



Confederation of Indian Industry

India@75

Maharashtra Vision Document



Institutional Partner



Lead Vision for Maharashtra

Economic Well Being for ALL by enabling an Inclusive Environment leading to Sustainable growth.

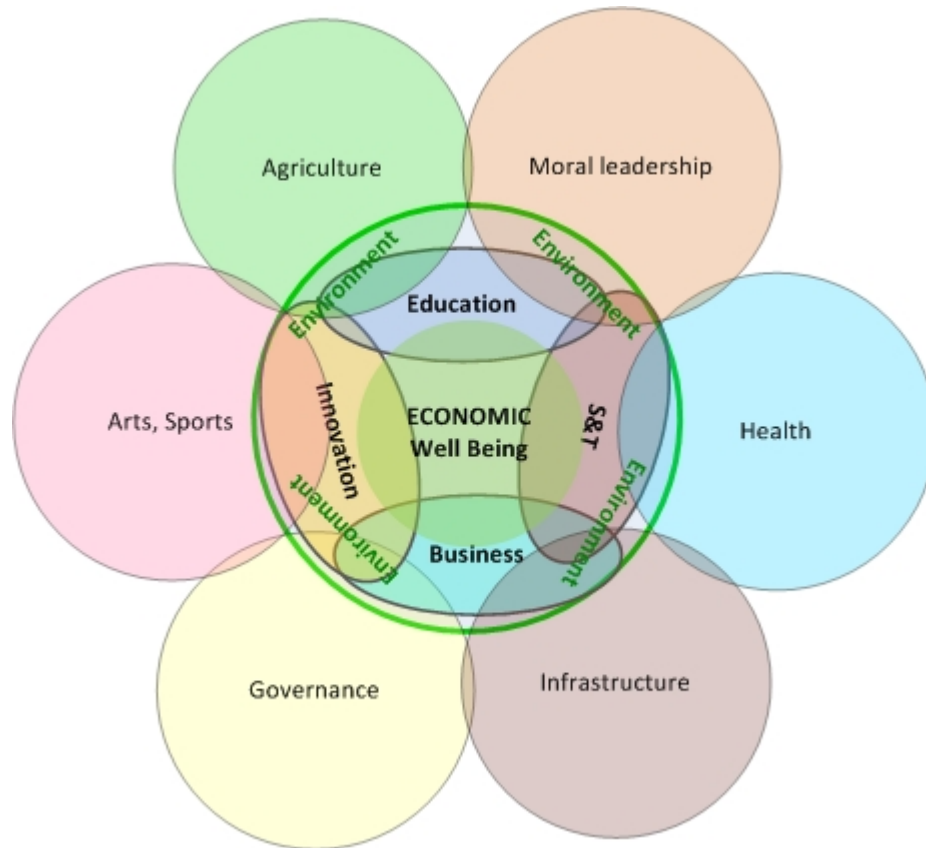


Figure 1 Maharashtra Vision Map

The Circle of Environment realizes the nature, business, creative and societal dynamic conditions providing the foundation for the targeted growth, mutually fed by the four principle enablers:

- Education and Skill Development
- Science & Technology
- Innovation and
- Businesses.

Maharashtra – A Profile¹

Maharashtra is the third largest State (in area) in India after Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, situated in the North centre of Indian peninsula. After independence in 1947, the western part of Maharashtra and Gujarat were joined to form a single State called Bombay. Later on in 1956, the geography of Bombay State was expanded with the inclusion of the predominantly Marathi speaking regions of Marathwada from the erstwhile Hyderabad State and the Vidarbha region from Madhya Pradesh. On 1st May 1960 the State was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on the basis of their languages with declaration of Bombay as its capital.

