

What the countries can learn from each other. The example of India

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Why this Congress: Its content



1. Exchange of good experiences;
2. Fostering collaboration among related countries, sharing their knowledge and learning ;
3. Build trust through mutual knowledge of persons;
4. Helping each other when in need of resources: exchange of resources in abundance, namely specialized human resources; financial ones, technical ones...

Why this Congress...



- There are very good ideas already implemented in some other Country. No need to reinvent everything. It's expensive, time consuming, and not stupid...
- Many of them can be easily replicated fully;
- And others show advantages of some aspects, not of the whole.

CONCEPTS/IDEAS



Fortune at the bottom of the pyramid (C.K. Prahalad):
Economy of Scale.

Examples:

- Mobile phones in India;
- Ex. Aravind Eye Care System;
- Narayana Health;
- Pharmaceuticals;

CONCEPTS/IDEAS



- Frugal Innovation to reduce costs, prices and reach the bottom of the society.

Examples:

- Nano car;
- Jaiput Foot
- GE and ECG machines
- Water purifiers Tata/Unilever...
- Keeping Kool: Godrej

CONCEPTS/IDEAS



Inclusive Growth, through:

Basic Education for all

- Catching kids: lunch meal (Naandi Foundation)

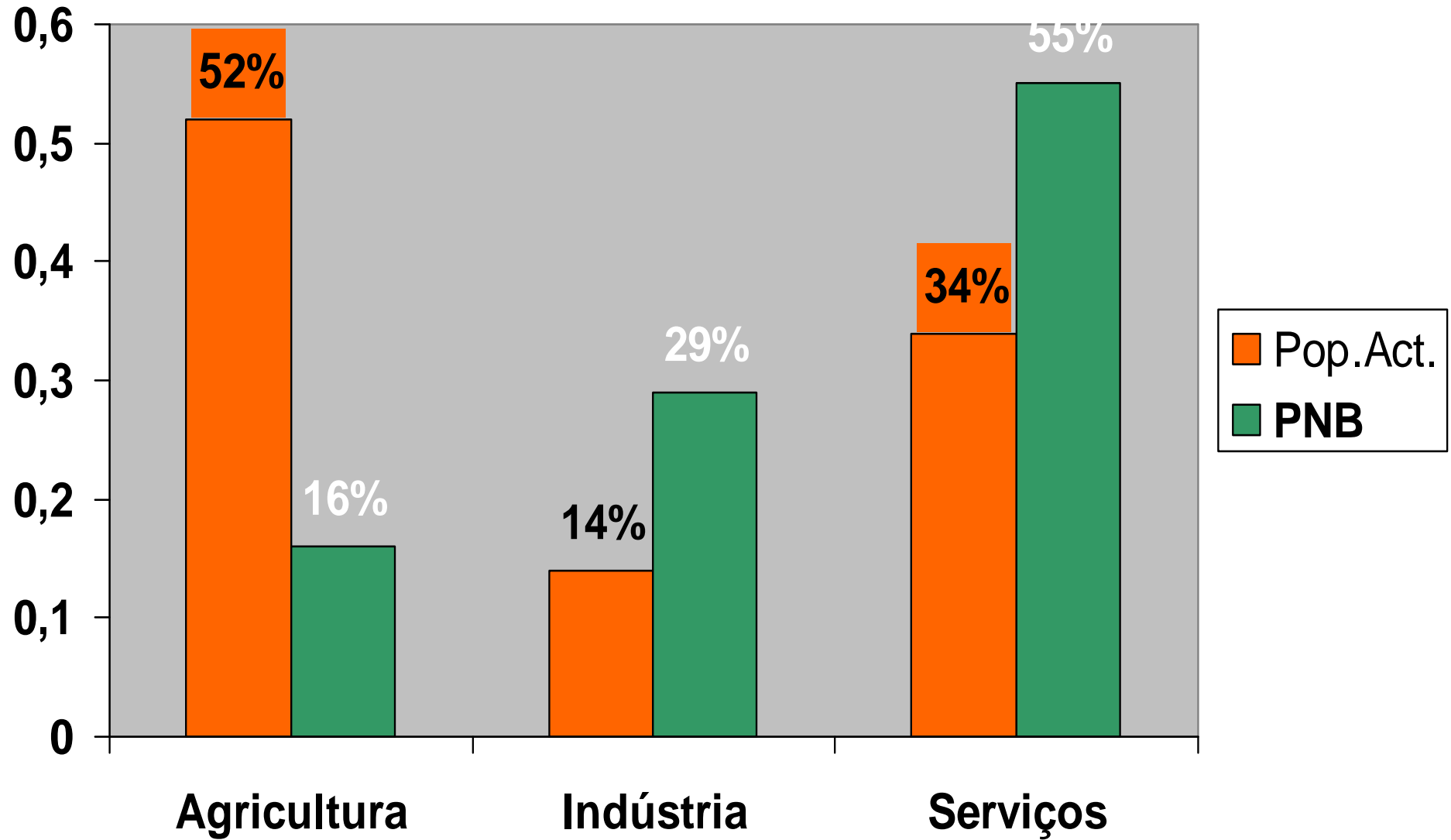
Fighting hunger

- Special programs to sell foodgrains at subsidized prices

Healthcare services more accessible:

- Micro-insurance, medical Centres spreading in rural zones;
- Pharmaceutical products free of cost for poors;

Actividade e Riqueza



Challenges



1. Wealth creation and Employment;

2. Infrastructures;

3. Power generation;

Wealth/Jobs in AGRICULTURE



- Agriculture and rural roads;
- Refrigeration system;
- Food processing;

6. +Trabalho na Agricultura

