CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION
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1.0: Introduction
The journey for development in independent India started immediately after independence with beginning of economic planning with first five year plan launched in 1950-51. Since then Indian economy has been developing continuously. Initiation of economic liberalization in 1991 has seen faster economic growth rates compared to past decades. However, it has been evident that this economic growth is leading to increasing inequalities among population and geographies in the country. Hence specific emphasis has been placed on “inclusive growth” in economic planning and efforts have been strengthened through policies and programmes for balancing distribution of gains among bottom of the pyramid sections of the society as well along with the benefiting section. In future also it is imperative that inclusive growth materialize to ensure balanced development in the country. As economic development becomes faster, over the years, it will require a greater focus of policy towards sustaining inclusive growth in the country to enable social fabric to remain in full harmony. This will involve economic and societal mechanism to evolve, simultaneously, to build capacities for furthering sustenance of inclusive growth along with economic development.

The thrust area of inclusive growth is to provide better living standards by reducing poverty and spread this benefit across all segments of the society. The purpose is to ensure that society benefit equally from the economic growth of the country. Unfortunately such equality is far from existence due to significant inequality between urban and rural areas. As such it is evident that urban areas receive more focus and attention from both giant companies targeting higher profit margins and politicians looking for healthy voting bank. Hence the fruits of economic growth in the form of better education, infrastructure, health care and better living standards are first offered to the urban areas. The growth rate of Indian economy has seen consistent improvement since last four decades from 1990. With liberalization Indian economy received major
boost while recording highest growth rates in three Five Year Plans post 1991. The revolution brought positive impact on the Indian economy. The per capita National Product- which is a better measure of individual level prosperity- has risen from INR 5700 (US$125) per capita (at the 1999-2000 price level) in 1950 to above INR 18,300 (US$400) in 2003-04, by 3.2 times. But in a relative sense, India has been moving upwards rather slowly in terms of global ranking and, since 1975, has gained fifteen positions over a thirty-year time frame.

The major point of concern here is that such economic growth will become a challenge to sustain if the majority of Indian population i.e. 70 per cent living in the rural areas are ignored in the growth process. The 750 million village people are definitely a site for empowerment and entrepreneurship if India wants to grow holistically in real sense. Till now, huge investments of INR 1,00,000 crore (US$22 billion) has been channeled by government for the upliftment of rural areas. But parking in more funds do not really generate expected output. There exist gaps in integrating the efforts put by the government and channeling the funds for the right purpose and correct audience.

For India to live this dream of equality and sustainable inclusive growth, it is important to converge technology and innovation for harnessing the potential of every state, every village and every individual of the nation. One such necessity to convert this into reality is to achieve economic growth rate (GDP) of 10 per cent per annum, with contribution by all sectors, societal groups and regions of the nation. Such a phenomenal growth rate can come only by continuous economic innovation and a balanced growth of all the three sectors of economy- agriculture, manufacturing and services. It will require dedicated capacity building missions and the infusion of technology in everyday life.

Sustainable development is the fundamental ingredient that helps in the evolution of happy, peaceful and prosperous nations and/or societies. As a global society, especially developing nations, stands at its defining moment in history, the need of the hour is prosperity with inclusion, development with equity and industrialization with
environmental concern (Kalam, 2011). Large scale divisions between the rural and the urban areas of the world, manifested in terms of income levels and quality of basic amenities, are not just a loss in opportunity, but rather a matter of grave concern with regards to sustenance of prosperity and peace (SSRC-MacArthur Fellows Conference, 1990).

1.1 Gaps in the Growth Pattern

It is well-known that some 3 lakh NGOs have been working in fields ranging from agriculture, minority rights, microfinance and scientific as well as industrial research. However, the country’s growth has by and large benefitted only the urban higher and middle classes, mostly those that are involved in the rapidly growing service sector (Vota, 2014). As per the data available, the middle class consumes 2 to 20 US dollars a day and has grown by 205 million between the years 1990 and 2008. But, the poor (70 percent) are still living in the rural parts that does not yet have basic infrastructure and other facilities, be it education, healthcare, drinking water or roads (Essays UK, 2013). Apart from these the problems that most plague these regions are stunted agricultural growth, relatively high food prices, low rural wages and the governments mismanagement in terms of funding of infrastructure that’s become obsolete over the years, and thus contributing further to poverty in these regions (Anderson & Shimokawa, 2006).

