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## ICT FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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### **The Sweep of ICT:**

ICT has come on to the world as a revolution. It has got so much intertwined with the lives of the people that it is unthinkable to exist without the same. As economists have rightly put it, the contribution of this sector has emerged paramount to the well-being of the nations, such that at least 2.5 per cent of the growth of the GDP is ascribed to the ICT coming of age. Developing countries like India are experiencing a steady flow of invisibles by virtue of software professionals and software exports. ICT is becoming increasingly important on a macro-economic level, since ICT-based solutions and technologies are making a valuable contribution to value creation in other sectors too, particularly trade and services. The sweep of ICT can be seen in three ways, viz: (a) As a Tool; (b) As an alternative; (c) As a Change Agent. The growth of websites, help lines and other forms of mediated service delivery mechanisms are proving to be emphatic change agents, greater than ever before. However, the moot questions centre on the cost/investment required and the effectiveness of the services/systems.

The evolution of ICT from the mainframe technology phase to that of present digital age. We have passed two more phases in between, viz., the age of micro-computers and the internet world. We are now experiencing the Fourth phase of **digital communications**; whereby individuals are now able to access the Internet not only through their personal computers, but also through their televisions, mobile phones, smart phones, I-pads, etc. The greatly enhanced bandwidth has made it possible to the users to come closer ever before in transmitting audio, video, as well as text. Since I am only required to connect ICT with inclusive growth and also not being a technologist, confine myself to the theme of the conference.

### **The Concept of Inclusive Growth:**

In the process of development, there was a paradoxical situation that many Asian countries could register higher rates of growth in GDP, but the fruits of development not reaching the poor and underprivileged. Then started a debate as to how could, the process of development be made inclusive. True, that there has not been a common definition, or understanding of the concept of 'inclusive growth or development'. It is the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the first time (2007) made an attempt to define the concept of 'inclusive development'. It has referred the terms as "growth coupled with equal opportunities". It emphasized that economic opportunities created by growth should be available to all, particularly to the poor, to the maximum extent possible. The commission on growth and development set up by the World Bank (2008) attempted to define

inclusiveness as a concept that encompasses equity, equality of opportunity and protection in the market and employment transition.

There are also many other terms like ‘broad-based growth’, ‘shared growth’, pro-poor growth, used interchangeably to mean inclusive growth. Nevertheless, the spirit of the concept is to focus on the regions, groups, individuals and institutions that remained detached **hither** to from the mainstream of development.

The Hon’ble Prime Minister, while addressing various meetings has underlined that the following are the key components of ‘inclusive growth’ strategy.

- (i) Poverty Reduction
- (ii) Access to Educational opportunities and sharp rise in public spending on education.
- (iii) Sharp rise in investment in rural areas, rural infrastructure and agriculture.
- (iv) Spurt in credit to farmers
- (v) Increase in rural employment through a unique social safety net
- (vi) Sharp increase in public spending on health care
- (vii) Reduction in Regional disparities
- (viii) Protecting the environment
- (ix) Equal distribution of income

Against these intentions, the 12<sup>th</sup> plan document outlined the following 25 most important monitorable indicators as reflective of inclusive growth for India.

#### **A. Economic Growth**

- 1. Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.2 per cent.
- 2. Agriculture Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent.
- 3. Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent.
- 4. Every State must have a higher average growth rate in the XII Plan than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan.

#### **B. Poverty and Employment**

- 5. Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of XII Plan.
- 6. Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the XII Plan.

#### **C. Education**

- 7 Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of XII Plan.
- 8 Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy.
- 9 Eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and the rest of the population) by the end of XII Plan.

#### **D. Health**

10. Reduce IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1000 live births, and improve Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) to 950 by the end of the XII Plan.
11. Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of XII Plan.
12. Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of XII Plan.

#### **E. Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure**

13. Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of XII Plan.
14. Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of XII Plan.
15. Provide electricity to all villages and reduce AT&C losses to 20 per cent by the end of XII Plan.
16. Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of XII Plan.

