



AI FOR INCLUSION AND THE FUTURE OF WORK POST EVENT



PREAMBLE

1. Introduction

Around the world, artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming economies, redefining human potential, and reshaping the fabric of society. The defining question of our time is not whether AI will transform the future, but whether this transformation will be inclusive – and whether every community will share in its prosperity.

The proposed conclave on “AI for Inclusion and the Future of Work,” held alongside the India AI Summit 2026, seeks to catalyse a collective vision where AI advances not only innovation and productivity, but also societal equity, workforce opportunity, and human well-being.

This agenda resonates deeply with the vision articulated by Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who has emphasised that the advantages of AI must be democratised to benefit every citizen – enabling prosperity for MSMEs, farmers, youth, and historically underserved communities, while positioning India as a global champion of inclusive, responsible, and human-centric AI.

The conclave will convene senior government leaders, distinguished global industry executives, leading researchers, multilateral institutions, and social innovators working at the intersection of technology and societal transformation. Together, they will explore frameworks, policies, and scalable innovations that can contribute to this national and global vision, while shaping future-ready thinking on AI and the world of work.

2. Global Context: AI at an Inflection Point

AI has emerged as a technology with transformative potential across every sector of the economy. UNCTAD’s Technology and Innovation Report 2025¹ estimates that frontier technologies could grow sixfold by 2033 to reach US\$16.4 trillion, with AI alone accounting for roughly one-third of this value. Further, it emphasised “AI for Inclusion” as a national priority, reflecting the need for socio-economic safeguards. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)² projects that AI could add US\$15.7 trillion to global GDP by 2030, with gains driven by productivity improvements and new consumption patterns.

Yet the benefits are unevenly distributed. A small number of countries dominate AI patents, supercomputing capacity, and private investment. This concentration raises concerns of an emerging “AI divide,” with implications for global equity and sustainable development. Despite these risks, AI presents powerful opportunities for developing economies – especially when anchored in three leverage points highlighted by UNCTAD¹: infrastructure, data, and skills.

3. Inclusion Imperatives: Fair, Accessible and Human-Centred AI

3.1 Tackling bias and building trustworthy AI

Data Skills Research^{3,4} highlights that today’s large language models (LLMs) may reproduce harmful stereotypes or biased outputs when trained on unrepresentative data. Gender, racial, and linguistic biases can undermine fairness and disproportionately affect marginalised groups. Generative AI systems, when trained on uncured web-scale datasets, may unintentionally amplify historical discrimination encoded in the data. This underscores the need for explainability, transparency, and independent audits.

3.2 Inclusive data and representation

AI systems are only as fair as the datasets they learn from. Many communities - especially from the Global South - remain underrepresented in mainstream datasets. Projects such as the Child Growth Monitor illustrate the importance of collecting diverse data to ensure equitable AI outcomes.

3.3 Accessibility and empowerment

AI-enabled assistive technologies, multilingual GenAI tools, sign-language translation systems, and mobile diagnostic models can democratise access to education, healthcare, finance, and public services. Evidence from the Schwab Foundation and World Economic Forum shows that social innovators in over 50 countries are already deploying AI for climate resilience, economic empowerment, and inclusive healthcare

4. AI and the Future of Work

4.1 Productivity, jobs, and skills

AI is reshaping work through automation and augmentation. UNCTAD documents significant productivity gains in agriculture, manufacturing, and services through AI-enabled forecasting, predictive maintenance, and diagnostics.

Generative AI experiments show that well-designed tools can narrow productivity gaps by enabling lower-skilled workers to perform complex tasks with greater accuracy. A worker-centric approach is essential. This includes national skilling pathways, portable social protection, and worker participation in AI deployment.

4.2 Risks of polarisation and the AI divide

Without intervention, AI adoption may widen labour-market inequalities⁵. Capital-intensive automation could erode the competitive advantage of low-wage labour. Women remain underrepresented in AI leadership positions, despite comprising half of global social-enterprise leadership.

5. India's Leadership Opportunity

India is uniquely positioned to pioneer an inclusion-first AI model grounded in digital public infrastructure (DPI), population-scale digital identity, and societal platforms like UPI, DigiLocker, and Bhashini platform.

India is well-positioned to lead an inclusion-first AI approach because of its strong ecosystem. These population-scale systems make it possible to deploy AI in a way that is accessible, affordable, and useful for all citizens, especially those traditionally excluded from digital and economic opportunities. NITI Aayog⁶ roadmap further highlights how India can extend these strengths to its informal workforce, which forms the backbone of the economy. By enabling verifiable worker identities, improving market access, and expanding AI-enabled skilling, India can ensure that the benefits of AI directly support livelihood security and upward mobility. This positions the country to set a global example of how AI can drive broad-based, inclusive development.

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Executive Summary

Around the world, artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming economies, redefining human potential, and reshaping the fabric of society. It represents a structural transformation comparable to the industrial revolution, electricity, and the internet. However, unlike previous technological waves, AI directly interacts with cognition, decision-making, and economic organization. This amplifies both its potential and its risks.

AI has emerged as a technology with transformative potential across every sector of the economy. UNCTAD's Technology and Innovation Report 2025¹ estimates that frontier technologies could grow sixfold by 2033 to reach US\$16.4 trillion, with AI alone accounting for roughly one-third of this value. Further, it emphasized "AI for Inclusion" as a national priority, reflecting the need for socio-economic safeguards. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)² projects that AI could add US\$15.7 trillion to global GDP by 2030, with gains driven by productivity improvements and new consumption patterns.

Yet the benefits are unevenly distributed. A small number of countries dominate AI patents, supercomputing capacity, and private investment. This concentration raises concerns of an emerging "AI divide," with implications for global equity and sustainable development. Despite these risks, AI presents powerful opportunities for developing economies - especially when anchored in three leverage points highlighted by UNCTAD¹: infrastructure, data, and skills.

The central policy question, as articulated during the international conclave on AI for Inclusion and Future of Work 2026, is:

"Will AI create inclusion or widen inequality?"

India stands uniquely positioned to answer this question through a distinct inclusion-first AI model, supported by its Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), demographic scale, and diverse socio-economic fabric. The convergence of dimensions—education, small business, healthcare, financial literacy, agriculture, justice, and labor—demonstrates that AI is not a standalone domain but an enabling layer across the economy. By embedding inclusion at the core of its AI policy, India can lead the world in demonstrating how technology can be harnessed for broad-based development, ensuring that the benefits of the digital age reach every citizen.