Government has been more focused towards inclusiveness. One example is the ‘Inclusive India’ campaign in recent years (AIMA, 2005). Poverty reduction demands that all forms of disparity be it social or economic must be addressed equally to achieve sustainable inclusive growth. (OECD Report). In order to achieve this, the Planning Commission has made this a high priority goal in its 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). Continuing on the challenge set thus, the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has listed some twelve key strategic challenges that have been recognized in the direction. It is necessary that growth, employment, infrastructure, quality education, quality healthcare, rural
development and sustainable agriculture are promoted and supported over the years and their capacity be increased (Karuppannan, 2013; Thippeswamy, 2016).

1.2 Economic Growth in Gujarat

As per the ‘Economic Freedom of the States of India (EFSI) 2013’ Report, each state has been scored and ranked on the size of Government (expenditures, taxes and the scale of its enterprises), including its legal framework and the security offered in the form of property rights as well as the regulatory effectiveness in areas like labor and business. The overall score is then used to rank states on the Economic Freedom Index. Gujarat has been ranked at 1st position in its 2013 report on ‘Economic Freedom’ with a score of 0.65. This indicates the fact that the form of development as chosen by the Government of Gujarat seems to be based on some of the best practices, as followed across globe, in a way that is robust, sustainable and includes all sections of the society (Debroy, Bhandari & Aiyar, 2014).

Gujarat’s economy consists of significant agricultural and industrial production. It controls some of the largest businesses in India. Some of the important products that are produced in the state are cotton, groundnuts, dates, sugarcane, milk and milk products. However, sustainability requires adopting green methods of production and requires greening of the ‘golden corridor’ the industrial belt in Gujarat. This requires success of institutions like Vapi and Ankleshwar effluent treatment plants becoming successful and their replication in other regions of the state (Joshi Yoges C. and Kurulkar Rajiv, 2004). Such efforts are required for inclusive growth to touch life of common persons in Gujarat.

Gujarat also leads the industry in its massive production of tobacco, cotton and groundnuts across the country. Other crops that have found their place in the spectrum are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, toor and gram, among others (Wikipedia 20-08-2015).
In the past ten years, the state has witnessed rapid economic growth that has been predominantly driven by massive investment and industrialization that has been planned strategically, keeping in mind the potential of the state. The MSMEs in Gujarat, however, are required to take steps and adopt measures for sustainability in terms of successful survival and globalization (Joshi Yogesh C. 2015 – WASD). The state’s economy expanded by an average of about 10 per cent a year between 2003-04 and 2012-13, much above the Indian average of about 7.9 per cent, contributing to growth significantly. Gujarat has gradually grown into one of the fastest developing state in the country, in spite of accounting for only about 5 per cent of its population and covering only 6 per cent of the total land area. In achieving this, the state has overcome obstacles like resource limitations and other climatic restrictions. In the year 2012-13, the state contributed more than 7 per cent to India’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product), while comprising 12.8 per cent of manufactured and 6.4 per cent of the primary sector output in the country (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Gujarat, 2015).

Government has come up with various rural development programs for healthier and inclusive growth of the state. A national rural employment guarantee scheme was proposed, called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGA), in a total six of the highly backward districts of the state, was implemented effectively starting April 1, 2008. Under this scheme, all rural families of the districts were given a guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in any given financial year (Hirway Indira, 2006). Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is another central ministry initiative that assists the poor living in rural areas to construct their houses (Indira Awaas Yojana, 2013). Under the Rural Sanitation Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (construction of toilets). ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’, was initiated in three districts of Gujarat in 1999. In 2003-04, the idea was carried forward across all the states. Later in 2012-13, it was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. The main aim of ‘Mission Mangalam’ or ‘Sakhi Mandal’ provided employment to rural women so as to uplift them economically. Its goal is to work by means of self-help
groups, by providing them training, infrastructure facility and credit support (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2016).

Figure 1.1 reflects the growth of population in Gujarat state. It indicates population statistics whereby both the rural and urban population has increased by 29.54 lakh and 68.15 lakh respectively during 1961 and 2011 (Development Programme 2014-2015, Government of Gujarat).

