Good morning.

I am pleased to participate, albeit remotely, in this important brain storming session organized by Pahle Ifundation and MoSPI. I am sorry that I have not been able to listen to the speakers' speeches, which are admittedly very qualified, and I hope that they have been recorded and that I can listen to the audios or at least have the relevant texts.
I am very grateful to Dr. Kumar and MoSPI for organizing this brain storming but first of all I want to formally thank Ms Maronajna Gupta without whom we would not be here today.
I met Manoranjna while GDKP India was in a kind of limbo supported by young professionals. She fell in love with the charm of the novelty of the concept and the benefits of its application to India, which she understood both perfectly. She asked me what she could do to get the machine going again. I asked her to find a way to get back Indian guide Rajiv Kumar. She committed herself to doing it, she met him, she won him back. Kumar returned to the Indian leadership of the project, which for me is a condition for its success, we re-established a contract of mutual commitment, and now here we are. That is why it is clear that without Manoranjana this meeting would not have been possible today.

I will briefly return to the desire I expressed to re-engage Rajiv, but let me make a few notes on the conceptual note document because there are lights and shadows that need to be clarified.
I am glad that the document talks about the GDKP as a fact. It's nice but it's not the reality. I personally invented that concept and so that it does not appear to be a gratuitous statement I will quote some facts.
On February 13, 2019, MoSPI organized an excellent workshop under the leadership of Chief of Statescc Pravin Shrivastava who is present here. MoSPI published a book whose introduction reads about GDKP "one cannot find this term in a standard dictionary..... but from the document shared by the ministry we came to know of prof. Sulpasso ideas about the concept of GDKP". So, as they say in the academic world, authentic original quote.
In January 2021, the University of Southern California organized a magnificent conference attended by speakers from 5 continents. The theme was GDKP India, and it was inaugurated by the then CEO of NITI Si Amitabh Kant who stated, "we are very grateful to Prof. Sulpasso for wanting to be India to be the first to implement GDKP ". There is therefore a double authorship recognized, by MoSPI for the concept, by NITI for the term GDKP INDIA.
But a few months later, as a further proof to the seriousness of NITI's commitment, its CEO presented and illustrated the Sulpasso model he intended to use to NSC. The NSC gave the operational green light, and stated that “it was

necessary to build the GDKP India according to Prof. Sulpasso's model" and added that "having approved the model, the GDKP India should be built according to that model without the need for further authorizations."
I remember these passages not to affirm a property of the concept, the greatest satisfaction for those who invent a concept is that others use it and develop it, but because it is necessary to better define its origin.
The concept of GDKP was developed by me in California to make up for the insufficiency and disasters of the concept of GDP, to replace it or at least to correct it. This objective pursued by the Sarkozy Stiglits report, created for this purpose with the presence of several Nobel Laureates in economics. Criticism of the GDP had been formulated in an excellent manner, but alternatives had not been found. The main purpose of the GDKP was therefore to provide a first new vision of the wealth of nations alternative to GDP.
The decision to apply it first in India is instead due to the insistence and charm of two Indian ambassadors, Ambassador Shetty, a refined diplomat and high-level mathematician, who wrote the elegant mathematical formula of the model and the sophisticated ability of Ambassador Fabian who loved the idea so much that he convinced me to came to India to propose it to a series of top characters the first of which was Dr. Kumar who immediately decided to promote it to India.
It was my first trip to Inda and I fell in love with this country. As everyone knows, love can also be very expensive. And so it was. For the next 15 years I came to India to promote the idea of GDKP India in conferences, seminars, special meetings at my own expense and without any external funding. So it was an expensive love, but I was amply rewarded by the charm of this culture, unique, universal, by the depth and vitality of thoughts, by the imagination and by the human warmth of its citizens. In short, here I am. India could have had its first GDKP in years, if there had not been small inconveniences on which it is useless to return. GDKP India is a real historical innovation process of global scope and the difficulties are natural. However, beyond the occasional difficulties, I have always been convinced that Rajiv Kumar was the best possible interlocutor for India and so, thanks to Manoranjana, here we are.

But to start again without any more uncertainties, let's go back to examining that concept note. It is evident that there are two approaches to achieving GDKP India: technological or market. That note follows the tech approach. On the basis of those notes, I will try to clarify the two concepts.
The concept note is of a technical approach, the one preferred by statisticians. I obviously know this approach which has its merits, but it also has its limitations. I will limit myself to mentioning the most important: it is not able to be used to make predictions. To explain this limit, I will give two examples.