Inclusivity and Future of Work

1. Inclusion Imperatives: Fair, Accessible and Human-Centred AI

a) Tackling bias and building trustworthy AI

Research^{3,4} highlights that today's large language models (LLMs) may reproduce harmful stereotypes or biased outputs when trained on unrepresentative data. Gender, racial, and linguistic biases can undermine fairness and disproportionately affect marginalised groups.

Generative AI systems, when trained on uncured web-scale datasets, may unintentionally amplify historical discrimination encoded in the data. This underscores the need for explainability, transparency, and independent audits.

b) Inclusive data and representation

AI systems are only as fair as the datasets they learn from. Many communities - especially from the Global South - remain underrepresented in mainstream datasets. Projects such as the Child Growth Monitor illustrate the importance of collecting diverse data to ensure equitable AI outcomes.

c) Accessibility and empowerment

AI-enabled assistive technologies, multilingual GenAI tools, sign-language translation systems, and mobile diagnostic models can democratize access to education, healthcare, finance, and public services. Evidence from the Schwab Foundation and World Economic Forum shows that social innovators in over 50 countries are already deploying AI for climate resilience, economic empowerment, and inclusive healthcare.

2. AI and the Future of Work

a) Productivity, jobs, and skills

AI is reshaping work through automation and augmentation. UNCTAD documents significant productivity gains in agriculture, manufacturing, and services through AI-enabled forecasting, predictive maintenance, and diagnostics.

Generative AI experiments show that well-designed tools can narrow productivity gaps by enabling lower-skilled workers to perform complex tasks with greater accuracy.

A worker-centric approach is essential. This includes national skilling pathways, portable social protection, and worker participation in AI deployment.

b) Risks of polarisation and the AI divide

Without intervention, AI adoption may widen labour-market inequalities⁵. Capital-intensive automation could erode the competitive advantage of low-wage labour. Women remain underrepresented in AI leadership positions, despite comprising half of global social-enterprise leadership.

3. India's Leadership Opportunity

India is uniquely positioned to pioneer an inclusion-first AI model grounded in digital public infrastructure (DPI), population-scale digital identity, and societal platforms like UPI, DigiLocker, and Bhashini platform.

India is well positioned to lead an inclusion-first AI approach because of its strong ecosystem. These population-scale systems make it possible to deploy AI in a way that is accessible, affordable, and useful for all citizens, especially those traditionally excluded from digital and economic opportunities. NITI Aayog's roadmap further highlights how India can extend these strengths to its informal workforce, which forms the backbone of the economy. By enabling verifiable worker identities, improving market access, and expanding AI-enabled skilling, India can ensure that the benefits of AI directly support livelihood security and upward mobility. This positions the country to set a global example of how AI can drive broad-based, inclusive development.

The India AI Impact Summit 2026- International Conclave on AI for inclusion and Future of Work convened policymakers, industry leaders, academicians, and innovators to deliberate on one of the most consequential questions of our time: how to ensure that Artificial Intelligence drives inclusive growth rather than deepening existing inequalities. The Impact Sessions were structured across four thematic panels, each addressing a critical dimension of AI's socio-economic impact. Together, these discussions provide a comprehensive foundation for an inclusion-first AI policy framework, bridging global discourse with India's unique development context.

Context

The India AI Impact Summit 2026 - International Conclave on AI for inclusion and Future of Work convened a multi-stakeholder dialogue to examine the structural implications of Artificial Intelligence on economies and societies. The four Impact Panels were not isolated discussions; rather, they collectively explored the full lifecycle of AI transformation—from global inequality and access, to livelihoods, governance, and foundational infrastructure.

Each panel contributed a critical layer of understanding, and together they shaped a coherent pathway toward Seven Pillars of Inclusive AI, forming the backbone of the policy framework that follows.

Inaugural Session: *Setting the Vision for Inclusive AI*

The Inaugural Session set the tone for the conclave by bringing together policymakers, industry leaders, and global experts to articulate a shared vision for “AI for Inclusion and the Future of Work.” The session emphasized that Artificial Intelligence must be positioned not merely as a technological advancement, but as a strategic tool for equitable growth, social empowerment, and national development.

Speakers highlighted India’s unique opportunity to lead an inclusion-first AI model, leveraging its digital public infrastructure, demographic diversity, and strong entrepreneurial ecosystem. The importance of aligning AI development with grassroots realities, particularly for marginalized communities, MSMEs, and informal workers, was underscored throughout the session.

A key theme emerging from the inaugural addresses was the need to democratize access to AI—through affordable infrastructure, inclusive datasets, and multilingual capabilities. The speakers also stressed the role of policy frameworks in ensuring that AI remains transparent, accountable, and aligned with human-centric values.

Global perspectives shared during the session reinforced the importance of international collaboration, particularly in areas of data governance, skill development, and ethical AI standards. The dialogue emphasized that developing economies like India must actively shape the global AI discourse rather than passively adopting external models.

The session concluded with a strong call for collective action across government, industry, academia, and civil society to ensure that AI becomes a driver of inclusion rather than exclusion.



Key Speaker Highlights:

