

# **Inclusive Economies: Narratives from India**

**Inclusive Economies: A Multi-Dimensional Framework for Understanding, Measuring and Promoting Inclusive Economies**

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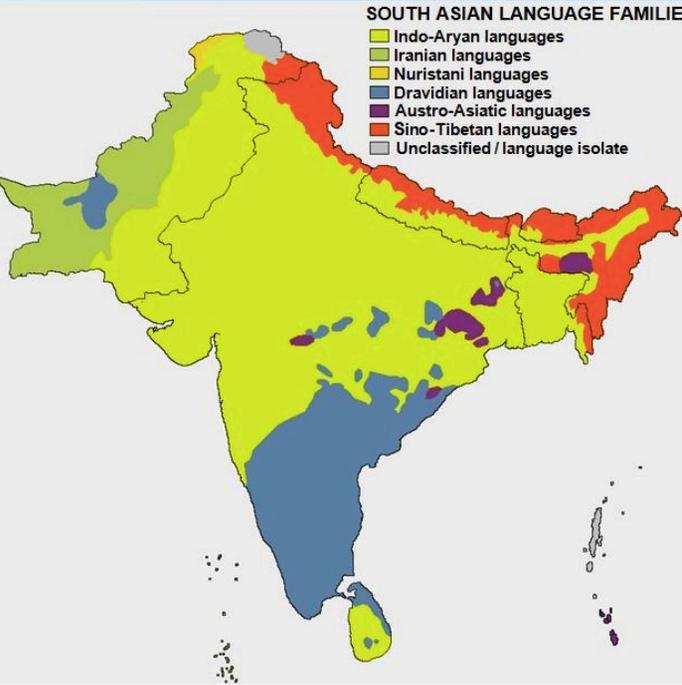
**Rockefeller Foundation's Bellagio Conference Center**

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**Bellagio, Italy**

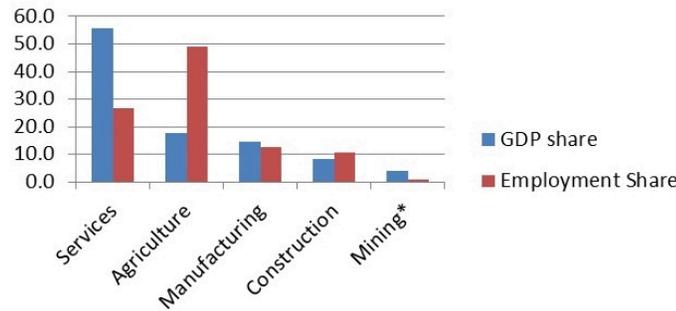
**SOUTH ASIAN LANGUAGE FAMILIES**

- Indo-Aryan languages
- Iranian languages
- Nuristani languages
- Dravidian languages
- Austro-Asiatic languages
- Sino-Tibetan languages
- Unclassified / language isolate

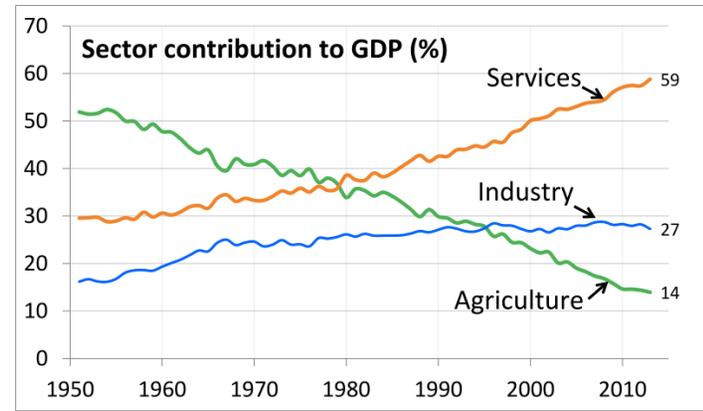
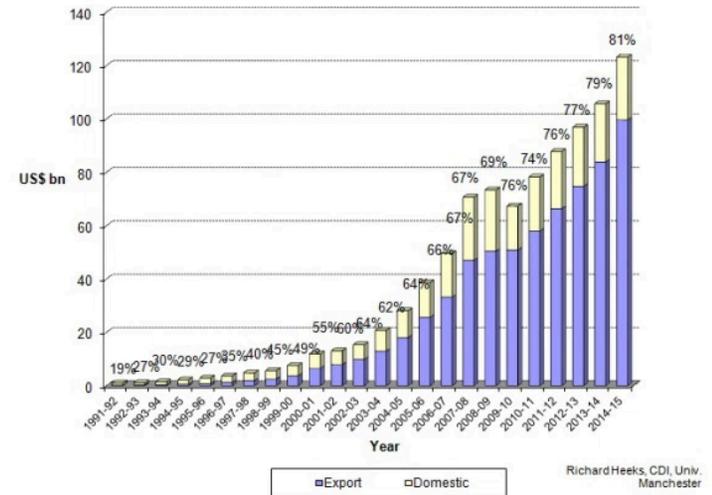


