

Plans for International Symposia and book publications at INDAS II

- ▶ FY2015: Kick-off meeting at National Museum of Ethnology
- ▶ FY2016: International symposium on ‘sustainable development’ at Kyoto University
Book publication in FY2018
- ▶ FY2017: International symposium on ‘peaceful development’ in India
Book publication in FY2019
- ▶ FY2018: International symposium on ‘inclusive development’ in Japan
Book publication in FY2020
- ▶ FY2019: Final meeting at the National Museum of Ethnology

International Advisory Board Meeting
On March 7-8, 2015
Kyoto, Japan

Inclusive Development for INDAS II

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What is ‘inclusive growth/development’?

- ▶ Government of India (2006), *Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–2012)*, Planning Commission, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

The strategy of inclusive growth proposed in this paper can command broad-based support only if growth is seen to demonstrably bridge divides, without excluding or marginalising large segments of our population.

These divides manifest themselves in various forms: between the haves and have-nots; between rural and urban areas; between the employed and the under/unemployed; between different states, districts and communities; and finally between genders (p.71).

1. Subordinate social groups

1-1. Castes

- ▶ Dalit, OBC, and other low caste groups
- ▶ Special policies for BPLs
- ▶ Reservation policy
- ▶ Widening disparities within the same caste
- ▶ Remaining forms of discrimination

1-2. Tribes

- ▶ Access to infrastructure and social services
- ▶ Land rights and other environmental rights
- ▶ Special policies for BPLs
- ▶ The reservation policy
- ▶ The widening disparity between individuals

1-3. Religious minorities

- ▶ Muslims
- ▶ Access to infrastructure and social services
- ▶ Special policies for BPLs

2. Gender

- ▶ Battles with social customs

Sati, infant marriage, the prohibition against remarriage, dowries, the preference for boys, inequitable intra-household resource distribution, and related issues.

- ▶ Access to social services
- ▶ Female-headed households

Some philosophical considerations

- ▶ How should we think about/deal with various social customs in India/South Asia?

Modernisation (Western values) and social customs

Colonial rule and transformation/development of social customs

Evolution of social customs

Regional transfer of social customs

3. Rural-urban disparity

- ▶ The new phase of economic development in India after the mid-1990s (From ‘food-problems’ to ‘farmers’ problems’)
- ▶ Stagnation/Decline of the per capita demand for food

Table 1 Changes in consumption patterns in India

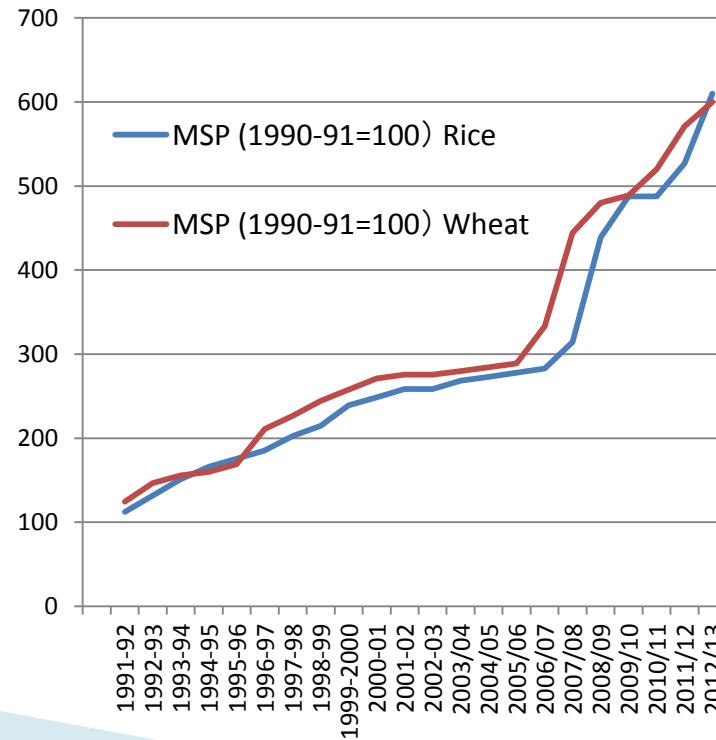
	1992–97	1997–2002	2002–07	2007–12
Per capita annual household expenditure (Rs.)				
Cereals	1,705	1,634	1,578	1,586
Protein foods	1,654	1,881	1,962	2,258
Other	2,444	2,608	2,525	2,856
Food total	5,803	6,123	6,066	6,700
Non-food total	7,206	9,192	12,015	17,957
Grand total	13,009	15,315	18,081	24,657
Engels' coefficient	44.6%	40.0%	33.5%	27.2%
Share of food expenditure				
Cereals	29.4%	26.7%	26.0%	23.7%
Protein foods	28.5%	30.7%	32.3%	33.7%
Other	42.1%	42.6%	41.6%	42.6%

Source: Government of India, *Economic Survey 2012–13*: 88..