- **Dr. V. Anantha Nageswaran** – Highlighted that while AI holds immense potential to drive global economic transformation, its benefits are unlikely to be equitably distributed without deliberate policy intervention. Emphasized the emerging “AI divide” driven by concentration of compute infrastructure, data, and capital, raising concerns of digital inequality and “technofeudalism.” He underscored that technological progress does not automatically ensure inclusive outcomes, drawing parallels from past industrial and technological shifts. Stressed the need for proactive governance, democratic oversight, and policy leadership to ensure that AI systems uphold equity, dignity, and accountability. He further called on India to play a pivotal role in shaping global AI norms through its scale, democratic institutions, and digital public infrastructure.
- **Ms. Anne Bouverot** – Emphasized that AI has the potential to either widen inequalities or drive inclusive growth, depending on how it is designed and deployed. Highlighted that well-designed AI tools can reduce productivity gaps by enabling less experienced workers to perform complex tasks, reinforcing that AI should augment—not replace—human capabilities. Stressed that inclusion must be intentional, requiring investments in AI literacy, skilling pathways, social protection, and diverse datasets. Underscored the importance of transparent, accountable, and fair AI governance, along with global collaboration to ensure open, inclusive, and human-centric AI systems. She further highlighted India’s strong position to lead an inclusion-first AI model through its digital public infrastructure and linguistic diversity, advocating for culturally inclusive AI that reflects human plurality and promotes dignity, entrepreneurship, and shared prosperity.
- **Dr. Milind Kamble** – Emphasized that AI must serve as a catalyst for inclusion, particularly for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and marginalized communities in remote and underserved regions. Highlighted that AI can accelerate inclusion across critical sectors such as education, healthcare, judiciary, informal workforce, and small businesses by enabling access to knowledge and opportunities. Stressed that the objective of the conclave is to mainstream these communities into the digital economy through technology-led interventions. He further underlined the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogue, noting that the outcomes and declaration from the summit would contribute to shaping government policies aligned with the broader national agenda of inclusive development.
- **Dr. B.S. Sahay** – Emphasized the transformative impact of AI across education, entrepreneurship, and digital transformation, highlighting the need to integrate AI learning from the school level onwards. Stressed that widespread AI literacy is essential for ensuring that individuals and communities can effectively benefit from technological advancements. He underscored the role of entrepreneurship in addressing employment challenges, citing initiatives that promote large-scale enterprise development and job creation through targeted, region-specific interventions. He further highlighted India’s success in digital transformation through platforms such as UPI and Aadhaar, noting that while AI presents challenges, it also offers significant opportunities to enhance efficiency, expand market access, and enable inclusive growth across sectors.

Panel Discussions

Panel 1: AI Inequality – Reframing Global Development and Prosperity

The panel focused on reframing the global deployment and prosperity through macroeconomic and geopolitical context of AI. AI is transformational in restructuring the economic power. Only a few countries have an access to high computing systems, models, propriety data sets and energy that creates a specific form of inequality - “AI (use) Divide”. The discussion also highlighted the growing concentration of compute infrastructure among a handful of global players, raising concerns that AI could create a new form of “technofeudalism” where economic and technological power becomes centralized beyond democratic oversight. The panel highlighted that AI has been an enabler for driving the performance, and has the potential for the productivity gains. However, these gains are not evenly distributed. There have been transitional patterns in the history – industrialization to digitization where technological advancements widened the inequality gap before the policy interventions. As such, appropriate policies are required to avoid such patterns. A critical insight from the panel was that the narrative of AI in India should be changed and it should not act as the consumer of AI technologies rather position it as an active contributor to AI innovation, and its growing ecosystem. India has to leverage its strengths- demographic and data diversity, population at scale, cultural and contextual richness. The panel further emphasized that India should treat its AI-relevant data as a strategic national asset and build localized, multilingual AI systems tailored to Indian realities rather than depending entirely on imported AI ecosystems.

The panel reframed the AI narrative from considering it as a technological issue to the development issue. Such reframing helps in embracing aspects such as inclusion, equity, and access at the center of AI policy. The conversation also underscored the importance of building grassroots AI capacity through local language skilling, community-level AI literacy, and inclusive innovation ecosystems that enable rural and marginalized communities to participate in the AI economy.



Moderator:

- Mr. Parag Amin – Chief Mentor, iCreate

Panellists:

- Ms. Anita Rehman – Partner, Celesta Capital
- Ms. Ritu Mehrotra – Founder & CEO, Shunya Labs
- Dr. Sunil Shukla – Director General, EDII

Key Panellist Insights:

- **Mr. Parag Amin** – Framed the central question of whether AI will drive inclusion or deepen inequality, particularly for countries like India amidst rising global investments in AI infrastructure. Highlighted that data is the core currency of AI and emphasized India's unique advantage as one of the largest generators of diverse datasets across sectors such as healthcare, education, and fintech. Stressed the importance of safeguarding and strategically leveraging this data as a national asset, rather than undervaluing it globally. He further underscored India's potential to emerge as a global AI hub by building a strong, entrepreneur-driven ecosystem rooted in data depth and innovation.
- **Ms. Anita Rehman** – Highlighted that AI is still at an early stage of development, with immense potential yet to be explored and shaped. Emphasized that AI will fundamentally transform the way people live, interact, and work, redefining existing economic and social structures. She noted that as the technology evolves, it will create new opportunities, set new benchmarks, and reshape workflows across industries, underscoring the need to proactively adapt to this ongoing transformation.
- **Ms. Ritu Mehrotra** – Highlighted the transformative potential of voice-based AI as the next major interface for digital access, particularly for the next five billion users. Emphasized the development of end-to-end voice infrastructure, including speech recognition, small language models, and text-to-speech systems, enabling seamless interaction in diverse linguistic contexts. Noted that building solutions across 200+ languages can significantly enhance accessibility and inclusion, allowing users to transact and engage with technology in their native languages. She underscored that such innovations are critical to bridging the digital divide and enabling large-scale, inclusive adoption of AI.
- **Dr. Sunil Shukla** – Highlighted the rapid evolution of India's entrepreneurial ecosystem over the past decade, noting significant growth in startups and incubation infrastructure across the country. Emphasized the role of institutions in promoting awareness and adoption of AI tools among entrepreneurs and MSMEs to unlock new growth opportunities. Stressed that while concerns around AI exist, the focus should be on democratizing access and ensuring inclusive adoption through supportive policy frameworks. He underscored the importance of bridging the AI divide, particularly for rural regions and marginalized communities, to prevent widening disparities and enable equitable participation in the digital economy.

Reflection

The panel repositioned AI from just the technological advancements, and tool of the efficiency to a determinant of future prosperity and equity. It emphasised that addressing AI inequality requires systemic interventions across education, infrastructure, governance, and culture.

Link to Pillars

This panel directly informs:

- Education & Skilling
- Infrastructure & Data Access
- Financial and Economic Inclusion

Panel 2: Governing AI for Livelihoods & Small Businesses

The second panel focused on a critical and most demanding realities of the livelihoods. India at scale is involved in diverse workforce – both formal and informal. Small businesses are unclear about the utility and dimensions of AI. The panel highlighted that it's the time to go deep in the exploration to identify the use cases and values that AI can bring to shape the livelihoods. The design of AI should be at the core to support, augment, and enhance the agency of the humans. The panel stressed that AI adoption in sectors such as agriculture, MSMEs, and informal workforces must remain human-assisted rather than purely digital, as trust and contextual understanding continue to play a critical role in livelihood systems. A key theme emerged as the formalization of small business. Small business often operate in the complex barriers of regulatory compliance environment, competitive pressures, and cost barriers. The panel deliberated that there are many ways that AI can help to streamline small businesses operations including compliance processes, financial management, risk management, and access to marketplaces. Such value enhancements help small businesses to reduce frictions including market, information, and operational frictions. Discussions also highlighted that AI-driven financial systems are increasingly using alternative transaction-based data for credit assessment, enabling greater financial inclusion for small businesses previously excluded from formal lending systems.