23 official languages  
 122 Major languages  
 1599 other languages

**Share of GDP and employment 2011-12**



**Indian IT: Export's Share of Total Output (1991-2015)**

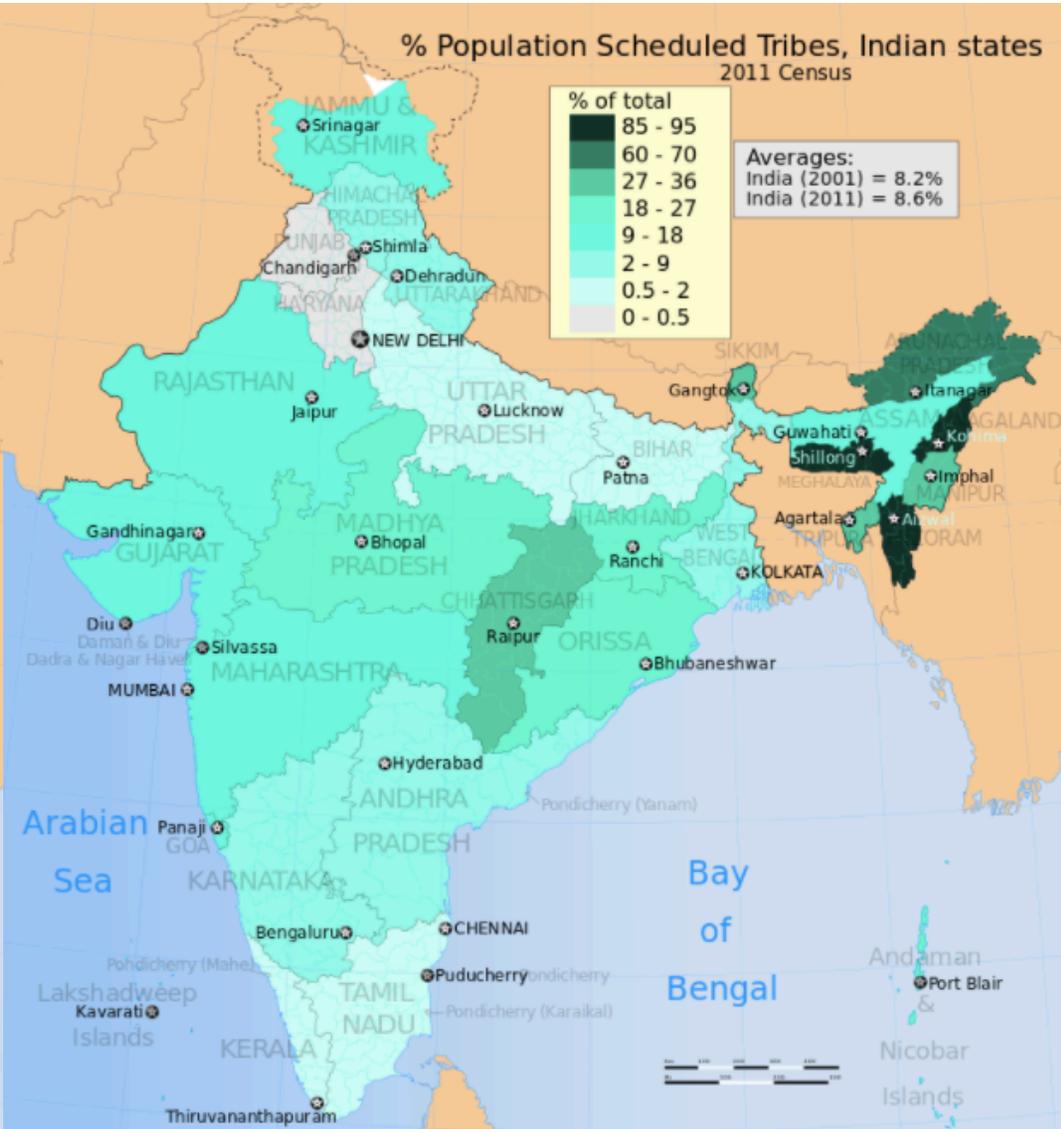
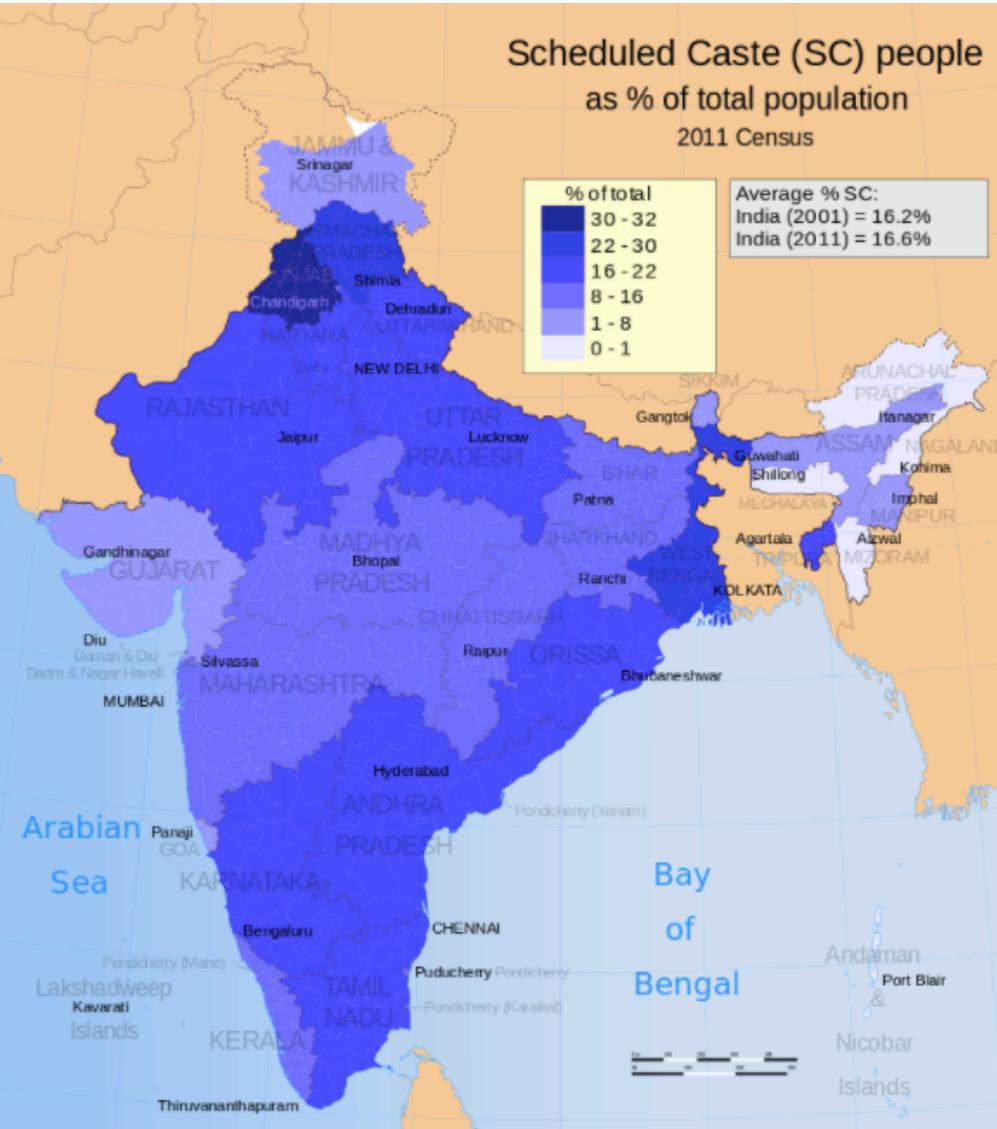