Note: Protein foods include pulses and beans, milk, eggs, meat, and fishes.

Continued

- ▶ Accelerated growth of non-agricultural sectors in urban areas vs. decelerated growth of agriculture in rural areas
- ▶ Toward agricultural protectionism?
Minimum support prices (MSP) for rice and wheat (as the key)



Continued

- ▶ Shift of occupations from farming to non-agricultural jobs
- ▶ A wide variety of non-agricultural jobs with highly unequal income earnings
- ▶ Child education as a key

5. Intra-urban disparity

- ▶ Informal sectors and slums
- ▶ Status of SMEs
- ▶ Under the development of ‘growth without employment’
- ▶ The need for systematic studies of ‘informal sectors’
- ▶ TFP growth in some manufacturing sectors?

6. Disparity in education

- ▶ Education as the largest factor determining non-agricultural jobs
- ▶ The escalating cost of education
- ▶ The declining marginal return to education

7. Regional disparities

- ▶ The regional economic gap
- ▶ A widening disparity in the per capita net state domestic product (NSDP)

Table 2 Disparity in per capita NSDP

	1960–63 average	1982–85 average	1995–96	2000–01	2005–06	2010–11
1	MH (133)	PJ (169)	MH (159)	PJ (167)	HR (163)	HR (177)
2	WB (127)	HR (144)	PJ (152)	HR (145)	PJ (143)	MH (164)
3	GJ (121)	MH (138)	HR (140)	MH (138)	MH (140)	TN (141)
4	PJ (116)	GJ (128)	GJ (135)	HP (137)	HP (134)	GJ (141)
5	TN (106)	WB (94)	TN (116)	TN (126)	KR (125)	UK (135)
6	HR (103)	KT (91)	KR (115)	KR (120)	GJ (124)	KR (134)
7	KR (100)	AP (89)	HP (105)	GJ (110)	TN (119)	PJ (129)
8	AM (100)	TN (86)	KT (101)	KT (105)	KT (107)	HP (128)
9	AP (92)	KR (85)	AP (99)	AP (104)	AP (102)	AP (118)
10	RJ (89)	RJ (84)	WB (89)	WB (99)	UK (99)	KT (112)
11	KT (85)	AM (81)	UK (86)	UK (93)	WB (98)	WB (90)
12	MP (84)	UP (77)	RJ (83)	J&K (86)	J&K (83)	RJ (80)
13	UP (82)	MP (76)	MP (77)	RJ (77)	CG (75)	CG (77)
14	OR (76)	OR (70)	J&K (77)	AM (77)	RJ (73)	OR (76)
15	BH (71)	BH (59)	CG (74)	MP (71)	AM (73)	J&K (70)
16			AM (69)	CG (66)	OR (70)	JD (60)
17			OR (69)	OR (63)	JD (67)	MP (60)
18			JD (68)	JD (62)	MP (62)	AM (57)
19			UP (62)	UP (57)	UP (53)	UP (50)
20			BH (30)	BH (38)	BH (32)	BH (35)
			DL(222)	DL (249)	DL (231)	DL (285)

Source : Sato (1994: 34); Government of India, *Economic Survey 2007–08; 2012–13*.

() is relative to the Indian average (=100).

Continued

- ▶ Factors contributing to a widening disparity

Green revolutions

Industrial development/The growth of business centres

- ▶ Huge differences in local government services

PDS; SHG; NREGA; IAY.....

Resulted in the ineffective implementation of poverty alleviation policies in poverty-struck states and a widening regional disparity

Fiscal policy as a factor in the widening disparity

These issues deeply affect the welfare of subordinate groups

Table 1 Performance of PDS(2009–10)