The panel also focused their stance on the role of AI in entrepreneurship and job creation. They highlighted that AI can reframe the new forms of work including platform-business services, digital entrepreneurship, and localized innovation ecosystems. The panel also cautioned that access and utilization of AI might be disappropriate due to availability of capital and technology know-how. Therefore, policies interventions must ensure democratization of AI. The panel further noted that reducing the cost of AI-powered communication and customer access could significantly improve the economic viability of serving underserved and low-income markets at scale.

“AI doesn’t have to replace people—it can equip them.”



Moderator:

- Mr. Avinash Puneekar – CEO, iCreate

Panellists:

- Ms. Mercy Epao – Joint Secretary, Ministry of MSME
- Mr. Hitesh Sachdeva – Head – Startup Engagement & Investments, ICICI Bank Limited
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- Mr. Anjul Katare - Chairman/CEO, Central Business Solutions, Inc
- Padmashri Ravi Kumar Narra - National President DICCI

Key Panellist Insights:

- **Ms. Mercy Epao** – Highlighted that while AI presents a transformative opportunity, its adoption among MSMEs requires structured support, awareness, and capacity building. Emphasized the importance of formalization and digitalization of MSMEs, noting that a significant proportion of enterprises operate at the micro level and require targeted interventions to adopt new technologies. Stressed the need to leverage existing MSME data ecosystems more effectively through data cleaning, tracking, and integration to enable better policy and support mechanisms. She further underscored the government's commitment to promoting AI adoption through collaborative efforts with industry, academia, and institutions to ensure that these technologies become accessible, inclusive, and impactful for small businesses.
- **Mr. Hitesh Sachdeva** – Highlighted the transformative potential of generative AI as a foundational technology, comparable to the advent of electricity, with wide-ranging applications still evolving. Emphasized its role in advancing financial inclusion, particularly by enabling MSMEs and small businesses to access formal credit systems through the use of alternative data. Noted that digital payment ecosystems such as UPI are generating valuable transactional data, allowing financial institutions to move beyond traditional assessment methods like balance sheets and profit-loss statements. He further underscored the role of AI in enhancing customer communication through vernacular and voice-based interfaces, and in supporting MSMEs through digital platforms by improving discoverability, cataloging, and online presence at minimal cost.
- **Mr. Nipun Mehrotra** – Emphasized that AI solutions in agriculture must be designed from the farmer's perspective, focusing on improving income, yield, and risk management. Highlighted that farmers operate under multiple uncertainties, including weather variability, market prices, pest attacks, and access to resources, which AI solutions must meaningfully address. He noted that lack of trust remains a major barrier, as many technologies fail to provide contextual, actionable, and reliable insights. Stressed that effective agri-AI requires a hybrid approach combining technology with on-ground support systems, training, and continuous engagement to ensure relevance, adoption, and impact.
- **Mr. Rishi Bal** – Emphasized the importance of building inclusive AI models that are accessible, affordable, and usable by a wide range of users. Highlighted the development of multilingual AI systems supporting 22 Indian languages, with capabilities in reasoning, mathematics, and coding. Noted that optimizing models for low-cost deployment is critical to ensuring large-scale adoption, particularly in resource-constrained environments. He further stressed the need to empower developers by providing open and adaptable models that can be fine-tuned and deployed across use cases, enabling a broader ecosystem of innovation and accessibility.

- **Mr. Anjul Katare** – Highlighted the evolving perception of India from a back-office destination to a significant market for AI-driven products and services. Emphasized the growing need for structured governance of AI within organizations, particularly in guiding employees on the appropriate adoption and use of AI tools. Noted that organizations must establish clear processes to define how employees interact with AI across functions such as customer engagement, lending, and vendor management. He underscored that effective AI integration requires both strategic oversight and operational frameworks to ensure responsible and productive use.
- **Mr. Ravi Kumar Narra** – Emphasized the critical role of small businesses in India's economy, particularly those led by SC/ST communities and women entrepreneurs. Highlighted that AI presents a significant opportunity for these enterprises to scale their operations, improve efficiency, and integrate into the mainstream economy. Stressed that the core objective of the conclave is to promote inclusion by enabling small businesses to leverage AI for growth and competitiveness. He further underscored the need for large-scale awareness, training, and capacity-building initiatives, especially in rural areas, to ensure that the benefits of AI reach grassroots entrepreneurs and contribute to broader national development.

Reflection

This panel reframed the narrative of AI to business transformation and formalization. It emphasized that inclusion in the AI economy requires enabling individuals and businesses to adapt, participate, and thrive.

Link to Pillars

This panel informs:

- MSME Formalization & Economic Inclusion
- Informal Workforce Empowerment
- Financial Literacy & Access

Plenary (Special) Address – *AI for Development – A New Global Compact for Data and Skills*



Mr. Ashish Chauhan – Highlighted India's strong track record of rapidly adopting technology at scale, citing examples such as UPI, GST, faceless tax systems, and the widespread participation in capital markets. Emphasized that India is well-positioned to become a global leader in AI adoption due to its large, tech-enabled population and digital infrastructure. Noted that while India may not necessarily lead in inventing all foundational technologies, it has consistently emerged as one of the largest users and service providers, and is likely to follow a similar trajectory with AI. He further encouraged AI entrepreneurs across the country to leverage platforms such as NSE Emerge to raise capital and scale their innovations, highlighting the role of strong financial ecosystems in supporting AI-driven growth.

Panel 3: Governance & Oversight – Building Safe, Inclusive, Accountable AI

The third panel deliberated on the governance and oversight imperatives of AI. It highlighted that AI systems are inherently biased as they are trained on the contextual data and the assumptions embedded in it. For example, Healthcare AI models that perform well in the western countries may not perform equally well in the global south due to detachment of context to the data. Thus, outcome of AI affect including individual, organizational, and societal, if not cautiously designed, developed, and deployed.