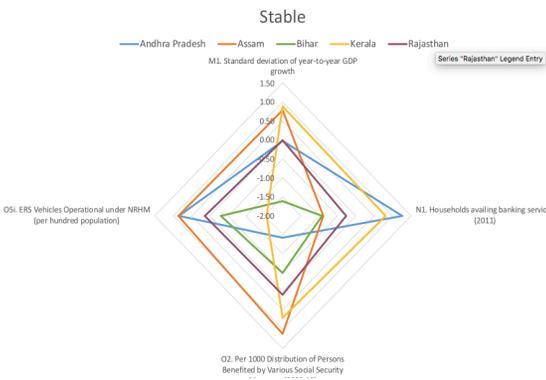
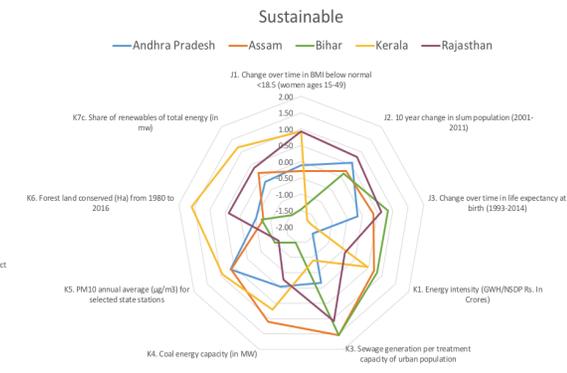
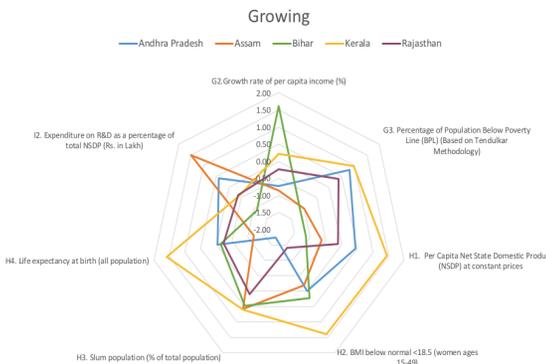
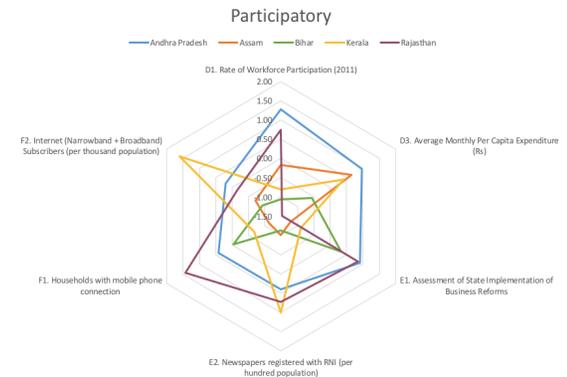
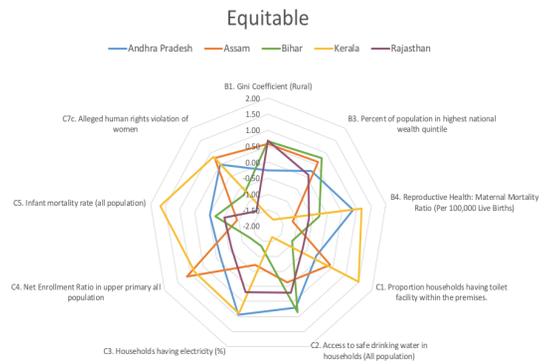
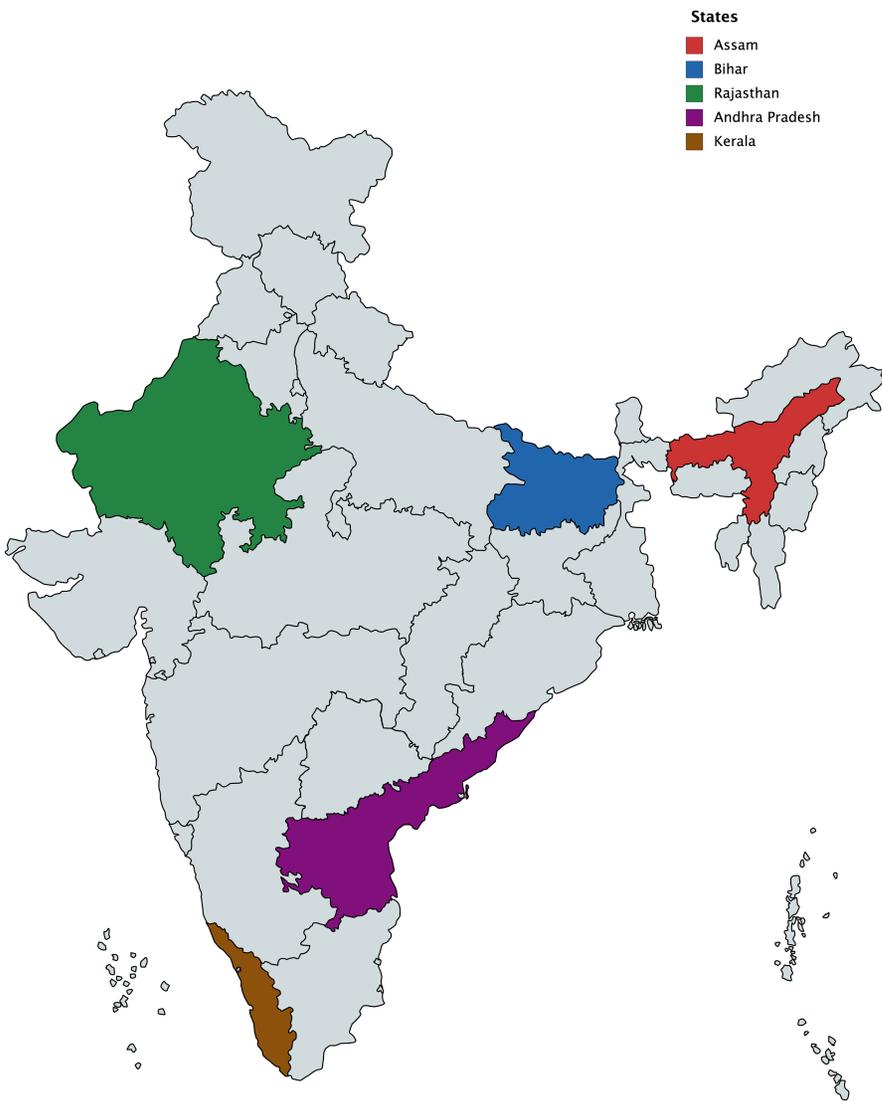
67% population in rural areas (WB 2016)  
 ~870 million people