Today, the best-selling car in the world is the Tesla. Which did not exist until a few years ago. Then there was a phenomenon of "Disruption" someone inserted in the. market a different concept of engine power: and the market has changed radically. The technological method missed that disruption and it would still be engaged in quantifying knowledge in ancient forms.
Another example is that of the Kodack, first ever in 1970, completely burned by digital phthography. Here too, the statistical technological method would still be behind Kodak-style films. Many other examples could be given. But the technological method is not able to measure the CHANGE in technology that happens because of DISRUPTION.
And the fact is that a phenomenon of disruption has occurred in the concept of knowledge we need to use for GDKP that the technological method does not grasp. On October 12, 1969, the Internet was born in a department of UCLA. Its effects began to manifest themselves in a bursting way, but the technological method still does not understand that with the Internet the concept of knowledge changed radically. From an elitist product, conserved, costly and distributed with criteria of exclusivity, in some cases even tribal if not priestly, knowledge became something produced by everyone, sold to everyone, circulated among absolutely autonomous circuits. In a word, it had become a commodity. And it had become a commodity because knowledge had become INFORMATION, and this was the phenomenon grasped in the GDKP, as the formula used to calculate it indicates.
There is nothing better to appreciate this transformation than to look at the ranking of the ten most capitalized companies on the NYSE and you see 7 of those sell know: INFORMATION.

Information-knowledge has become the most bought and sold commodity in the world. And it is on this basis that the idea of the GDKP was born. The commodity, which in the model is called Knowledge items, is the first term of the formula. GDKP= Kis x V x M

The first objective of the model is to provide the Indian Government with a complete view of where Knowledge Commodity Information is produced, by whom it is produced and how it circulates. That is the IKPM (INDIA KNOWLEDGE PRODUCING MATRIX).
In a document of six covers that if you want you can get from Manoranjana, and in any case you can get the online link to watch it at your leisure, the first cover talks about the war of knowledge taking place at the world level, in which the main subjects are USA and China and where India could be the third subject. but to carry out this role it is necessary to give the Government a complete and total view of the fabric of knowledge of the country.

To do this, an IKPM matrix was invented, which is the first pillar of the model accepted by the NSC. This matrix represents the knowledge produced in the nation. What knowledge is produced in all forms, and by whom it is produced. On the y-axis are the knwledge items. On that of the abscisas the producers of knowledge.
600 Knwledge items were identified. I fear that the importance of this indication has been greatly underestimated by some.
The selection of 600 Kis is a most innovative pillar of wealth of Nation, the one that radically changes its notions, which importance I am afraid has not been fully appreciated.
There are at least three reasons to appreciate the importance of that list.
The fact is that for the first time knowledge of cultural, religious values, traditions, entertainment have entered the calculation of wealth. One of the fiercest criticisms made of the GDP was that it neglected these elements and wanted to massify the wealth of all nations in the image of those currently richer. The choice of the 600 Knowledge items ranges over <u>*all fields of the culture of a nation*</u> and facilitates their quantification in terms of values in the notion of national wealth not only to save the country's identity but to make that them play an active role in making wealth of the country. This happens for the first time ever! thanks to the formula of GDKP India, because GDP standardize wealth. Kis choice is therefore a top political choice. And to values those Kis is where the role of the CSO is fundamental if not unique.
The second element of immense economic policy importance that may have escaped notice is that of the division of Knwledge items into four categories. These categories are mentioned in some way in the document but their function escapes us.
In GDP, if a car is produced in a year, the value is recorded, but if that car is used by one person or ten thousand people, the GDP does not exchange. In the GDKP, and this is a very important component of the model, if a piece of knowledge produced circulates among one or a million people, the GDKP changes sharply. *It is the concept of Velocity of circulation that is found in the model that introduces two operating principles.* By increasing the speed of circulation of knowledge, the GDKP increases. But the speed varies depending on different tools. Hince the four categories (content provider, diffusors, amplificators, multipliers), This speed of knowledge circulation therefore can be increased by different digital economy tools, which paves the way for the immense fundamental role of MoSPI in Knowledge policy making defining the coefficients to be applied, and therefore the tools to be implemented. Hince the four categories of Ki and the great role of MoSPI.
The third great benefit that comes from that list is that it can be the basis for the construction of the cost of learning index. The first ever in the world. By urban or country side, by age, by areas. An index that in the modern society of information has the same level of importance as the Index of cost of living.

That said, which was somewhat missed in the point 4 of the concept note, in my opinion, there is some confusion because we talk about four aspects of knowledge but overlap nature, functions, distributors, producers and consumers. We need to clarify those terms. And GDKP model does it.
The India Knowldge Poduction Matrix brings order in this matter because it identifies on the y-axis the 600 knwleddge items, within the four mentioned categories, and on the x-axis the 50 potential producers of those itams which will be reduced, selected under the guide of Kumar along the top knowledge he has of India economy-
But beware of the fact that the GDKP model can be developed in the 28 states in order to provide comparison and improvements. And this is another powerful benefit of *market approach* of the model, using GDKP India as a benchmark, and perhaps guidance, of GDKP of Kerala, Gujarat, Assam etc. and collecting from them visions and information. By far one of the most fascinating work in this wonderful country is to provide a national landscape of knowledge in full respect of aesthetic, religion, art, entertainment to promote much higher GDP for the nation and for the States
This matrix IKPMis therefore is the pillar for any government knowledge policy, but also for different State K policy, because it provides the complete picture of the nation's and State's knowledge fabric, on the basis of which the national government will have to decide whether or not it wants to join the club of the three maxims world powers of knowledge and for the states the highest knowledge standing in the country. GDKP India could be compared with AKPM (Assam Knowledge Production Matrix), GKPM (Gujarat Knowledge Production Matrix) etc. What a wonderful table for actions!!!