It is necessary to design, and build transparent and explainable AI systems. It also advocated on the use of ethical AI governance frameworks. Advanced AI systems are opaque in nature which requires a regulatory framework to ensure explainability, fairness, and accountability. The discussion proposed the creation of AI observatories, audit registries, and regulatory sandboxes to independently monitor AI systems and evaluate risks before large-scale deployment.

The panel also addressed the need of the multi-stakeholder governance frameworks. This design will help to envisage multi-perspectives AI systems affect and put trust at its core. The panel also emphasized that governance frameworks must incorporate perspectives from civil society, academia, and marginalized communities to ensure that AI systems uphold principles of dignity, equality, and constitutional fairness.

It also highlighted the tension between the regulatory bodies and the speed of the innovation. While excessive and firm regulation will deplete the innovation, lack of oversight may lead to misuse and erosion of public trust. It was further highlighted that governance should not be viewed as a constraint to innovation, but as a foundational requirement for building trust, legitimacy, and long-term adoption of AI systems.

“Transparency, accountability and fairness must be built into AI systems.”



Moderator:

- Dr. Nitin Upadhyay – Dean (Academics) and Professor, IT Systems & Analytics, IIM Jammu

Panellists:

- Prof. Binod Kumar Kanaujia – Director, NIT Srinagar
- Dr. Vinita Sahay – Director, IIM Bodh Gaya
- Dr. Aditi Paswan – Associate professor, Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi

Key Panellist Insights:

- **Dr. Nitin Upadhyay** – Emphasized the urgent need for robust governance and oversight frameworks to ensure the development of safe, inclusive, and accountable AI systems. Highlighted the growing imbalance between the rapid pace of AI adoption and the comparatively slow evolution of regulatory mechanisms, creating significant governance gaps. Stressed that AI is increasingly influencing critical decisions related to employment, opportunity, and representation, thereby redistributing power within society. He cautioned that without timely and effective policy intervention, existing biases and inequalities may be amplified, underscoring the importance of aligning AI innovation with ethical, inclusive, and context-aware governance practices.
- **Prof. Binod Kumar Kanaujia** – Emphasized the need for a comprehensive and context-specific AI policy framework in India, highlighting that governance models must reflect the country's unique socio-economic and cultural diversity. Stressed the importance of ensuring data privacy, accountability, and inclusive design in AI systems to align with the vision of "Viksit Bharat." Noted that while India possesses vast data resources, effective utilization and analysis of this data are critical to unlocking AI's full potential across sectors such as education, healthcare, and governance. He further highlighted the role of AI in enabling personalized services, improving efficiency, and expanding access, while underscoring that continuous technological adaptation is essential for institutions and individuals to remain relevant in an evolving digital ecosystem.
- **Dr. Vinita Sahay** – Emphasized that India must not miss the opportunity presented by the AI revolution, drawing parallels with past technological shifts. Highlighted the need for India, and the Global South more broadly, to take a leadership role in shaping inclusive AI development. Cautioned against the risks of "AI-led feudalism," stressing that unequal access and concentration of power could deepen existing socio-economic divides. Underscored that AI adoption must be guided by principles of inclusion, safeguarding privacy, jobs, and equitable participation, and called for collective action to ensure that AI innovation benefits all sections of society.
- **Ms. Aditi Paswan** – Emphasized the transformative potential of AI in driving social change, highlighting the need for a human-centric and ethically grounded approach. Stressed that AI systems must uphold key pillars such as ethical considerations, human dignity, constitutional values, and fundamental rights to ensure equitable outcomes. Underscored the importance of building trust through participatory governance, ensuring that diverse stakeholders—including marginalized communities, academia, civil society, and policymakers—are actively involved in AI policy formulation. She highlighted that inclusive representation is central to achieving meaningful and sustainable AI adoption, ensuring that technological advancements benefit all sections of society.

Reflection

Governance is not a constraint—it is a precondition for trust and scale. Without robust oversight, AI systems risk losing legitimacy, which can hinder adoption and impact.

Link to Pillars

This panel informs:

- Justice & Institutional Access
- Healthcare Ethics and Data Governance
- Financial and Algorithmic Fairness

Panel 4: Infrastructure, Data & Digital Public Goods

The fourth panel focused on the foundational layer of AI—infrastructure and data ecosystems. It highlighted that access to compute power, datasets, and digital platforms is a key determinant of who benefits from AI.

The discussion emphasized the role of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) as a model for democratizing access. India's success with Aadhaar, UPI, and ONDC demonstrates that large-scale digital systems can be built as public goods, ensuring broad participation while maintaining affordability. The panel highlighted that interoperable and open digital infrastructure can enable startups, researchers, and smaller enterprises to access the same foundational AI rails as large corporations, thereby reducing barriers to innovation. A critical issue raised was data sovereignty and ownership. Data is the fuel for AI, and its control has significant economic and strategic implications. The panel stressed the need to treat data as a national asset, ensuring that it is used to generate value within the country rather than being extracted without equitable returns. Discussions also raised concerns around linguistic and cultural exclusion in AI systems, noting that many regional dialects, tribal languages, and contextual cultural nuances remain absent from mainstream AI models.

The panel also addressed the need for shared AI infrastructure, including compute resources and open datasets, to ensure that startups, researchers, and smaller organizations can participate in AI development. The importance of community-driven participation in AI ecosystem design was also emphasized, advocating for marginalized communities to be involved as co-creators and contributors rather than merely end users of AI technologies.

“Technology at scale can remain accessible and affordable.”



Moderator:

- Mr. Siddharth Pareek – Head-Strategic Alliances, iCreate

Panellists:

- Dr. Chris Merz – Senior Vice President of Security and Decision Products, Mastercard
- Mr. Angshuman Bhattacharya – Head of AI Solutions, Adani AI Labs
- Dr. Jones Mathew – Principal, Great Lakes Institute
- Ms. Maitreyee Kamble, National Convenor, DICCI NextGen

Key Panellist Insights:

