of the ten **largest megacities** in the world will be in India: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata
- Over **70 other cities** will have a **population of over 1 million**
- This will be the **second largest urbanisation** in human **history** creating **huge market opportunities** and **development challenges**
- The only option to avoid complete urban breakdown is the **simultaneous transformation** of India's **cities and its villages**
- The **key** to this the **education** of a new **generation of changemakers and entrepreneurs** and building the **capacities** and motivation of current **working professionals**

Limited Supply of Professionals
capable of managing this transition



Education of Urban Planners in India

- India has ~ 4,000 qualified planners
- It educates only ~350 new planners each year in a narrow manner
- Of this only a fraction enter into public planning practice
- Most have skills unequal to the complex systemic challenges they face
- With close to 5,000 urban centres, this implies a huge deficit in the number of planners the country needs
- Hence, some of the largest Municipalities in the country e.g. Mumbai have no qualified planners on their rolls

Why Planning is not enough?

- The **fundamental constraint** to the orderly growth and **transformation of urban India** is
 - no longer capital
 - nor perhaps technology
 - the **availability of sufficient numbers** of well educated **professionals** committed to the common good who can play the role of **changemakers** and **entrepreneurs**.
- India's higher education system has **no inter-disciplinary programme of scale** to educate enough professionals for the satisfactory **planning, development and management** of India's cities, towns and villages.

The Response



iihs

India's first independent
National Innovation University
focused on urban transformation

www.iihs.co.in

Why the *IIHS* ?

- Assumption: **India** will and **can change** in dramatic ways by the **2030s** to enable **inclusive economic growth**, end poverty, improve **human development** and **quality of life**, enable greater **equity** and **sustainability**
- **Locus** of much of this change: **300 – 400 cities** and **towns** and their surrounding **countryside**

Goal: catalysing five national outcomes by the 2030s

Inclusive Economic Growth

Reduced Poverty and Inequality

Social Transformation

Environmental Sustainability

Unified & Robust Polity



1,00,000 new interdisciplinary professionals by 2031

- An *'MBA equivalent'* to coordinate and complement specialist professions and turn around urban management, development, renewal & planning; coordinate and complement specialist professions: technology, management, design, law
 - Bachelors of Urban Practice (BUP)
 - Masters of Urban Practice (MUP)
 - PhD in Urban Practice

IIHS Goal

- The IIHS is a **national institution** committed to the ***equitable, sustainable and efficient transformation*** of ***Indian settlements***
- The IIHS aspires to be a ***globally-ranked, action-oriented, unique education and research institution*** of ***international stature***

IHS Core Concept

National **Scale**

+

Interdisciplinary **Excellence**

+

Economic & Social **Inclusion**

=

1,00,000 professionals (*Urban Practitioners*) in **20 years**

+

Innovative Institutional design & **revenue model**

+

National Regulation

=

Transformative National Institution

The Promoter Group

- Aromar Revi
- Bansil Mehta
- Cyrus Guzder
- Deepak Parekh
- Deepak Satwalekar
- Jamshyd Godrej
- Keshub Mahindra
- Kishore Mariwala
- Nandan Nilekani
- Nasser Munjee
- Rahul Mehrotra
- Rakesh Mohan
- Renana Jhabvala
- Shirish Patel
- Vijay Kelkar
- Xerxes Desai

Some of India's leading entrepreneurs, practitioners, public intellectuals & administrators helped create & manage the IHS