### Scheduled Caste (SC) people as % of total population 2011 Census



### % Population Scheduled Tribes, Indian states 2011 Census





Two convenings  
44 total participants

# Some learnings from India Convenings

- India is BIG, GEOGRAPHICALLY DIVERSE and COMPLICATED
  - People found dimensions and sub-categories to be meaningful and reasonable, though not remarkable
    - Would practitioners have found it more useful?
  - Data challenges for rural development
  - Data showed state differences (some surprising) but a lot more work is needed to fully understand patterns
  - Real challenges to what specific indicators mean and how to interpret them
    - e.g. gender representation
  - What is appropriate scale for indicator measurement?
    - e.g. Where does participation really matter?
    - e.g. Intra-geography inequality
  - Processes and spatial relationships are really important and hard to capture in data
    - Rural-urban connections (remittances, circular/seasonal migration)
  - Problem with attention to historically marginalized populations being added on rather than baked in
  - Second try: Just Bihar & Rajasthan
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# Agenda

**Part I: Subnational Inclusive Economies - *Case of Bihar and Rajasthan***

**Part II: Technology and Inclusion - *Cases from India***

# Development and Planning Strategy in India

From the 1980s poverty alleviation received more serious attention.

Gradual development of the Indian Software Industry where government's role was limited to only promotion and infrastructure provision (Computer Policy in 1984 and the Computer Software Export Development and Training Policy in 1986 and Software Technology Parks in 1990)

Economic liberalization in 1991 followed by governance reform as evident in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992

Move towards 'participatory development', 'inclusive human development' and finally 'inclusive growth' as seen in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007)

# Bihar



## *Demographic Indicators*

| <i>Demographic Indicators</i>        | <b>Bihar</b> |             | <b>India</b> |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
|                                      | 2001         | 2011        | 2001         | 2011   |
| <i>Population (million)</i>          | 82.9         | 104.1       | 1028.7       | 1210.6 |
| <i>Density (persons per sq. km.)</i> | 880          | 1106        | 325          | 382    |
| <i>Urbanisation (Percentage)</i>     | 10.5         | <b>11.3</b> | 27.8         | 31.2   |
| <i>Decadal Growth (Percentage)</i>   | 28.6         | <b>25.1</b> | 21.5         | 17.6   |