- **Dr. Chris Merz** – Highlighted that inclusion is fundamental to achieving scale in AI adoption, emphasizing that technologies which are not inclusive cannot achieve meaningful impact. Appreciated India's scale and its strong culture of inclusive participation, positioning it as a key driver in advancing AI adoption globally. Underscored the importance of balanced regulation to ensure that AI development delivers maximum positive outcomes while minimizing risks and unintended consequences. He stressed the need for collaboration between government, private sector, and regulators to build a responsible, inclusive, and sustainable AI ecosystem.
- **Mr. Angshuman Bhattacharya** – Highlighted that true AI inclusion in India must go beyond infrastructure and technology to address the country's vast linguistic and cultural diversity. Emphasized that language is the primary gateway to accessibility, and AI systems must cater not only to major Indian languages but also to tribal languages and regional dialects to ensure wider adoption. Noted that variations in dialects across regions pose significant challenges for speech-based AI systems, which must be designed to accurately understand and respond to diverse linguistic inputs. He further underscored the importance of embedding cultural context within AI models, cautioning against the dominance of Western linguistic and cultural biases, and stressing that incorporating local nuances is essential for building truly inclusive and scalable AI systems in India.
- **Dr. Jones Mathew** – Highlighted that AI represents a transformative shift comparable to a new frontier in human civilization, with the potential to redefine communication, learning, business, and social interactions. Emphasized that while India is actively advancing through policy initiatives and global collaborations, a key challenge lies in preparing the workforce and complementary systems to ensure inclusive adoption. Stressed the risks associated with biased algorithms and unequal access, which could create new forms of digital divide if not addressed proactively. He underscored the need for strong governance frameworks, education, and awareness, cautioning that the rapid pace of technological advancement often outstrips regulatory mechanisms, and that unregulated AI deployment could have significant social, economic, and security implications.
- **Ms. Maitreyee Kamble** – Highlighted the importance of collaborative ecosystems in driving innovation and scaling technology-driven enterprises. Emphasized that democratizing AI requires not only access to technology but also strong mentorship, knowledge-sharing platforms, and community support, particularly for first-generation entrepreneurs. Stressed the need for industry-led initiatives and open-source platforms to enable broader participation and capacity building. Drawing on the concept of "Halma," a community-driven approach to problem-solving, she underscored the importance of collective action and inclusive collaboration to ensure that marginalized communities are actively involved in and benefit from the AI ecosystem.

Reflection

Infrastructure is the enabler of inclusion. Without equitable access to data and compute, even the most well-designed policies cannot achieve inclusive outcomes.

Link to Pillars

This panel informs:

- Education & AI Access
- Agriculture & Data Systems
- Healthcare & Digital Ecosystems
- MSME Digital Integration

Panels to Seven Pillars

The four panels collectively map the full ecosystem of AI transformation:

Panel Focus	Structural Insight	Policy Translation
AI Inequality	Global divide in access	Equity-first AI strategy
Livelihoods	Workforce transformation	Economic inclusion
Governance	Trust and fairness	Responsible AI systems
Infrastructure	Access to data & compute	Public digital ecosystems



Declaration on “AI for Inclusion and the Future of Work”

Preamble

Artificial Intelligence as a transformative force for change that is reshaping economies, societies and work. India’s commitment to human-centric, accountable and inclusive technological progress. The recognition that it is imperative to make sure that Artificial Intelligence is beneficial to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), informal workers, small farmers, women and communities with different abilities. Following shared principles and commitments are presented:

Principles

1. **Human-Centricity:** AI systems must augment human capabilities, protect dignity, and enhance livelihoods.
2. **Inclusion by Design:** Equity, accessibility, and linguistic and cultural diversity must be embedded at the design stage.
3. **Trust & Accountability:** Transparency, safety, and explainability are foundational to public trust.
4. **Shared Prosperity:** Productivity gains from AI should translate into broad-based economic and social benefits.
5. **Sovereign and Open Foundations:** Nations should build interoperable, open, and secure AI ecosystems aligned with democratic values.

Commitments

1. Inclusive Growth & Livelihoods

- Deploy AI to expand income opportunities for MSMEs, farmers, and informal workers.
- Prioritize AI applications in agriculture, healthcare, education, skilling, and social protection.

2. Skills for the Future of Work

- Invest in large-scale, lifelong AI-ready skilling, with special focus on youth, women, and vulnerable workers.
- Promote human-AI collaboration rather than pure automation.

3. Digital Public Infrastructure & Data

- Strengthen DPI, open datasets, and multilingual AI platforms as public goods.
- Enable secure, consent-based data sharing for innovation and inclusion.

4. Responsible Governance

- Adopt risk-based, adaptive AI governance frameworks.
- Institutionalize audits, safety standards, and redress mechanisms

5. Innovation & Investment

- Encourage patient capital and blended finance for inclusion-first AI solutions.
- Support startups and social innovators through access to compute, data, and markets.

6. Global Collaboration.

- Champion international cooperation on AI for development, particularly with the Global South.
- Advocate a global compact on data, skills, and responsible AI.

India's Strategic Opportunity

India has the potential to define a new global model of AI adoption—an “Inclusion-First AI Model”—that balances innovation, scale, and equity. India can integrate these approaches while ensuring that AI becomes a tool for broad-based socio-economic empowerment, particularly for underserved and marginalized communities. This approach aligns with national priorities such as Viksit Bharat 2047, Digital India, Skill India, and the IndiaAI Mission, all of which emphasize inclusive growth and technology-led development.

Core Policy Pillars

To operationalize an inclusion-first AI strategy, this document identifies seven priority domains where AI can have transformative impact:

1. **Education** – AI-driven personalized and multilingual learning systems to bridge access and quality gaps.
2. **Small Business Formalization** – AI tools to enable small businesses to integrate into formal economic systems
3. **Financial Literacy** – AI-enabled advisory systems to enhance informed financial participation
4. **Healthcare** – AI-powered diagnostics and telemedicine to expand access to quality care
5. **Agriculture** – Data-driven advisory systems to improve productivity and resilience
6. **Justice Systems** – AI tools to improve efficiency, accessibility, and fairness in legal processes
7. **Informal Workforce Empowerment** – AI-enabled skilling, job matching, and social protection mechanisms

EDUCATION: *BUILDING A NATIONAL AI LEARNING INFRASTRUCTURE*

Education is critical to ensure that AI drives empowering people, and organizations. It is the prerequisite and also the engine for the transformation of inclusive growth. AI is reshaping the education the way it is accessed, delivered, and applied. Even though the national education policy 2020 has brought many reforms in the education there are structural disparities in the quality of teachers, language accessibility, and alignment with industry readiness. AI has the potential to overcome such barriers and provide education which is more accessible, personalized, and adapted to individual needs. Moreover, it can be inherently design by inclusion principle.