![Growth of Population In Gujarat State, 1961-2011 (in Lakh)](image)

**Figure 1.1: Growth of population in Gujarat State, 1961-2011 (in lakh)**
**Source:** Socio Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2014-15

By referring Figure 1.2, in percentage terms, the rural population formed 57.4 per cent of the total population (decrease of 5.2 per cent in last 10 years) and 42.6 per cent of urban population (increased by 5.2 per cent during the same tenure).

![Proportion (%) of Urban population in Gujarat and India [1961-2011]](image)

**Figure 1.2 Proportion of urban population in Gujarat and India, 1961-2011 (in percent)**
**Source:** Socio Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2014-15
Figure 1.3 provides information on the level of urbanization among 26 districts of Gujarat. The rate of urbanization has close connection with the human resource intensity in a particular region. As the industrialization increased in urban areas, it sharply increased the urban population in last decade. The national data depicts 31.2 percent of urbanization in 2011 whereas in Gujarat it has touched 42.58 percent. This resulted in higher urban population growth of 35.83 percent in 2001-2011 compared to 9.23 percent in rural population for same period.

Figure 1.3 Regional variations in level of urbanization among districts of Gujarat

Source: NSSO 66th Round Employment, Unemployment Sample Survey
It can be concluded that Gujarat can grow at a rate higher than 10 per cent per annum, on a long-term basis, only if it takes initiatives in terms of active policy-making and innovative designs, so as to help small and medium sized entrepreneurs; leadership in providing efficient and transparent administration; and constant vigilance and alertness in providing the most friendly policy environment to existing businesses in the state. By guaranteeing the quality of soft infrastructure, valuing highly skilled professionals and entrepreneurs, and by providing basic amenities to the masses it is possible to achieve higher targets for the state’s economy.

1.3 Grass Root Innovations for Inclusive Development

In a fast evolving scenario of the global economy, the capability to apply innovation and skills to effectively manage the economic cycle, is seen as one of the key drivers of economic growth, and is increasingly seen as a key influence upon global competitiveness. By announcing 2010-2020 as the "Decade of Innovation," Government of India formally recognized the power of innovation in transforming the country's economy and society. A core component of this historic effort is the use of innovation to achieve inclusive growth, by bringing the country's vast low-income and geographically remote populations, into the economic mainstream (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, 2014).

Some believe that the colonial era had extinguished the creative fire of Indian society. However, it is mere propaganda, since the door is wide open. Because of the nation’s drive to develop itself by means of adopted ideas and tools, it has forgotten its own ability to grasp innovations at the grass root levels. It is not just an absence of sensitivity that has been spawned by the state structure, rather it’s the development of ‘antibodies' which has ensured a successful disinfection of any individual who succeeds in breaking this mold of mediocrity through his/her initiative. That's partly the reason why there has been a great deal of cynicism and hopelessness in the society. The question is whether technology-based and/or institutional innovations by poor farmers, in rural regions, can spur a significant revolution (Gupta, 1998).
Poor people do not have the resources or leisure to bring them out of poverty. As a result, most non-governmental organizations (NGOs), lack the opportunity to understand their goals, a proposition in which outsiders could contribute as per their expectations. The space for such an articulation is limited and even if they solved their problems by themselves, they fail to often find a suitable institutional window that would recognize, respect and reward their creativity and/or innovation that underlie their solution (Gupta, 1995).

Market and public systems tend to be weak and helpless in high risk environments. Markets are vulnerable to poor purchasing power of people and the state being susceptible to low density of population and lesser number of votes. Moreover, the political and economic patronage which constituents could provide, fail to match the kind of support provided by well-endowed and irrigated and/or urban regions. Coping mechanisms such as these might not be as successful, primarily due to low literacy caused by migration of male population. This leads to the large number of homes being managed dominantly by women. Weak systems, as discussed above, are unable to handle such households, further complicating the stress imposed on socio-economic parameters. Interestingly, it is these situations that enforce high levels of poverty in regions of high biodiversity (Gupta, 1995). Despite a constraining environment such as this, there are signs of hope. This means there is tremendous potential for economy to make a comeback, based on the ecological balance and existing knowledge of such grassroots people (Gupta, 1995).