# Rajasthan



## *Demographic Indicators*

### **Rajasthan**

### **India**

2001

2011

2001

2011

*Population  
(million)*

5.65

6.86

1028.7

1210.6

*Density (persons  
per sq. km.)*

165

201

325

382

*Urbanisation  
(Percentage)*

23.4

24.89

27.8

31.2

*Decadal Growth  
(Percentage)*

28.4

21.4

21.5

17.6

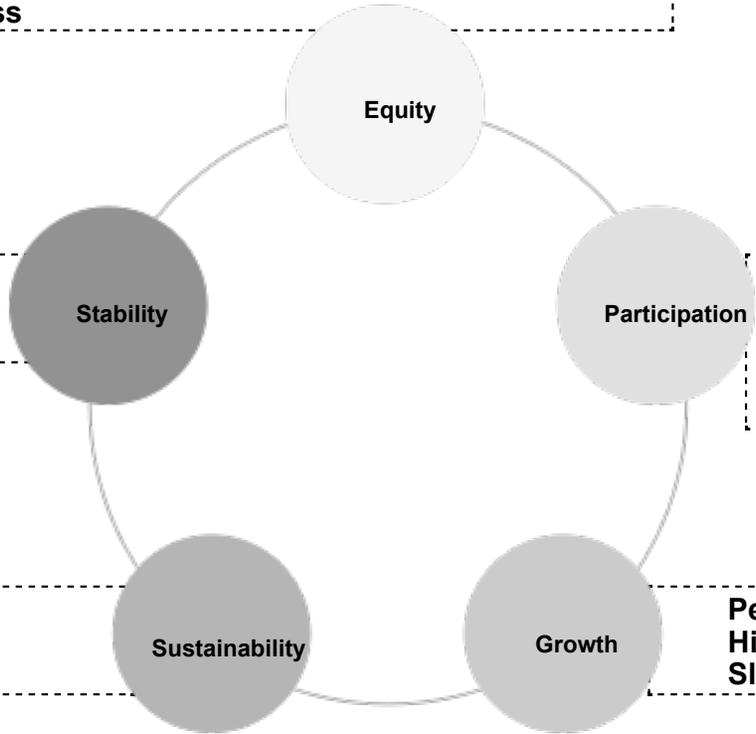
# Why Bihar and Rajasthan?

Bihar and Rajasthan as representative of BIMARU States

Persistent growth rate in last one decade

# Bihar

- Distinction between women's workforce and political participation
- Internal capacity of generating electricity
- Landlessness



- Low on most governance indicators
- Low economic freedom

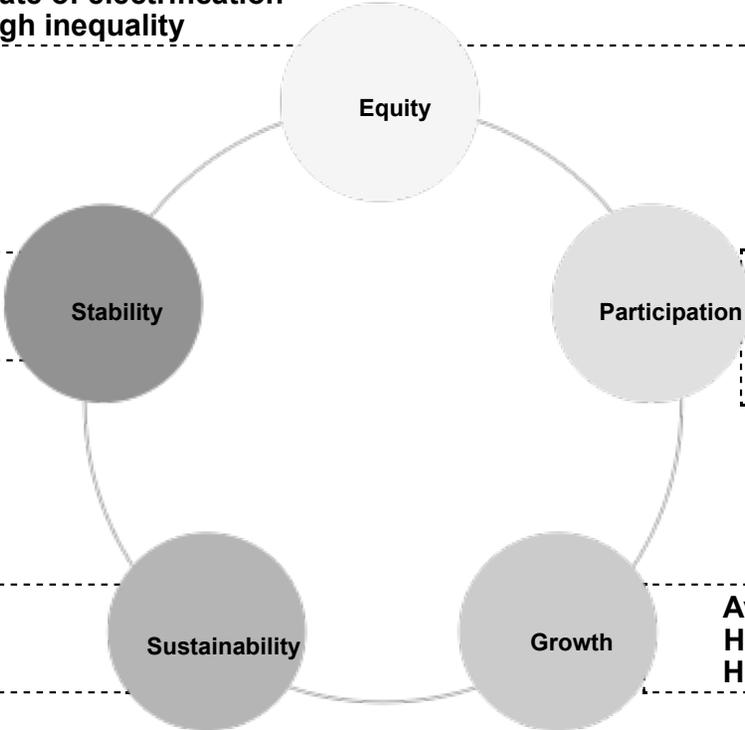
- Low workforce participation, especially of women
- Lagging in business reform
- Low mobile phone and internet penetration

- Low on human development index
- Low on environmental sustainability

- Persistent high growth rate
- High rate of poverty
- Slow rate of urbanisation

# Rajasthan

- **Contradictory indications of gender equity**
- **State of electrification**
- **High inequality**