Currently, millions of learners are excluded from the high quality content due to the language and accessibility gap present in the content design, and delivery. However, with AI contents can be designed, and delivered enabled by real time translation, voice-based tutoring, local dialects, and culturally contextualized systems. Platforms such as Bhashini are helpful in ensuring that learners have an access to the content in their native language.

AI systems can detect learning gaps early and identify interventions to reduce dropout rates, particularly among marginalized communities. Early intervention systems can alert educators and administrators to provide targeted support. This changes the education system from reactive to proactive improves retention and outcomes. India's opportunity lies in combining these approaches – using public digital infrastructure to deliver scalable, affordable and ethical AI-driven education.

“Unless we educate our students and common people about the technology, they will not be able to reap benefit of it.”

“Inclusive AI must reflect human plurality... languages and cultures must not remain invisible.”

Reflection

AI has the potential to overcome learners barriers and provide education which is more accessible, personalized, and adapted to individual needs.

Policy Recommendations

- Establish a National AI Learning Infrastructure integrated with DIKSHA
- Deploy multilingual AI tutors across all government schools
- Implement AI-driven dropout prediction systems
- Integrate AI and digital skills into school and higher education curricula
- Develop open educational datasets for AI innovation

SMALL BUSINESS FORMALIZATIONS

India's economy is heavily dependent on its large unorganized sector, which provides significant employment but is not covered by the formal financial and regulatory systems. There is a unique opportunity for AI to speed up the transition from informality to formality, offering up opportunities for market expansion, productivity and access to financing.

India's MSME sector is the backbone of the economy, contributing substantially to the GDP and providing employment. But many of these enterprises operate informally, limiting their access to funding, markets and growth opportunities. Formalisation has been traditionally viewed as a compliance-driven process which many small firms often find burdensome. AI might transform formalization from a cost into a value-driven, enabling activity.

AI technologies can help ease the administrative burden on small business owners by automating bookkeeping, providing financial insights and simplifying tax compliance. With the use of these technologies together with the platforms that are currently available like GSTN, Udyam Registration and ONDC, business can simply enter the formal economy.

Besides compliance, AI can also aid in enhancing market access by linking MSMEs to online marketplaces to acquire clients beyond their immediate vicinity. Tools for pricing optimization and demand forecasting can help organizations to make well-informed decisions to improve their competitiveness and profitability. India can leverage its Digital Public Infrastructure to develop a decentralized, inclusive MSME environment, where enterprises can be independent but have access to common platforms.

“AI tools must be accessible to small businesses... they become levers of empowerment.”

Reflection

Formalization should be reimagined as a pathway to growth, dignity, and economic mobility, rather than merely regulatory compliance.

Policy Recommendations

- Build an AI-enabled MSME digital stack integrated with ONDC
- Provide AI bookkeeping and compliance tools for small businesses
- Enable AI-driven credit scoring using alternative data
- Subsidize AI adoption for MSMEs
- Promote AI innovation through startup ecosystems

FINANCIAL LITERACY

India has seen a considerable growth in financial inclusion with initiatives like UPI and Jan Dhan. However, access to financial services does not necessarily mean informed financial decision-making. Financial literacy is very uneven, notably amongst informal laborers and the rural people. Millions of informal workers typically make financial decisions without sufficient knowledge, making them vulnerable to fraud and bad financial consequences.

AI systems can assist in providing personalized financial requirements including investments, savings, and financial portfolio decisions. Individuals can be the part of financial ecosystem when the financial artefacts are accessible to them in their choice of language and mode. AI gamification can help individuals to understand their spends, and financial behaviours. Through such measure individual will not just track their spends but will be able to manage, and navigate financial decisions.

This is especially critical in an economy that is rapidly digitizing and new types of financial fraud appear.

“India can create a one-of-a-kind model by adding AI-powered financial literacy to its current digital infrastructure.

“We need greater financial literacy among workers.”

Reflection

Financial literacy must evolve from static education to dynamic, real-time guidance, enabling individuals to make informed decisions.

Policy Recommendations

- Integrate AI financial assistants into UPI platforms
- Deploy real-time fraud detection systems
- Develop voice-based financial advisory tools
- Promote savings through AI-driven behavioral nudges
- Link financial literacy to welfare schemes

HEALTHCARE

AI systems deployment has a direct impact on human life, productivity, and wellbeing. AI systems has the potential to provide last mile service access to diagnose at scale. Currently, due to wide Indian demographics assistance is usually sought only after an ailment is advanced. This is due to the lack of health awareness, affordability, and accessibility.

With digital health IDs, electronic health records and interoperable technologies, India can create a national health data ecosystem that would allow for AI-driven insights. AI can also help clinicians, offering decision support, recommending treatment alternatives and detecting potential hazards. This is especially useful in rural areas where there is limited access to specialist expertise.

India can lead the world in low cost high scale healthcare innovation with AI enabled inexpensive diagnosis and treatment routes. The challenge of AI in healthcare is to overcome issues of bias and representation of data. Representative and contextual data from the population to be made available in a privacy-preserving mode to advance the AI models for diagnosis, predictions, recommendations. In such cases data governance structures must be in place to ensure responsible and ethical use. Inclusive datasets are necessary for AI systems to deliver equitable outputs.

India's opportunity lies in developing low-cost, scalable healthcare AI solutions.

“AI has the potential to democratize healthcare.”

Reflection

Healthcare AI must balance innovation with equity and ethics, ensuring that benefits reach the most vulnerable populations.

Policy Recommendations

- Integrate AI into Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) for diagnostics and decision support
- Deploy AI-enabled diagnostic tools in PHCs and rural clinics
- Expand AI-powered telemedicine platforms with intelligent triage systems
- Develop national health datasets with strong privacy and consent frameworks
- Establish regulatory guidelines for AI medical devices and algorithms
- Support startups building low-cost healthcare AI solutions
- Promote AI for public health analytics and disease prevention

AGRICULTURE: AI FOR RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

India caters to home to more than 150 million farmers and agriculture and agriculture is still a very important sector. Farmers face the problem of climate uncertainty, market instability and resource limits. AI-enabled data-driven insights can improve agricultural output and resilience.

AI systems may examine the soil conditions, weather patterns and the health of the crops and can make recommendations that can be acted upon. Real-time market intelligence helps farmers make informed decisions on pricing and distribution. One of the first uses of AI in agriculture has been in the crop advice space. AI can use soil data, weather patterns, and historical yield data to help farmers make decisions about what to plant, what to plant, how to irrigate, and how to manage pests.