States	Households with access to PDS (%)								Share of PDS in total household consumption (%)							
	Rural				Urban				Rural				Urban			
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosine	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosine	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosine	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosine
Andhra Pradesh	83.9	1.7	57.0	79.1	42.7	2.8	31.8	27.7	32.9	5.1	24.5	91.5	21.5	7.5	12.3	67.1
Tamil Nadu	91.0	57.3	86.4	81.2	67.0	50.8	77.7	40.5	52.7	85.8	73.2	91.5	40.9	64.7	62.6	72.1
Kerala	54.3	32.8	21.7	79.3	42.5	28.5	16.1	59.0	27.9	39.7	11.2	95.6	24.0	33.1	8.5	90.4
Karnataka	74.6	69.2	47.0	84.5	24.8	23.3	13.2	30.5	45.0	51.5	18.9	85.4	17.7	13.5	5.4	50.8
Maharashtra	46.8	44.2	20.3	79.6	10.0	10.7	7.8	19.8	34.2	32.7	9.8	86.4	7.5	8.6	4.6	47.6
Gujarat	33.8	34.5	28.3	74.5	8.3	10.5	6.2	18.3	20.3	15.6	14.5	93.5	5.8	5.0	3.3	56.5
West Bengal	25.7	33.1	16.1	91.4	6.9	13.8	6.3	61.5	6.3	41.4	11.2	80.0	2.9	11.7	4.3	73.2
Odisha	51.6	5.2	19.1	82.8	18.9	7.5	10.7	34.2	24.8	17.0	16.0	83.5	13.3	10.2	8.9	52.5
Assam	29.8	1.2	52.6	83.7	12.1	1.5	27.2	41.8	11.2	1.5	53.2	72.5	5.1	1.3	31.0	54.6
Bihar	12.2	12.7	1.2	93.8	4.2	5.4	2.4	58.3	5.1	5.1	0.9	84.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	70.2
Jarkhand	26.4	25.2	5.1	71.8	8.6	8.0	1.2	24.9	14.0	20.6	4.6	67.3	7.4	4.0	1.7	36.7
Chhattisgarh	67.4	27.5	53.8	84.5	34.7	24.6	30.9	38.0	41.2	39.1	28.6	89.3	25.7	17.9	11.0	82.4
Uttar Pradesh	21.1	21.2	12.1	90.4	5.8	17.2	3.0	48.7	17.6	6.8	7.0	86.0	7.8	7.6	2.1	82.7
Madhya Pradesh	23.0	45.7	27.4	90.5	8.5	24.0	11.2	39.9	20.1	21.8	14.1	91.0	8.3	13.2	6.0	79.3
Rajasthan	0.2	17.9	1.4	87.0	0.1	11.6	1.1	31.1	0.3	10.5	0.9	93.5	0.2	6.1	0.7	79.8
Haryana	0.4	20.3	6.0	38.6	0.5	8.5	3.5	5.7	0.5	14.2	2.1	92.9	0.4	8.0	1.9	53.6
Punjab	0.1	23.8	0.1	23.2	0.1	10.3	0.3	7.2	0.1	14.6	0.0	82.1	0.1	9.0	0.3	23.5
Uttarakhand	26.9	30.5	51.0	64.1	6.9	10.8	35.2	29.9	24.1	16.6	32.1	96.3	48.3	4.5	18.8	58.7
Himarchal Pradesh	81.6	75.9	87.4	26.3	34.8	31.9	38.8	7.3	44.8	46.3	55.8	84.2	26.2	29.1	36.0	38.9
Jammu & Kashmir	58.1	46.7	87.2	57.4	51.2	42.0	68.1	29.3	50.9	37.2	69.8	87.1	62.5	34.5	55.8	81.2
All India	39.2	27.6	27.8	81.8	20.6	17.6	18.7	33.0	23.5	14.6	14.7	86.2	18.0	9.1	10.2	63.6

Source: Prepared by the author based on NSS, *Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption*, 66th Round (July 2009-June 2010) 2013.

Table 2 Performance of the SHG-Bank Linkage Program

States	Disbursement in 2009–10			Outstanding at the end of March 2010		
	Nos. of SHG	Bank loans (lakh Rs)	Bank loans per SHG (Rs.)	No. of SHG	Bank loans (lakh Rs)	Bank loans per SHG (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	564,089	670,664	118,893	1,471,284	1,173,954	79,791
Tamil Nadu	259,161	256,130	98,830	538,867	405,943	75,333
Kerala	62,058	50,745	81,770	257,760	101,531	39,390
Karnataka	104,151	113,044	108,539	300,738	205,530	68,342
Maharashtra	110,287	51,284	46,500	384,765	120,331	31,274
Gujarat	37,059	10,870	29,332	69,286	14,152	20,425
West Bengal	123,520	53,422	43,250	507,782	132,693	26,132
Odisha	117,226	66,666	56,870	372,646	151,608	40,684
Assam	39,058	19,574	50,115	100,422	49,123	48,917
Bihar	24,309	22,577	92,875	82,215	55,777	67,843
Jarkhand	12,065	11,220	92,996	63,741	29,075	45,614
Chhattisgarh	42,636	42,416	99,484	338,357	163,589	48,348
Uttar Pradesh	5,559	4,676	84,116	30,049	18,233	60,678
Madhya Pradesh	16,042	9,349	58,278	76,928	44,513	57,863
Rajasthan	13,609	6,768	49,732	52,588	19,906	37,853
Haryana	26,674	19,172	71,875	96,206	46,329	48,156
Punjab	4,023	4,670	116,083	15,802	15,507	98,133
Uttarakhand	1,790	1,945	108,659	10,045	6,708	66,779
Himarchal Pradesh	3,797	3,822	100,658	27,209	10,597	38,947
Jammu & Kashmir	675	579	85,778	1,665	1,033	62,042
All India	1,586,822	1,445,330	91,083	4,851,356	2,803,828	57,795

Source: NABARD, 2010.