#### **F. Environment and Sustainability**

17. Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the XII Plan.
18. Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the XII Plan.
19. Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction by 2020 over 2005 levels.

#### **3. Areas of Interface between ICT and Inclusive Growth:**

As could be observed from the above discussion, there are many areas of economic operation that intercept with the advancements in information and communication technology. Of the many, I intend to focus on the following Five major Key areas to highlight the interface between ICT and Inclusive Growth.

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Social Justice and Empowerment
5. Governance

##### **3.1. Education:**

One of the Key drivers of social progress in achieving inclusive growth is the spread of education to all the eligible persons. Education is the Key input that helps people to come under the mainstream and finally lead them to freedom. Education in one sense can be dubbed as

‘emancipation’. In the recent past, the Govt. of India has introduced the following schemes to cover the three major sectors of education, viz., Primary, secondary and higher education.

- (i) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (renamed as Rajiv Vidya Mission)
- (ii) Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- (iii) Rashtriya Utchta Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

In respect of School Education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, legislating Article 21 A of the Constitution of India, became operational from 1-4-2010. By this, every child is provided with the right of elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. The achievements till September, 2012 include opening of 3,34,340 new primary and upper primary schools, construction of 2,84,032 school buildings, 16,42,867 additional classrooms, 2,17,820 drinking water facilities and 6,18,089 toilets, supply of free textbooks to 8.32 crore children, appointment of 12.46 lakh teachers, and imparting of in-service training to 18.64 lakh teachers. Significant reduction in the number of out-of-school children on account of SSA interventions has been noted. The number of out-of-school children has come down from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81.5 lakh in 2009 as per an independent study conducted by the Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI)-International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB).

The RMSA was launched in March 2009 with the objective of enhancing access to secondary education and improving its quality. An amount of Rs. 3124 crore was allocated to the scheme in 2012-13, of which Rs. 2264.81 crore (as on 31.12.12) had been released to 22 States for construction of new school buildings and to existing secondary schools for strengthening of infrastructure, salary of teachers and staff sanctioned under the RMSA, learning enhancement programmes, equity interventions, etc.

It is a known fact that the Indian higher education system is one of the largest in the world in terms of the number of colleges and universities. While at the time of Independence, there were only 20 universities and 500 colleges with 0.1 million students, their number has increased to 690 universities and university-level institutions and 35,539 colleges by 2011-12. Of the 690 universities, 44 are central universities, 306 state universities, 145 state private universities, 130 deemed universities, 60 institutes of national importance plus other institutes, and 5 institutions established under State Legislature Acts.

It is in this context, RUSA was envisaged to be a prime vehicle for strategic funding of State institutions, so as to ensure that issues of access, equity and quality addressed in an equitable manner with state as a composite unit of planning. The following are the Primary Components of RUSA that capture the key action and funding areas that must be pursued for the fulfillment of the targets:

- Creation of new Universities and Colleges
- Converting existing Colleges/cluster of colleges into Universities
- Expansion of courses and disciplines (with special focus on inter and cross disciplinary learning)
- One Model College in each district of the country by creation/upgradation
- Research and innovation grants/funds-one University to be made Research University

The two major initiatives that are seeking to utilize ICT in a big way are:

1. All India Survey of Higher Educational Institutions.
2. National Mission of Education through ICT

The All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) is meant to cover all the institutions in the country engaged in imparting higher education. Data are being collected on several parameters such as teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, education finance, infrastructure, scholarships, loans and accreditation. Indicators of educational development such as Institution Density, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Pupil-teacher ratio, Gender Parity Index, per student Expenditure are intended to be computed using the data thus collected. A task force was constituted with the representation from various stakeholders like MHRD, UGC, AICTE, MCI, etc. The survey started compiling data from the Academic year 2010-11. This can be considered as the major initiative in terms of using ICT for policy making in higher education sector.