This decreases uncertainty and enhances productivity especially in areas that are susceptible to weather variations. Further improving decision-making by using AI models built on granular datasets, hyperlocal weather prediction might help farmers anticipate dangers and take preventive steps. Another big problem is access to markets.

Farmers do not generally get real-time prices and demand signals, resulting in poor selling decisions and instability in income. AI-enabled platforms can provide predictive market intelligence to farmers on when and where to sell their produce. This can transform agriculture from a reactive to a proactive economic activity that allows producers to capture more revenue.

Reflection

AI in agriculture must be understood not as a productivity tool alone but as a risk management and income stabilization mechanism. Its success will depend on its ability to reach the last-mile farmer and integrate with existing agricultural ecosystems.

Policy Recommendations

- Deploy AI crop advisory systems
- Provide hyperlocal weather forecasting tools
- Enable AI-driven market intelligence platforms
- Promote adoption through farmer training programs
- Create open agricultural datasets for AI innovation while ensuring data sovereignty

JUSTICE SYSTEMS: AI FOR ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

Some of the substantial obstacles that India's judicial system encounters are case backlogs and restricted accessibility. Efficiency can be enhanced through the automation of processes and the provision of easily accessible legal information by AI. The necessity of systemic reform is underscored by the overwhelming volume of pending cases. AI can help prioritize cases, identify urgent issues, and streamline workflows. Traditional document analysis necessitates a substantial amount of time; however, AI tools that are capable of processing large volumes of legal text can automate this process. This can substantially decrease delays and enhance the efficacy of the judiciary. Nevertheless, the functions of AI in the realm of justice are not limited to efficacy. Particularly in rural and marginalized communities, the absence of legal awareness among citizens is a critical issue in India.

AI Legal assistants can offer multilingual, accessible guidance on procedures and rights, thereby enabling individuals to more effectively navigate the legal system. This is consistent with the overarching objective of ensuring that justice is not only quicker, but also more inclusive.

“Transparency, accountability and fairness must be built into AI systems.”

Reflection

AI must enhance justice without compromising fairness.

Policy Recommendations

- Develop AI legal assistance platforms
- Implement case prioritization systems
- Ensure bias detection in AI tools
- Expand digital access to legal resources

INFORMAL WORKFORCE EMPOWERMENT

India's informal labor poses both a challenge and an opportunity. AI can aid workers in moving into more stable and productive jobs. India's informal workforce is estimated to be around 490 million people and is the largest part of the labour market. They have no formal contracts, no social protection and no access to established skill development programs.

The conversation about AI's influence on employment is generally framed around job displacement, but the more pressing question is how technology may enable career transformation and upward mobility. Informal laborers includes artisans, construction workers, gig workers and small business owners. AI can act as a personalized assistant to each of these groups of workers, helping them to transition into safer, more productive employment.

One of the most immediate applications is in job matching websites, where AI can match workers with jobs based on their talents, geography and preferences. It decreases friction in the job market and increases the stability of income. Moreover, AI-driven skilling platforms can provide tailored learning routes, enabling employees to gain new skills that match evolving job demands.

"We must skill, upskill and reskill millions of workers."

"AI has to equip and empower people."

Reflection

The future of work in India must be defined not by displacement but by transition and empowerment. AI must act as a bridge from informality to formal participation, enabling workers to access opportunities, skills, and protections.

Policy Recommendations

- Develop AI-powered job matching platforms integrated with Skill India
- Provide personalized skilling pathways using AI-driven platforms
- Strengthen social protection frameworks for gig and informal workers
- Use AI to monitor and improve workplace safety and productivity
- Enable access to financial and employment data through DPI frameworks

CONCLUSION

India's AI journey is not just about technology advancement, but about creating a paradigm of growth that is inclusive, equitable and sustainable. India with its digital public infrastructure, population mass, policy innovation capacity can create a worldwide paradigm for AI as a tool for collective progress and not concentrated advantage. AI is not a domain, but an enabling layer across the economy, and the convergence of dimensions – education, small business, healthcare, financial literacy, agriculture, justice, and labour – shows that. The success of this change will depend on the extent governments can weave these domains into an integrated framework that gives priority to accessibility, affordability and trust. This will need coordinated effort across ministries, alignment with current national missions and continued interaction with industry, academia and civil society. India's strength is its capacity to scale up solutions at the population level while keeping costs down. Bringing this capability forward into AI with a public infrastructure strategy will ensure that innovation is not locked within a few but is a shared national asset.

Simultaneously, strong governance measures are needed to protect data, promote fairness, and assure accountability in AI systems. At the end, the success of India's AI policy will not be evaluated in economic growth alone, but in how much it enriches human dignity, widens opportunity, and fortifies social cohesion. With inclusion at the heart of its AI strategy, India can show the world how technology can be used for broad-based development, making sure that the advantages of the digital era reach every citizen.

“Let us ensure AI becomes a tool of empowerment, not exclusion.”

End Notes

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Organisers



DICCI

The Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) is committed to fulfilling Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of economic empowerment through entrepreneurship. It works to integrate Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) entrepreneurs into the economic mainstream by fostering an enabling business ecosystem. Through engagement with central and state governments, industry and civil society, DICCI influences policy, builds entrepreneurial capacity, and expands market and financial access. By nurturing business leadership and supporting scalable enterprises, DICCI strengthens inclusive growth and promotes a more equitable and sustainable entrepreneurial landscape across India.



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iCreate (International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Technology) is India's leading deeptech startup incubator, accelerating innovations in Mobility, ClimateTech and HealthTech. With an entrepreneur-first, high-touch support model, it supports startups with prototyping, mentorship, market access and funding. Its 40-acre campus, inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2018, has enabled 893+ innovations and 62+ patents. iCreate has served as Knowledge Partner to Vibrant Gujarat and Secretariat for Startup20 under India's G20 Presidency, and is currently the India Taskforce Lead for Inclusion & Sustainability under Startup20 South Africa. iCreate is the winner of the Impact Incubator of the Year 2024 and recipient of the National Award for Technology Business Incubator 2020.



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**Entrepreneurship
Development Institute of India
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)**

The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), established in 1983, is a national resource institute focused on entrepreneurship education, research, and training. It aims to foster entrepreneurial potential and support small businesses through various programs and initiatives. EDII has established numerous entrepreneurship development centers across India and collaborates with various financial institutions to promote entrepreneurship and innovation.

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