Table 3 Performance of MGNREGA (2012–13)

States	Rural population (2011 Census; '000)	Share (%)	HHs with jobs (lakh)	Total employment (lakh days)	Share (%)	Type of workers (%)			Days per HH	Share (%)			Wage payment delay more than 30 days (%)	Account		
						SC	ST	Female		100 days	15–99 days	Less than 15 days		Bank (individual)	Bank (joint)	Post office
Andhra Pradesh	56,310	6.8	58.16	3238.85	14.1	23	16	58	55.7	17	66	17	15	0	0	100
Tamil Nadu	37,190	4.5	70.61	4081.44	17.8	31	1	74	57.8	19	64	17	1	99	1	0
Kerala	17,460	2.1	15.26	837.74	3.7	16	3	93	54.9	22	57	21	37	92	0	8
Karnataka	37,550	4.5	13.38	621.81	2.7	17	9	46	46.5	6	76	18	64	28	51	22
Maharashtra	61,550	7.4	16.05	856.42	3.7	8	16	45	53.4	14	60	26	48	37	3	60
Gujarat	34,670	4.2	6.81	281.90	1.2	9	38	43	41.4	8	69	23	24	19	10	71
West Bengal	62,210	7.5	58.12	2012.96	8.8	32	10	34	34.6	4	66	30	59	31	5	64
Odisha	34,950	4.2	15.99	546.01	2.4	18	38	36	34.1	5	65	30	12	55	10	35
Assam	26,780	3.2	12.35	314.04	1.4	6	21	26	25.4	1	56	43	11	36	6	58
Bihar	92,080	11.1	20.66	926.49	4.0	26	2	31	44.8	8	71	21	60	9	2	90
Jarkhand	25,040	3.0	14.17	565.71	2.5	13	40	33	39.9	6	68	26	0	15	3	83
Chhattisgarh	155,110	18.6	49.45	1410.77	6.2	34	1	20	28.5	1	61	38	8	86	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	52,540	6.3	34.97	1387.04	6.0	19	28	42	39.7	6	68	26	43	43	28	29
Madhya Pradesh	19,600	2.4	26.37	1194.01	5.2	9	38	47	45.3	9	71	20	14	37	1	62
Rajasthan	51,540	6.2	42.17	2203.03	9.6	20	24	69	52.2	10	76	14	15	41	10	49
Haryana	16,530	2.0	2.94	128.87	0.6	51	0	40	43.8	7	69	24	10	64	28	8
Punjab	17,320	2.1	2.40	65.50	0.3	78	0	46	27.3	2	59	39	39	61	11	28
Uttarakhand	7,030	0.8	4.4	191.97	0.8	18	3	47	43.6	5	79	16	66	64	4	33
Himarchal Pradesh	6,170	0.7	5.14	261.87	1.1	29	7	61	50.9	8	79	13	34	84	6	10
Jammu & Kashmir	9,130	1.1	6.43	361.75	1.6	6	15	20	56.3	11	80	9	47	85	11	4
All India	833,090	100	497.6	22934.95	100	22	18	51	46.1	10	67	23	25	42	9	49

Source: Website of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Table 4 Fiscal disparity

States	Per capita government expenditure (Rs.)	Per capita development expenditure (Rs.)
	2007	
Andhra Pradesh	9,181	6,272
Tamil Nadu	8,494	4,943
Kerala	8,556	3,850
Karnataka	8,440	5,912
Maharashtra	7,542	4,894
Gujarat	7,648	4,818
West Bengal	5,416	2,635
Odisha	5,816	3,354
Assam	NA	NA
Bihar	4,094	2,729
Jarkhand		
Chhattisgarh	4,960	2,996
Uttar Pradesh		
Madhya Pradesh	5,557	3,688
Rajasthan		
Haryana	5,955	3,793
Punjab	9,300	6,495
Uttarakhand	10,049	4,501
Himarchal Pradesh	NA	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA
All India	6,786	4,189

Source: Fukumi, 2011.