Indian entrepreneurs need to develop unique products and services, in presence of global competition that would exhibit both efficiency and sustainability. For a long time, the youth in India had been stuck in a mindset of mediocrity. The six E’s that can guide them out of this attitude are education, ethics, environment, excellence, equity and efficiency. To achieve this it is mandatory that the vision of this country be revamped into one that is inventive, creative, innovative and eco-friendly (Dash & Kaur, 2012).
The way in which local innovators, either alone or in groups, explore their potential for using either the knowledge that is available and/or resources for generating unique solutions for wider adaptation, is a question that has intrigued many over the past two decades. Similarly, the manner in which social networks propel some to withdraw their efforts, while at the same time encourage others to overcome constraints by means of innovations or creative use of traditional knowledge, is a topic that needs to be further explored, so as to understand the manner in which people make choices. Such individuals, who work ahead irrespective of the environmental obstacles, do not try to restrict the diffusion of their innovations to their kith and kin, rather they engage in an active sharing of their ideas with outsiders, so as to promote their innovations in the form of an open source (Gupta, 2012).

1.4 Capacity Building to Innovate

In the book titled ‘The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid’, Dr. C. K. Prahalad formulated a framework called the ‘Bottom of the Pyramid’ for poverty alleviation, which was aimed at creating opportunities for the poor by giving them the best choices and encouragement. By means of an economic pyramid, he explains the distribution of wealth and capacity to generate income across the world. Those who are wealthy, with innumerable opportunities towards wealth generation, are at the top of this pyramid. Whereas, at the bottom are people who survive on less than 2 US dollars a day. Poverty is an entirely creative market and also a source of entrepreneurship (Hammond & Rees, 2004). Prahalad identifies this segment as offering major business opportunities for the private sector. Instead of thinking of this as an obligation, or responsibility and donating for the poor, there is a need to develop new business models with the help of innovative products and services, which is affordable to them in a way that includes them as contributors and participants in the growth process. Amrtya Sen also emphasized lack of capability as the root cause of poverty among population in developing countries. Therefore, it is important to follow an approach that involves partnering with the poor, so as to innovate and attain win-win scenarios, that is sustainable, and the poor can be
actively engaged, while at the same time those companies that serve them remain profitable (Walsh, Kress & Beyerchen, 2005). The poor can join the global integrated value chain as small producers and suppliers for larger companies. There is no doubt that information has become an indispensable resource for development of the BOP (Bottom of Pyramid) market (Jian, Dongning & Dong, 2007).

Poor farmers suffer significantly from lack of free and well-informed access to markets, which limit the income they can derive from the commodities they grow. Those entrepreneurs who aim at the bottom rim face challenges such as non-conducive environment for business, inconsistent knowledge of technologies available, or skills needed, financial obstacles etc. (Vachani & Smith, 2008). According to Prahalad (2006), poor people in the rural areas are denied both the access and the experiential information that comes with products and services. Wireless connectivity, is a solution that can avail them this knowledge (Prahalad, 2006).

Serving consumers, who comprise at the bottom of the pyramid, will demand innovations in technology, products, services, and business models. It requires co-creation of solutions to poverty, by means of collaboration of small and large firms, governments, civil society organizations, developmental agencies and the poor themselves, creating one of the largest and fastest growing markets of the world. To achieve this, it is necessary to keep in mind the very nature of the BOP market, as explained by Prahalad (2006): BOP has the money, is connected, is brand conscious and the customers of this segment accept and adapt to advanced technology pretty fast. In order to serve this market, it is necessary to create capacity that can consume customized and unique goods and services, while providing dignity, choice and trust. These services should be designed while considering the sales and marketing of services to the poor and illiterate, perceiving them as entrepreneurs, business partners, employees and customers (Habib and Zurawicki, 2010).

An entrepreneur plays a crucial role in capacity building among poor at the grass roots level. He sets an example for others to emulate in the society thereby making innovation
and innovating a frequent occurrence. As per entrepreneurship literature, Schumpeter (1950) suggests that an entrepreneur is a person who is willing and able to convert a new idea into successful innovation. Entrepreneurship forces “creative destruction” across markets and industries, while simultaneously creating new products and business models. As per this idea, creative destruction is largely responsible for the dynamism of industries and long-run economic growth. Empowerment based models of development have a distinct advantage over approaches that are based on endowments or oriented towards consumption augmentation, that are self-sustained and stable, economically, socially and environmentally. The models focus on creating empowered productivity and, more artificially through external assistance, creating virtual reality. It means that they can be rapidly scaled, which is a significant aspect for consideration, given the impact on more than 3 billion people living in a variety of locations and often in regions lacking resources.