Five IHS Programmes

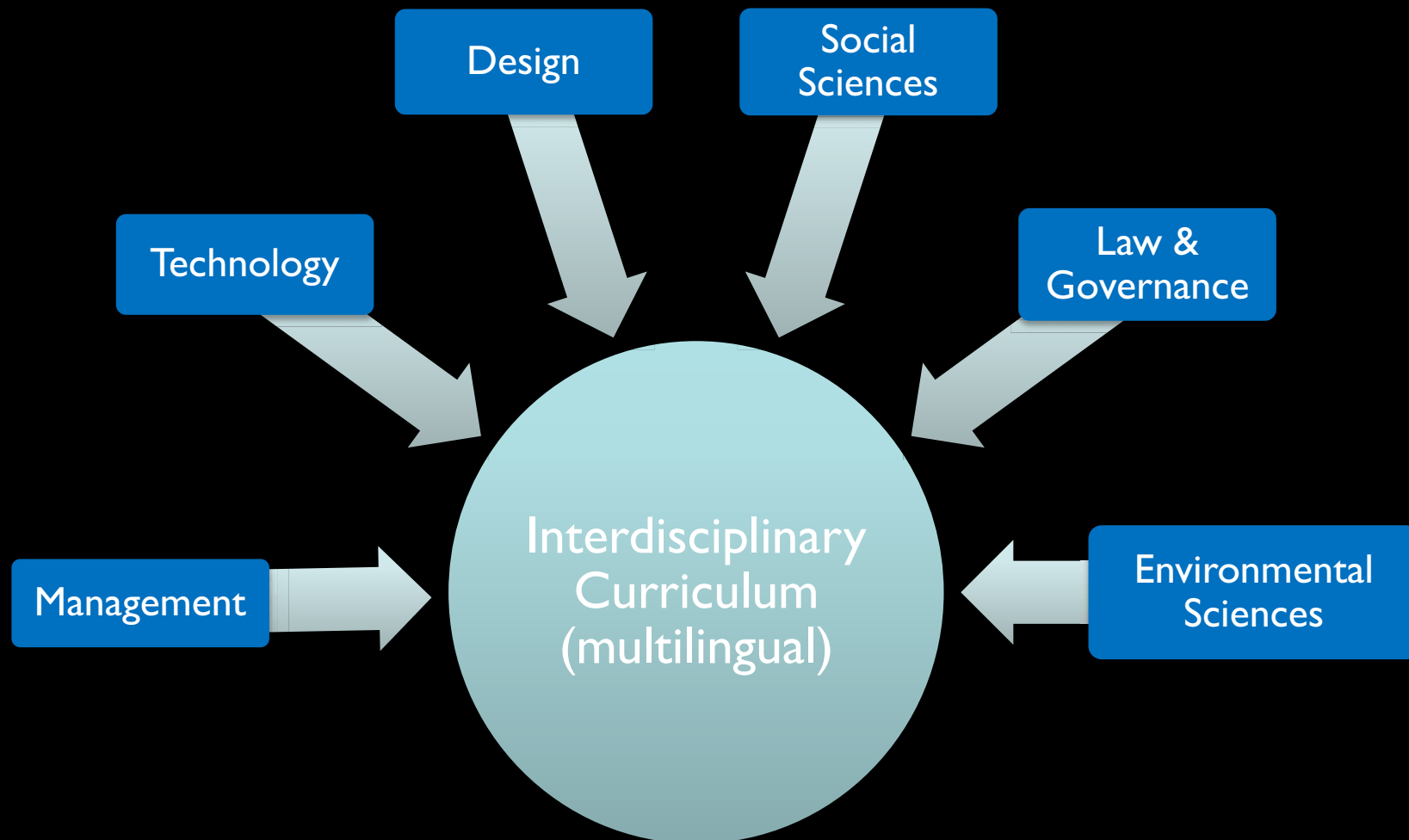


The IHS aspires to be a *globally-ranked, action-oriented, unique education and research institution of international stature*