- ✓ Agricultura e pescas, necessitam de investimentos (rede de frio, irrigação, equipamento de pesca; rede de comercialização).
- ✓ Indústrias de '*food-processing*'. Na Índia, o valor acrescentado ao produto-base até à venda era há pouco de ~7%. Há países asiáticos que acrescentam ~40 a ~50%).

Wealth/Jobs in INDUSTRY



Textiles;

Electronic;

Car manufacturing;

Civil Construction;

Diamonds and Jewellery.

6. +Trabalho na Indústria

- ✓ Lapidação de diamantes (11/12 são na Índia);
- ✓ *Têxteis e vestuário* de \$70 bn em 2010, saltará para \$220 bn em 2020! (+20 M pess.)
- ✓ Componentes p/ automóveis A Indústria produzia \$30 bn em 2010 e alcançará \$120 bn em 2020!
- ✓ [Indian electronics industry](#) is poised to attain a size of over \$400 billion by 2020 from the present level of \$45 billion, according to consulting firm [Frost & Sullivan](#).
- ✓ Indústria farmacêutica e biotecnologia em grande crescimento;

6. +Trabalho em Serviços

Trabalho menos especializado:

- ✓ Distribuição a retalho
- ✓ Turismo e restauração (+30 M de postos até 2015)
- ✓ IT e BPO criarão mais 30 milhões de postos até 2020 (Nasscom). Em 2010: Exp: \$59 bn e total prod. \$88 bn; previsão 2020 Exp.: \$175 bn. ?
- ✓ Professores p/ o secundário e profissional.
- ✓ Técnicos de todas as especialidades (mecânicos, electricistas, pedreiros, carpinteiros, operadores de máquinas, de computadores, etc...)

6. +Trabalho em Serviços

Trabalho mais especializado:

- ✓ Consultores;
- ✓ Engenheiros de software. Vai haver grande falta;
- ✓ Médicos, veterinários, agrónomos;
- ✓ Professores universitários;
- ✓ Investigadores;
- ✓ 'Media+Entertainment': vídeos, filmes, imprensa (pode chegar a \$23 bn em 2011).

Wealth/jobs in SERVICES



IT

R&D

BPO

Health Tourism



AESE
ESCOLA DE DIRECÇÃO
E NEGÓCIOS

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