Presently, the State spans an area of 307,713 sq. km with a total population of over 96 million in 2001 showing a decadal growth of 23% over 1991 (Table 1). The State of Maharashtra is bordered by six States - Madhya Pradesh to the North, Chhattisgarh to the East, Andhra Pradesh to the Southeast, Karnataka to the South, Goa to the Southwest and Gujarat to the Northwest, with the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli sandwiched between Maharashtra and Gujarat borders. The Arabian Sea makes up Maharashtra's west coast.

Table 1: Growth in Population in Maharashtra 1991 to 2001

CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SC	ST
1991	78,937,187	40,825,618 (51.7)	38,111,569 (48.3)	8,757,842 (11.1)	7,318,281 (9.3)
2001	96,878,627	50,400,596 (52.0)	46,478,031 (48.0)	9,881,656 (10.2)	8,577,276 (8.9)

Note: Figures in parentheses are the percentage of the total population.

Source: <http://stateelection.maharashtra.gov.in/> accessed Feb. 2009.

Maharashtra consists of two major relief divisions. The plateau is a part of the Deccan tableland and the Konkan coastal strip lying alongside the Arabian Sea. The State of Maharashtra forms a huge irregular triangle with its base on the west coast of India, overlooking the Arabian Sea. The coastal strip, about 720 km long and approximately 80 km wide, is the Konkan dotted with paddy fields and coconut gardens. The Sahyadris or the Western Ghats running almost parallel to the sea coast flank the Konkan on its east. To the east of the Sahyadris stretches a vast plateau forming the apex of the triangle. The major parts of Maharashtra are underlined by rocks of volcanic origin or the lavas. These lava beds are a distinctive feature of landscape in Maharashtra.

Geographically, Maharashtra has five main regions having 35 districts. These regions and the number of districts in each region are as follows: Vidarbha or Berar (Nagpur and Amravati divisions with 11 districts), Marathwada (Aurangabad Division having 8 districts), Kandesh and Northern Maharashtra (Nashik Division with 5 districts), Desh or Western Maharashtra (Pune division with 5 districts), and Konkan (Konkan Division having 6 districts). Table 2 gives the region-wise districts and local bodies in Maharashtra.

A district of Maharashtra is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, who is the over all in-charge of the administration in that particular district. (S)He has to perform triple functions as (s)he holds three positions: the Deputy Commissioner, the district Magistrate and the Collector. As a Deputy Commissioner, (s)he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities. As the District Magistrate, (s)he is responsible for maintaining the law and order situation in the

¹ This section is taken mainly from <http://maharashtraonline.in/> accessed in Feb. 2009.
The state map is courtesy <http://india.gov.in>

district. As the Collector, (s)he is the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, responsible for revenue collection and recovery. The Police administration in the district is under the control of Superintendent of Police (SP). To decentralize the authority in an administrative set up a district is divided into one or more subdivisions, further divided into tehsils and blocks.