The second major initiative pertains to the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT). The scheme is intended to achieve a proper balance between content generation, research in critical areas relating to imparting of education and connectivity for integrating knowledge with the latest advancements. This Mission also seeks to support such initiatives to build upon the synergies between various efforts by adopting a holistic approach. An amount of about Rs. 4,600 crore was proposed to be spent on this scheme for Networking of Higher Educational Institutions; wherein each institution being expected to share 25 per cent of the cost of the project estimated to be about Rs.2.00 crore. Under this, each institution is provided with a Bandwidth of 1 GBPS. This attempt is now consolidated under National Knowledge Network (NKN) as a state of the art multi-gigabit Pan-India network for providing a unified high speed network. The NKN comprises of an Ultra-high speed CORE (multiples of 10 GBPS), complimented with a distribution layer at appropriate speeds. Participating institutions at the Edge will take NKN seamlessly at speeds of 1 GBPS or higher. The network is designed to support overlay Network. Dedicated Networks and virtual Networks, advanced application in areas such as Education, Health, S & T, Grid computing, Bio-informatics, Agriculture and Governance will be an integral part of NKN. The entire network is planned to be integrated with global scientific community at multiple gigabits per second speed.

### **3.2. Employment:**

The ability to generate an adequate number of productive employment opportunities will be a major factor on which the inclusiveness of growth will be judged. India is currently at a stage of 'demographic transition' where population growth is slowing down but the population of young people entering the labour force continues to expand. This means that a working person will have fewer dependents, children or parents. The dependency ratio (ratio of dependent to working age population) declined from 0.8 in 1991 to 0.73 in 2001 and is expected to decline further to 0.59 by 2011. If the workforce is gainfully employed, a lower dependency ratio means a higher rate of savings which, in turn, can raise the growth rate. This young demographic profile places India favourably in terms of manpower availability and could be a major advantage in an environment where investment is expanding in India and the industrial world is ageing.

Under these circumstances, one must be well aware of the nexus between enrolment and employment. Both enrolment and employment have a close linkage to the growth in the population of the country. A synoptic view of the trends in population reveals the fact that the percentage growth in population had been varying between 21.60 to 17.64 between 1951 and 2011. The India's population stood at 361.09 million in 1951. The same has gone up to 1210.19 million by 2011.

The moot question is whether the economy and employment are growing in such manner as to absorb the growing work force. Indications are that while the economy (value added growth) has grown at 5.87 per cent per annum during the period 1981-82 to 2009-10, the employment has grown only at a rate of 1.92 per cent per annum during the similar period (1983-2005). Among the different sectors, while construction, trade, transport and other services have contributed to the growth in both value addition and employment during eighties, upto the turn of the last century; their contribution during the past 5-6 years has got slowed down for a variety of reasons. The employment generation in the traditional sectors like Agriculture (1.02) and Mining (1.37) is almost static and they cannot be viewed as potential fields of activity any longer. While China is emerging as a manufacturing hub of the world, our manufacturing sector is contributing only about 18 per cent to the value added and only about 14-15 per cent to the total employment generation.

Whereas our Enrolment figures show that all our HEIs enroll about 170 lakh students. Assuming that at least one-third of them will come out successful from their **Alma Maters** and add to the existing stock of work force, it is logical to expect that there will be around 54 lakh job seekers , adding every year; whereas the new jobs generated in the organized sector being only 6 lakh. These crude estimates highlight the glaring imbalance between enrolment and employment.