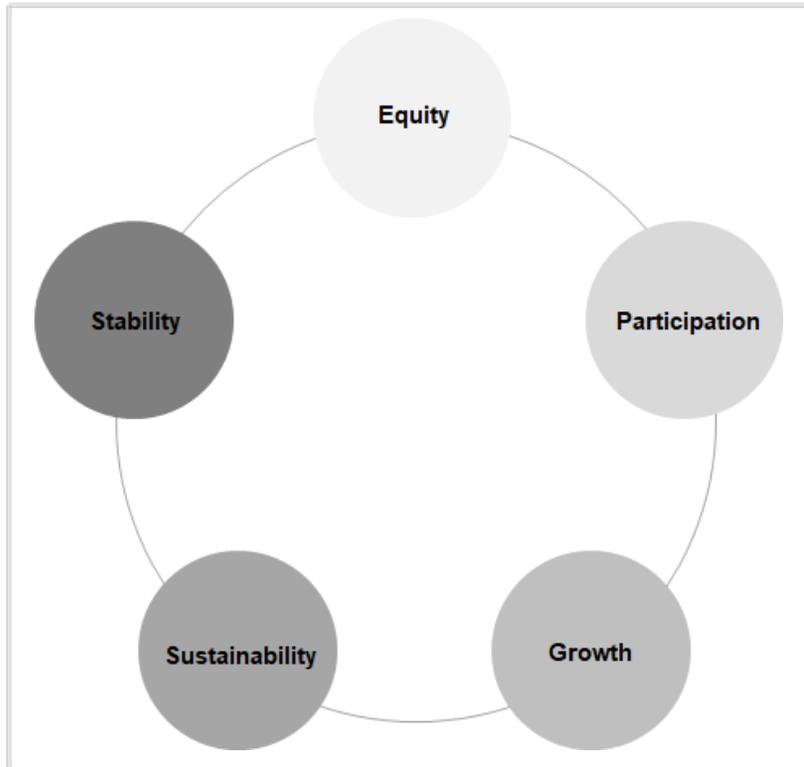
- **Steady improvement in overall governance**
- **More work opportunities**

- **High workforce participation, especially for women**
- **Business friendliness**
- **High mobile phone penetration**

- **Low on human development index**
- **Low on environmental sustainability**

- **Average yet persistent growth rate**
- **Higher rate of urbanisation in the state**
- **Higher rate of urban poverty**

# Discussion on the RFIE Framework: Dilemmas of growth, development and inclusiveness



Access to public goods, infrastructure developments:  
implications for environmental sustainability

Material well-being: implications for women's work participation  
Migration: implications for poverty and women's work participation  
Literacy: implications for employment

Dilemma of growth and poverty  
Dilemma of democracy and development  
Dilemma of formal and informal economy  
Dilemma of access and participation

# Agenda

Part I: Subnational Inclusive Economies - *Case of Bihar and Rajasthan*

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# Focus Area



## PARTICIPATORY

**D** People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners

**E** Market transparency and information symmetry

**F** Widespread technology infrastructure for the betterment of all

A.

**People are able to access and participate in markets as workers, consumers, and business owners**

- Formal and informal employment.
- Household consumption.
- Business development.

A.

**Market transparency and information symmetry**

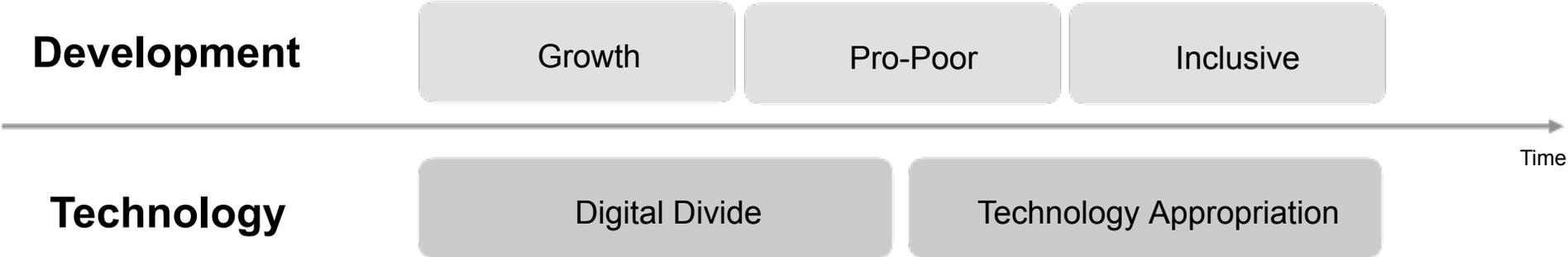
- Market regulation.
- Freedom of expression and association.
- Government power and corruption.