Table 1: Local Bodies of Maharashtra

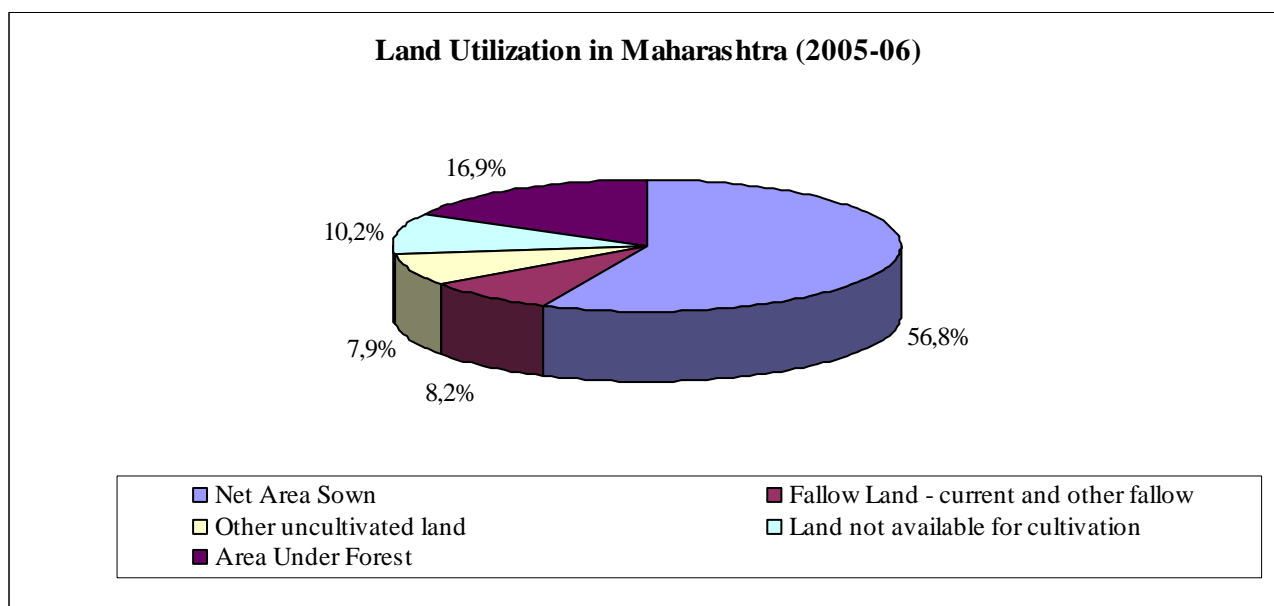
S.No	Region	No. of Districts	MC	MNC	NP	ZP	PS	VP	Total
1.	Konkan	6	7	27	2	4	45	3065	3150
2.	Nashik	5	5	35	1	5	54	4905	5005
3.	Pune	5	5	41	0	5	56	5652	5759
4.	Aurangabad	8	2	51	0	8	76	6781	6918
5.	Amravati	5	2	38	0	5	56	3917	4018
6.	Nagpur	6	1	30	0	6	62	3701	3800
	Total	35	22	222	3	33	349	28021	28650

Notes: MC – Municipal Council, MNC – Municipal Corporations, ZP – Zilla parishad, VP – Village panchayat, NP – Nagar panchayat, PS – Panchayat Samitis

Source: <http://stateelection.maharashtra.gov.in/> accessed Feb. 2009.

Resources²

Forests, which comprise only 17% of the State, cover the eastern region and the Sahyadri Range, while open scrub jungle dots the plateaus. If Maharashtra had represented the *Maha Kantara* in the historic past, today little of it is left with vast sections having been denuded and stripped of the vegetal cover. Figure 1 gives the land utilization in Maharashtra in 2005-06.



Data Source: Economic Survey 2007-08.

(<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/apcity/unpan030171.pdf>)³

Figure 1: Land Utilization in Maharashtra – 2005-06

² Mainly from http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/community/community_geo_profileShow.php accessed in Feb. 2009.

³ Unless specified data for Tables and graphs has been taken from the Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2007-08, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, India. (<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/apcity/unpan030171.pdf>).

The soils of Maharashtra are residual, having been derived from the underlying basalts. In the semi-dry plateau, the regur (black-cotton soil) is clayey, rich in iron, but poor in nitrogen and organic matter and is moisture-retentive. Wherever redeposited along the river valleys, this black-cotton soil is deeper and heavier, better suited for rabi crops. Farther away, with a better mixture of lime, the morand soil is ideal for Kharif zone. The higher plateau areas have pather soils, which contain more gravel. In the rainy Konkan and the Sahyadri Range, the same basalts give rise to the brick-red laterites, productive under a forest-cover but readily stripped into a sterile varkas when the vegetation is removed. By and large, soils of Maharashtra are shallow and somewhat poor.