The biggest challenge, thus, before the nation is how to reduce this imbalance and ensure a dignified and decent living to the youth of this country. True that a number of commendable legislative interventions and innovative schemes have been designed and implemented in the recent years which include the Employment Guarantee to the poor and disadvantaged and also the schemes for enhancing the employability of the students through skill development courses. For the present, a majority of the Employment Guarantee Schemes are focusing their attention on rural uneducated and the landless labour, guaranteeing a specified number of days (100 for the present) of wage employment in a financial year. In order to tackle the rise in urban unemployment and underemployment, especially among the youth, the Government of India has launched Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with the following five components:

- a) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) which targets the individual urban poor for setting up of micro enterprises.
- b) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) which targets urban poor women's SHGs for setting up of group enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities (T&CS).
- c) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-LIP) which targets the urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their suitability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

- d) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) which seeks to assist the urban poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having a population of less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
- e) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) which seeks to assist the urban poor in organizing themselves into self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty and participate in effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

In addition, a credit linked subsidy programme (called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) for the generation of employment opportunities through the establishment of micro enterprises in rural and urban areas is made operative with the following specific objectives:

- i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/ micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their places.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help check distress migration of rural youth to urban areas.

While it is laudable that the above mentioned schemes are able to penetrate and make their mark, the very sweep / reach of them is limited and their focus is much on the poor and less educated youth and landless labour. We need to imagine something new for the educated unemployed. As has been pointed out earlier, new employment generation in the organized sector is just 10 per cent of the job seekers entering the employment market.

### **3.3. Health:**

Improvement in the standard of living and health status of the population has remained one of the important objectives for policymakers in India. In line with the National Health Policy 2002, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12 April 2005 with the objective of providing accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare to the rural population

The Govt. of India has launched a large number of programmes and schemes to address the major concerns, bridge the gaps in the existing health infrastructure, and provide accessible, affordable and equitable health care. Some of the major health schemes introduced by the Govt. include the following;

**1. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** This scheme which is intended to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing health and family welfare programmes, was launched in 2005 to improve accessibility to quality healthcare for the rural population, bridge gaps in healthcare, facilitate decentralized planning in the health sector, and bring about inter sectoral convergence. Better infrastructure, availability of manpower, drugs and equipment, and augmentation of health

human resources in health facilities at different levels have led to improvement in healthcare delivery services and increase in outpatient department (OPD) and inpatient department (I PD) services.

**2. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** This was also launched in 2005 aiming to bring down the Maternal Mortality Rates (MMRs) significantly by promoting institutional deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants. As per the data available, the beneficiaries are said to have increased from 7.38 lakh in 2005-06 to more than 1.09 crore in 2011-12.

**3. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (MSSY):** This scheme is meant to correct regional imbalances in the availability of health care services at reasonable rates. This also includes strengthening of existing medical institutions.

**4. Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH):** This scheme is meant to develop Indian system of medicine and remedies. Efforts are made to provide AYUSH facilities at PHCs and CHCs to create awareness and use of these remedies.

### **3.4. Social Justice and Empowerment:**

The vision of inclusiveness must go beyond the traditional objective of poverty alleviation to encompass equality of opportunity, as well as economic and social mobility for all sections of society, with affirmative action for SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women. There must be equality of opportunity to all with freedom and dignity, and without social or political obstacles. This must be accompanied by an improvement in the opportunities for economic and social advancement. In particular, individuals belonging to disadvantaged groups should be provided special opportunities to develop their skills and participate in the growth process.

Keeping in view of the above, both Central and State Government are implementing diverse schemes for the upliftment of disadvantaged and marginalised sections of the society. Some of them include the following:

- Special Central Assistance to the SCs, STs Sub-plan for lifting them above the poverty line through self-employment or training.
- Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC & ST Students studying classes IX and X.
- Full Financial assistance to students securing admissions in IITs/IIMs, NITs, etc.
- Special funding to five major minority communities covering Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis.
- Central assistance to states for educational development of OBCs
- Schemes for Physical rehabilitation, educational and economic development and social empowerment of differently abled persons.
- Social defense programmes/schemes which include welfare, security, health care and maintenance of aged persons and destitutes.