The development of the ‘capabilities’ (Sen, 2000) on the part of the rural population, if looked upon with the perspective of Entrepreneurship Practices, will bring to fore every sociological aspect which has been studied and stated with the motive of social as well as the market development. If an organization allows development of avenues required for development of these ‘capabilities’ (Sen, 2000) of its customers, it implies their intent towards wanting their customers to experience ‘freedom’ (Sen, 2000) and that is what is embedded and imbibed in the cultural ethos of the Indian society.

Thus it is clearly stressed in the literature that capability building and innovations becoming part of the thinking and culture of life of people is imperative for sustaining inclusive growth. The present study attempts to research innovations at the grass roots levels and what leads to innovations in the form of enabling conditions and factors in the state of Gujarat.
1.5 Rationale of the Research

This research attempts to bridge important gaps in the way one conceptualizes the evolution of innovations in the informal sector, by means of formally untrained minds that have the potential for Grass Root Innovations (GRIs). It also addresses important gaps in meeting needs of disadvantaged communities, which formal systems like Science and Technology (S&T) have not been able to address so far, in a manner that is cost-effective and affordable. While GRIs cannot provide solutions to all problems, they can indeed provide solutions for some of them. The conceptual basis, or the heuristics, underlying these innovations, can sometimes extend the frontiers of science, or improve efficiency in larger mainstream technological systems, in addition to meeting the local needs. But, incentives for developing technologies, which will have limited diffusion because of socio-ecological conditions, are difficult to institutionalize. The result being that such niches remain unserved. However, if difficult regions, with poor market and bureaucratic infrastructure, have to remain outside developmental impulses, then social harmony is unlikely to be maintained. In this case, it would be difficult to attain sustainability.

Economically poor and disadvantaged people can be potential consumers of policies that address assistance and aid, or of products made by large organizations at a low cost. Other options include capability building in terms of things they can produce, encouraging them to convert innovations into sustainable modules of knowledge that can be marketed, linking them with institutions of research and development for resources, or by value addition of their products. They need to be brought into the public domain whereby they can willingly share their knowledge in the form of open source.

It is known that given a specific problem in any region, not everyone is bothered or disturbed by it equally, even if he/she are affected by it no less. The present research, hence, emphasizes upon what motivates some people to take initiative to get disturbed by a persistent or episodic problem, having serious proportion leading sometimes to a localized or generalized crisis. Many people give up and adjust with the problem. Some
even out migrate in search of work after a drought, flood, pest epidemic or other natural or man-made crisis but some do not. Which factors distinguish those who give up and those who do not? But motivations or intentions may not be enough for developing innovative solutions. The trigger to action can be many and each trigger might act upon a social network and/or individuals, having appropriate motivations, differently. It is not just one factor that determines the propensity to take action but many, and often in conjunction (Sinha, 2008). Thus, there could be many factors explaining the reasons why certain opportunities trigger innovations in one setting but not in others. The relationship between a social network from which support is sought, which may also inhibit the initiatives or sharing of ideas, and the individual motivations and triggers have to be studied in each case, so as to understand the innovation process better.

In this research, instead of treating the disadvantaged people as seeking indefinite assistance, aid or low-cost externally manufactured products, they are treated as sources of ideas, innovations and unique traditional knowledge that can generate opportunities for livelihood as well as meet greater societal needs. ‘Poor as Providers’ as a concept is contrary to the vision of treating them only as consumers. There is little doubt that not all disadvantaged can be creative or innovative enough to solve their own problems either optimally or sub-optimally. However, given that some people can be creative and for many of them innovation is imperative, it is necessary that innovations at this level of the population is promptly supported and promoted (SRISTI, 2010).

Hence the hidden potential of the grassroots innovators is tested and leveraged to improve not only their own life but spread it further in their local area and extend it nationally to alleviate the chronic poverty and provide upliftment to disadvantaged people.

1.6 Importance of the Study
After looking at dynamic and widespread impact of inclusive growth above, on various sectors, countries and the world itself, it becomes evident and challenging task to provide
benefits of growth to all sections of society. The study will not only enhance knowledge, experience and add to academic contributions but affects the lives of people who are staying with this problem. It will be a small but important effort to understand this ignored section of the society, there innovative efforts to boost personal as well as national growth and set an example for others.

