

**ipolicy for Young Leaders**

7-10 March 2015

O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat, Haryana

Day 1   7 March 2015	
9:30	<b>Registration</b>
10:00	<b>Welcome &amp; Icebreaker</b>
10:30	<b>Introduction to CCS Academy &amp; ipolicy</b>
11:15	<b>Institutional Alternatives: Who Does What?(Activity)</b>
12:00	<b>Lunch</b>
13:00	<b>Why is India Poor?</b>   Andrew Humphries To debunk popular myths about the causes of wealth and poverty and to suggest the importance of institutions
14:30	<b>Break</b>
15:00	<b>Human Knot game</b>
15:30- 17:00	<b>Two Kinds of Order in Society</b>   Andrew Humphries
17:00- 21:00	<b>Free Time &amp; Dinner</b>
21:30- 22:30	<b>Documentary &amp; Discussion: Greed</b> by John Stossel To explore concepts of wealth creation and the idea that under certain circumstances self-interest advances social good; leads into the next session “not a zero sum game”
Day 2   8 March 2015	
9:00	Recap and Energizer
9:30	<b>Trade is NOT a Zero Sum Game</b> Andrew Humphries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To explore the concepts of wealth creation through specialization and division of labor, creative destruction, comparative advantage, and trade and that voluntary exchange is win-win</li> <li>2. To introduce the institutions that make up “economic freedom” and its correlation with development indicators</li> </ul>
11:00	<b>Break</b>



11:30	<b>Property Rights for the Poor</b>   Barun Mitra
13:00	Lunch
14:00	<b>Tragedy of the Common Pole</b>
14:30	<b>Environmental Challenges: Tragedy of the Collective</b> Sadaf Hussain  To demonstrate how most environmental problems are the result of the tragedy of the collective (Garret Hardin), which is in turn caused by poorly defined property rights
16:30	Break
17:00	<b>Socratic Dialogue: Man's Right</b>
19:30	<b>Free Time &amp; Dinner</b>
21:00-22:30	<b>Global Financial Crisis</b>   Kumar Anand  Financial crisis of 2008 that started in United States and soon spread to the entire world has often been associated with inherent failure of the free markets, greed and insufficient regulation, among other things. This session aims to understand what caused the housing bubble to build and expand which was followed by an eventual bursting of the bubble. Was it greed? Was it insufficient regulation and oversight of the financial world? Or was it something intrinsic to the free market itself?
<b>Day 3   9 March 2015</b>	
9:00	Recap and Energizer
9:30	<b>Public Choice: The Benefits and Costs of Collective Action</b>   Parth J Shah  To introduce the field of Public Choice  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. why government action may be desirable under conditions of supposed market failure such as the high transaction costs of organizing collective actions, the under-provision of public goods, externalities, and asymmetric information;</li> <li>2. the idea of "government failure" and why government interventions themselves are prone to exactly the same or other problems (such as condensed benefits, dispersed costs), which can cause outcomes that are worse than the problems those interventions were supposed to solve.</li> </ol>
11:00	Break
11:30	<b>Socratic Dialogue: Justice Without Government</b>
13:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:30	<b>Rule of Law: Prashant Narang</b>



16:00	<b>Break</b>
16:30-18:00	<b>10 Principles of Sound Public Policy</b> To introduce principles of sound public policy and apply them to analyse a select policy.
21:00-22:30	<b>Documentary: John Stossel goes to Washington</b>
<b>Day 4   10 March 2015</b>	
09:00	Recap and Energizer
9:30	<b>The Koosh Game</b>
10:00	<b>Education: Voice, Choice, and Incentive</b>   Shantanu Gupta To demonstrate through success stories how competition and principles of new public management can improve effectiveness and efficiency of public services.
11:30	<b>Break</b>
11:45	<b>Indian Liberal Tradition</b>   Kumar Anand It is often believed that ideas of economic freedom and reforms are “not Indian” and have been imported from the West, under circumstances outside our control (such as the balance of payments crisis necessitating the economic reforms of 1991 at the IMF's behest). However, research into modern Indian history showcases the rich indigenous liberal tradition that stood against ideas of a planned economy and society. This session presents an overview of such a tradition, which has often been overlooked and forgotten by many of us.
13:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00	<b>Anarchy, State &amp; Utopia</b>   Andrew Humphries
15:30	<b>Break</b>
15:45	<b>Reflection, Feedback &amp; Evaluation</b>
16:30	<b>Graduation Ceremony</b>
17:00	**** <b>End of ipolicy</b> ****