### **3.5. Governance:**

The Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 147 Heads of State and Government Members of the United Nations in September 2000 sought to identify and document 48 social and

economic indicators, giving each country profile of progress towards development and eradication of poverty. The Declaration acknowledged that progress is based on sustainable economic growth, which must essentially focus on poor, with human rights at the centre. The declaration has rightly underlined that ICT can do play a vital role in enhancing transparency and accountability, who may seek to evade it. Also cited a crucial reference to the importance of more inclusive political processes, allowing for the participation of the citizenry, as well as the right of the public to have access to information through the workings of a free press. It is in this context; the UN has also aptly recognised the role of civil society (NGOs) and accorded them ‘Consultative Status’ very early in 1948 itself. The process is now continued with much more vigour and vibrancy.

It is here ICT based system of legal process would help eliminate discrimination and reduce corruption. Governments, of late, have started setting up full-fledged e-Court supported by Case management system. E-courts will have connectivity across police stations, prisons, forensic laboratories, hospitals and will record evidence online. While the process of filing cases will be done online, one can also make online payment of fees. All the e-court records will be digitized and judgments will be available on the website.

#### **5. Agenda for Action:**

It is an attempt in the following pages in drawing the attention of the policy makers as to what would help intensify the already sound edifice reinforce much stronger in fostering the path of inclusive growth.

1. Developing Data bases for the initiatives taken by the private players in extending education and health services. As of now, there is no correct information as to the educational institutions at the lower level, middle level and at the higher levels. Same is also true in the context of provision of health services by the Corporate Medical Services.
2. Data sets on Skill Development Activity, with particular focus on skill set requirements, funding, incentives, associated support services, including data on potential private players.
3. Data Banks on University-Industry Initiatives. Linking industry associations such as CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, etc. with educational institutions.
4. ICT can help Educational Institutions in the following ways, in order to improve upon the efficiency, transparency and accountability.
  - On-line Admissions.
  - On-line Examinations
  - On-line Performance Measurement on a continuous basis.
  - Data bases for students, staff, alumni, donors, public, etc.
  - Networking of Universities, Colleges and University Departments.
  - Studios for e-content development and facilities for hosting such content.
  - Using Data Bases for Issue of certificates.
  - Maintenance of Records/Archives.

- Sharing of Research Results.
  - Creation of Discussion Platforms for Faculty, Research Scholars and Students.
5. Creation of a Networking System for addressing the issue of Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT), covering digitizing data, enrolling in Aadhaar, opening Bank Accounts and seeding of accounts.
  6. To intensify the efforts of Unique Identification Authority of India and cover the entire population of the country, irrespective of the fact that it is linked to the Direct Benefits Transfer Scheme or not.
  7. A better course of integrating ICT with growth would be to empower every citizen with the power of internet. It is laudable that a backward State like Odisha is trying to create wi-fi corridors all over the State as a measure of empowering the people with information.
  8. Through the Government has started with much fanfare the distribution of ‘Akash Tablets’ to the students, not many could benefit out of the scheme. This needs to be taken up on a massive scale.
  9. Every village can be connected with an e-platform, something like a ‘Community Radio’ in the olden days.

The discussion made above is only an indication of the road ahead in trying to connect every Indian in a more meaningful manner. Earlier the effort, the better it would be in changing the life styles.

However, Emerging technologies can significantly contribute to solving societal problems and reducing the digital divide. However, responsible use and a secure cyberspace are essential. Cyber security is vital for protecting digital systems and sensitive data from cyber threats. With over 1.4 billion people (and 50 percent internet penetration), India ranks first in potential risks associated with misinformation, according to the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2016. The global cyber security market is projected to driven by the rising demand for robust security solutions. Innovations in this field focus on advanced threat detection, encryption technologies, and zero-trust architectures. As technology continues to advance and cyber threats become more sophisticated, it is imperative to invest in robust cyber security measures and promote digital literacy to mitigate risks and safeguard our digital future helping Inclusive growth of the Economy.

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