A.

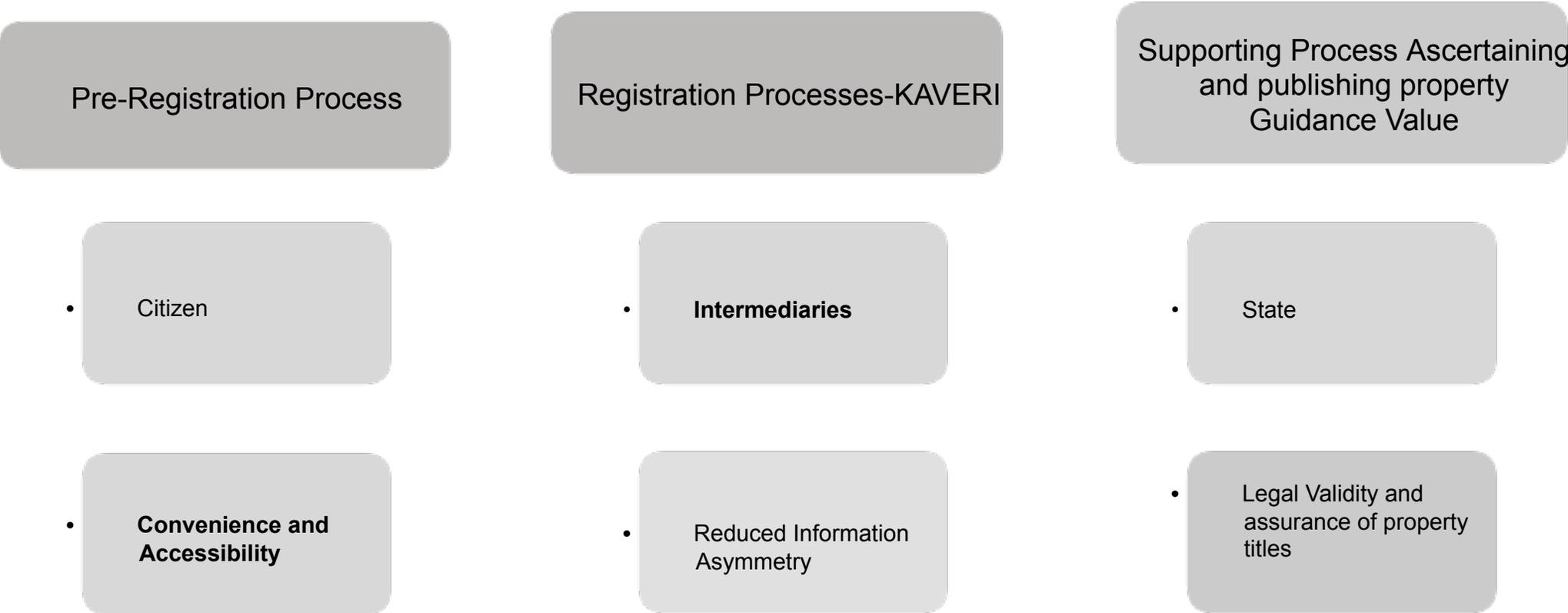
**Widespread technology**

- Access to telecommunication devices.
- Access to internet.

# Extending the framework to my wor



# KAVERI and achievement of citizens' valued functioning's



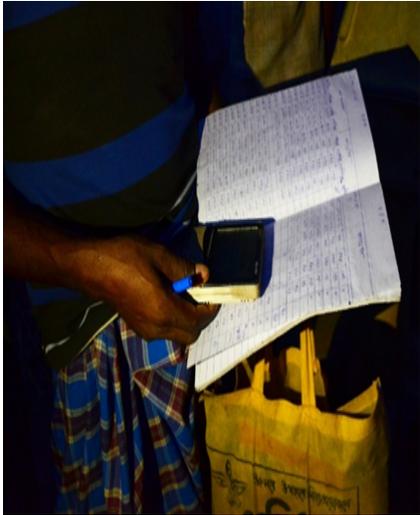
# Weather Information System in West Bengal



- Intermediaries



- Female Farmers



- Male Farmers

# Use of Google Voice Search in Karnataka: Preliminary Observations



# Technology and Inclusion

- Barriers to Access
- Choice of Use and non-Use
- Appropriation
- Intermediation

**Thank You!**