Water is the most precious natural resource of the State, greatly in demand and most unevenly distributed. A large number of villages lack drinking water, especially during the summer months, even in the wet Konkan. This lack of water is also reflected in poor net sown area under irrigation. Barely 11% of the net sown area is irrigated. Perched water tables in the basalt aquifers have contributed to increased well irrigation, which accounts for approximately 55% of the irrigable water. The granitic-gneissic terrain in the eastern hilly area of Vidarbha accounts for all tank irrigation. Tube-wells in the Tapi-Purna alluvium and shallow wells in the coastal sands are the other main sources of water.

The mineral-bearing zones of Maharashtra lie beyond the area of the basalts in Eastern Vidarbha, Southern Kolhapur and the Sindhudurg area. The Chandrapur, Gadchirali, Bhandara and Nagpur Districts form the main mineral belt, with coal and manganese as the major minerals and iron ore and limestone as potential wealth. The Ratnagiri coast contains sizeable deposits of illmenite.

Tables A1 and A2 in the appendix A give different indicators for Maharashtra. Table A1 gives the figures for 2005-06, whereas, Table A2 compares various indicators across time period.

Economic Profile of the State

As per the estimates of State sample of N.S.S. 61st round conducted during July 2004 - June 2005, the employment in various sectors of the State was 432 lakh. The maximum employment of 242 lakh (56 per cent) was observed in Agriculture and allied activities (primary sector).⁴ The employment in manufacturing sector (i.e., secondary sector) was 45.8 lakh (10.6 per cent), whereas, in tertiary or services sector it was 123 lakh (28.5 per cent). Despite employing high labour, the value addition by the primary sector to the State's gross domestic product (GSDP) is only 15%, whereas, services account for nearly three-fifth of the total GSDP and secondary sector accounts for little over one-fourth of income (26%). Table 3 and Figure 2 give the changing composition of the state income in the last 45 years.

Table 3: Sectoral composition of State Income - Trend

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1960-61	31	23	46
1970-71	22	29	49
1980-81	24	30	46
1990-91	21	32	47
2000-01	17	25	58
2006-07*	15	26	59

Note: * - provisional

⁴ It is to be noted that Maharashtra State was first in the country to introduce the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

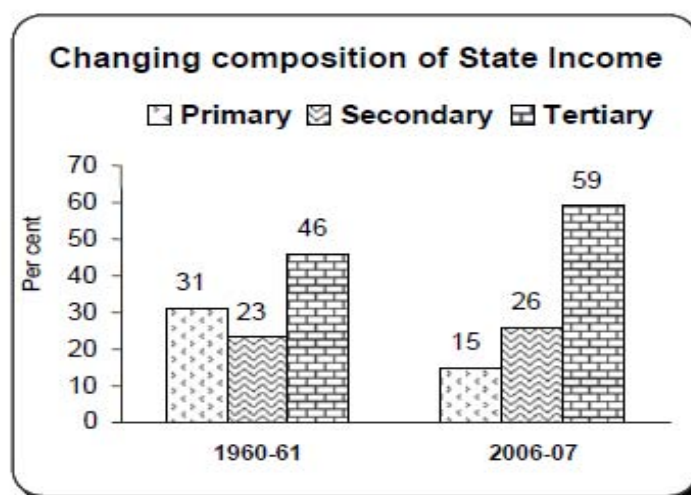


Figure 2: Changing Composition of State Income – 1960-61 vs. 2006-07

Maharashtra figures prominently in the export basket of the country as the share of Maharashtra in the total exports from the country has never fallen below 25%. Table 4 gives the exports from Maharashtra and India's total export for the period 2001-02 to 2006-07. A significant contributor to Maharashtra's exports is the software exports as indicated in Table 5. The software exports which were 13% of the total software exports from the country in 2000-01 rose to 16% in 2005-06.