Hence, an inclusive growth strategy of development has to maximize probability of desired-intended outcomes, and minimize probability of undesired-unintended outcomes. It also has to prevent undesired-intended outcomes based on learning from past, and promote desired-unintended outcomes as potential sources of innovation. The development of such a strategy in a complex, dynamic environment requires continuous learning by strategist through generation of knowledge regarding and application of knowledge to inclusive growth (Ramaprasad and Mitroff, 1984).

1.7 Scope of the Study

It is evident that inclusive growth is an output oriented growth that has to be sustainable and broad based in nature so as to include all economic sections and generate employment opportunities to bring them out of poverty. Hence growth as well as its pattern is equally important. The research is an attempt to achieve such inclusive growth by leveraging the potential of grassroots innovators. Such innovators are financially and educationally weak but are knowledge rich and creatively sound.

A two prong approach was adopted to carry out the study. The role of government and NGOs in supporting the grassroots innovators and upscale their innovations by supporting financially, technically, mentoring or any such support extended was studied using case studies of seven grassroots innovators. Contrary to this, the innovation journey of forty grassroots innovators was studied using primary data collection. The focus was to understand the source of idea generation, challenges faced, motivational factors, enterprise creation, patenting etc- so as to find problem areas and create a capacity building model for them.
1.8 Organization of the Study

The present study apart from the introduction chapter is divided into six more chapters and the content of these chapters are organized as follows:

Chapter 2 Literature Review
The Literature Review chapter categorizes research studies into different sections. First, it introduces the term inclusive growth through its various definitions, then India’s development in pre and post liberalisation phase and lastly shares the experiences of different countries. It than discusses the role of grass root innovations and infusion of technology to help shape the sustainability framework. The increasing emphasis on social entrepreneurship is presented as a strong tool for scaling up grass root innovations. It also discusses the role of government, private sector and community to bring in the change needed. Finally to bridge the gaps in the current scenario, the need of capacity building is discussed. Considering all the available studies, the view of the researcher is put forward in analysing the gaps and presenting the importance of research subject.

Chapter 3 Research Methodology
This section describes and expresses the essence of the research inquiry, which governed the conduct of this study with respect to research questions, the methodology, methods and purpose of research. The purpose of this chapter is to obtain a focus on the research objectives, research design framework, sample/data description methodology, sources of information, content of the questionnaire and data analysis methods for all the primary study. To derive at the capacity building model primary data from innovators across Gujarat was collected using the survey approach by means of a structured questionnaire. In order to study the role of Government and NGOs, the researcher has used the multiple-case design approach.

Chapter 4 Inclusive Growth and its Enabling Actors
The chapter addressed the first two objectives of the research study out of the four. The need and parameters of inclusive growth in general and Gujarat in particular was
discussed. It was imperative to understand the need of inclusive growth at national and state level considering the uneven growth pattern across the states and rural-urban areas. The parameters of inclusive growth would provide the right platform for taking the correct set of actions to achieve sustainability. Later, the role of government, private sector and citizens in spreading the inclusive growth faster and wider was discussed as they provide support system at various levels.

Chapter 5 Initiatives by Government and NGOs for Sustainable Inclusive Growth
The chapter addressed the third objective of the research study on studying the initiatives taken by government and NGOs at grassroots level in achieving sustainable inclusive growth. Seven comprehensive case studies on grass root innovators across Gujarat were written. Most of the cases, more or less discusses the background of the innovator, idea generation, challenges faced, key success factors, cost of the product, product features, its advantages, disadvantages and patent status. Findings were compared and inferences were generated.

Chapter 6 Data Analysis and Interpretation
The numerical data are tabulated using Microsoft office- Excel and the case focused data are analyzed qualitatively to understand the role of government and NGOs. Results are analyzed and interpreted in light of research objectives of the study. The quantitative information has been analyzed using frequency distribution and descriptive statistics.

Chapter 7 Framework for Capacity Building
The findings from the primary data collection and qualitative analysis of the case studies are presented here. The chapter addresses the fourth objective of the research study to develop the framework for the process of capacity building in attaining sustainable inclusive growth.
Chapter 8 Conclusions and Suggestions

As an outcome of the study suggestions are made to- government, individuals, entrepreneurs, industry, academic institutions and NGOs. Limitations of the study and future research directions are also suggested at the end of the chapter.