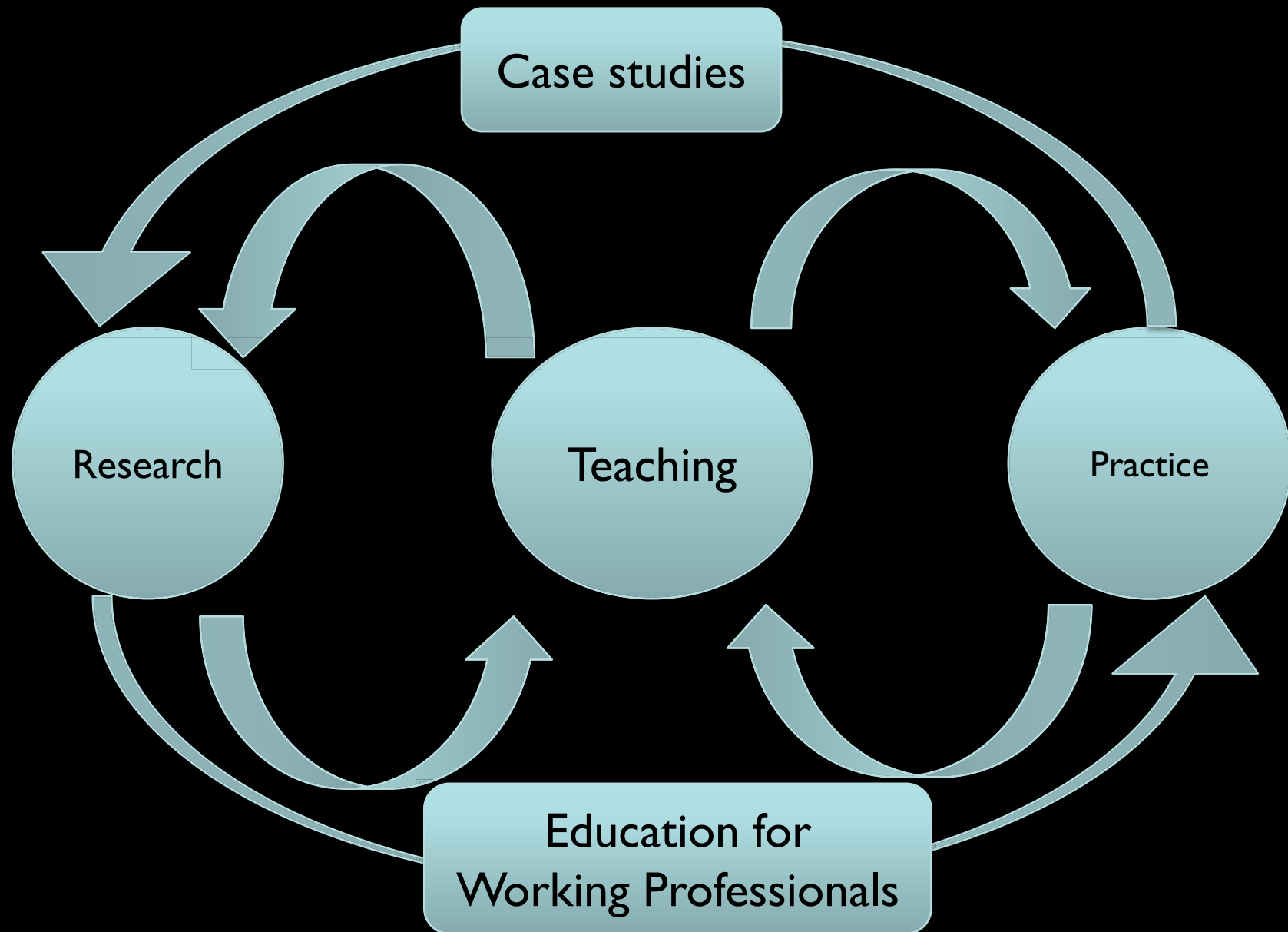
IHS Academic Programme

Interdisciplinary Curriculum

A broad interdisciplinary curriculum that bridges



Linking research, teaching & practice at IHS



IIHS degrees and expected chronology of Initiation

- *Masters in Urban Practice (MUP)* - 2 years **2012**
- *PhD in Urban Practice* - 2+2 years **2013**
- *Bachelors in Urban Practice (BUP)* - 4 years **2014/15**
- *Integrated MUP (IMUP)* - 4+1 years **2016**