On the other hand, from IKUM, which is the Matrix of consumers and users of knowledge – second pillar of the model - is the private investors that obtains the greatest benefits because it quantifies returns on knowledge capital in the different sectors of the economy

Conclusions
GDKP India is not the pursuit of statistics for its own sake. It is fundamental for its implications, budgeting, capital investment, in all sectors of the economy, industry, services, agriculture, government. And rightly so, its implementation involves all ministries. But these results can only be achieved by the Market Model, incidentally it is useful to repeat, the one already approved by the NSC. India may have had the GDKP for years. Following the mentioned workshop organized by MoSPI in 1919, a high-profile team was appointed. I think, there were two DGs of MoSPI, one past and one current, and other people of great quality. I didn't have the pleasure of being appointed to that team. That team did

not produce the GDKP India because it followed the statistical technological route. The same happened for a subsequent team that derailed, if I may use the term, when decided to independently search for the values of the K items that I believed (and I do believe) is a work to be developed not alone but with CSO. I remember these facts to suggest to avoid the same mistakes. It must be clear that the only way to calculate the GDKP is the one called the Market model, which by the way is the one approved by NSC, and the only way to proceed is to give full prominence to the work of the CSO and MoSPI.

Albeit briefly, the terms of the Market approach to GDKP India are useful to be repeated. In the model used, there are three manifestations of GDKP. The firsty is IS (International Standard)-GDKP INDIA; the second is NDM (National Digital Managed) GDKP India; the third is FF (Final Form) GDKP INDIA, all three serving different functions.

1. In all three manifestations, knowledge must be treated as a commodity, which is bought, produced and sold. Techniques that do not involve this concept will not provide a GDKP- INDIA.

2. The Knoweldge items and the Knoweldge prducers are pillars of the calculation of the GDKP, they are the basis of the standard IS intenrational GDKP to be carried out together with the CSO.

3. The speed of circulation of knowledge – digital V- is the other key element for any knowledge policy that wants to increase the role of India, and its elaboration is mainly function with MoSPI with the definition of the NDM-GDKP.

4. The access of people to Internet is the final step for GDKP, properly used is the FF-GDKP that together with maximizing Digital V can make GDKP India to be the highest in the world.
All that can be done only with the Market approach of the Model. Which can be defined the passage from Knowledge economy, where India will trail forever behind more developed countries, to People Knowledge economy where India could be the first in the world,

It is only with this type of GDKP that the factor K of the nation can be calculated, or the multiplier in terms of GDP of the wealth of a nation of an expenditure on knowledge. Only with that model you can calculate the triple K supplementary factor of triple A that BRICS requires and all the indices of the stock exchange and also the Rupie Knowledge currency. Why not, creating Knowledge Money at international level?

I said that in the first cover of a small document that will be available to those who wish it, there is talk of a world war of knowledge between the USA and China, and it is hoped that India could be the third bread-making nation.

But for this to happen, special programs based on the GDKP must be developed according to the market model. In that document 3 of great importance are mentioned
a. 100 digital litteracy. With the aim of creating 10 million scientists, 100 million technicians. These are levels that no country in the world can achieve but China, where V in many cases is limited.
b. Starting from the fact that starting from 1950 when the GDPs of India and China were practically the same while today a real abyss of difference has been created, a comparison is made with the gap in the space race between the USSR and the USA that was overturned by the USA with a policy of knowledge. Similar to NASA is proposed the creation of a national body called IDEA, India, Digital Education Agency to make India reach the highest international level of knowledge at mass population level, according to the formula of GDKP.
c. being the first country in the world to create a GDKP, India should launch the new knowledge-based Silk Road to extend it to other countries and assist them along knowledge infrastructures.

All this is ambitious, and depends on two elements
a. the GDKP model used is the one approved by the NSC. GDKP INDIA Can only follow the MARKET APPROACH
b. the leadership of the Indian side is that of Rajiv Kumar

if these conditions are met, INDIA will have the first GDKP in the world in very short time, and there will be work and glory for all its related institutions. The CSO will produce the first IS (international standard) - GDKP index which will be proposed as a reference to the United Nations
MoSPI will draw up with NDM (National Digital Managed) GDKP the reference document for all digital policies in the country.

TIMING
Allow me to propose an operational timetable.
1. Pahle organizes a GDKP India 2024 report presented by PM Modi for May
2. by that date, a team of experts jointly created by MoSPI and Pahle will carry out the first three quarters of GDKP India 2024 on the basis of the market model.
Befre closing let me remind you that st the site … you can get essential document already produced.

There are many other considerations to be made, but I would like to close with reference to the beginning. Rajiv Kumar is the indispensable Indian reference for the success of GDKP India and Manoranjana Gupta is the natural GDKP India Project and Communication manager Pahle has to capture. Pahle has to be keen to do it as fast as possible. If without assignments she has produced this important brain storming session, we can be sure that she will do other extraordinary initiatives. And my very special thanks go to her for having had the patience to read this text of mine.Let me suggest to applaud Ms Manoranjana Gupta for getting back to the project Dr.Kumar a sine qua no pilar of success of GDKP India.