Table 4: Exports from Maharashtra (Rs. Crores)

Year	Maharashtra	India
2001-02	73,865 (30.24)	2,44,245
2002-03	99,778 (33.23)	3,00,290
2003-04	85,916 (24.57)	3,49,617
2004-05	1,93,832 (44.56)	4,34,979
2005-06	1,13,700 (25.00)	4,54,800
2006-07*	1,04,002 (25.00)	4,16,011

Note: Figures in parentheses are exports from Maharashtra as a percentage of total exports from India (upto Dec. 06)

Table 5: Software Exports from Maharashtra (Rs. Crores) vis-à-vis other States

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06
Karnataka	7475	9904	12350	18100	27600
Tamil Nadu	2956	5014	6305	7621	10790
Maharashtra	2570 (12.8)	4603 (15.6)	5508 (14.8)	8518 (16.6)	11642 (15.7)
Others	7050	10002	13013	17229	23987
India	20051	29523	37176	51468	74019

Note: Figures in parenthesis are share of Maharashtra's exports to the total software exports

Pillars of Maharashtra Economy

Agriculture, industry and services form the three pillars of economy for three different reasons. Agriculture - because it provides employment to a sizeable population, manufacturing – because it contributes over 25% of state GDP with several hubs in the state and lastly services – as it has shown consistent growth over the last 3-4 decades and contributes nearly 60% to GSDP. In fact for a high growth of the State's GDP, good performance is needed for all the three sectors as indicated in Table 6. This section talks briefly about Agriculture and Manufacturing and their relevance to the State's economy.

Table 6: Sector-wise annual growth of GSDP (in %)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GSDP
2000-01	(-) 4.1	(-) 9.1	2.2	(-) 2.1
2001-02	7.1	(-) 0.6	5.8	4.3
2002-03	2.6	7.9	7.5	6.8
2003-04	10.5	9.8	5.7	7.5
2004-05	(-) 5.6	8.4	12.1	8.2
2005-06	8.7	9.9	9.2	9.3
2006-07	8.5	12.9	8.5	9.7
2007-08*	5.7	10.4	9.1	9.0

Note: * - Advance Estimates

Agriculture

Even though this sector is the single most significant provider of employment (56%), its contribution to State's economy is declining over time. This is because of two reasons: a) unfavourable agro-climatic situation; and b) faster growth in other sectors, especially the service sector (Figure 2). Nearly one third of the State's area is under rain-shadow region. In these areas, only dry cultivation is possible. Though area under agriculture in the State (\cong 57%) is much more than the national average (\cong 43%), the proportion of gross area irrigated to gross cropped area is much below (17% as against 43% at the national level).

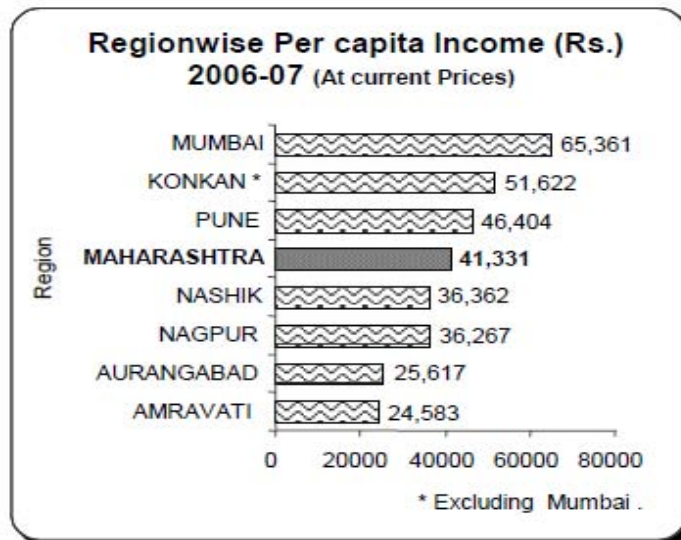
During the last two decades, the production of food grains has increased from 87.1 lakhs metric tons (MT) to 128.8 lakhs MT, oilseeds from 10 lakhs MT to 37.2 lakhs MT, sugarcane from 232.7 lakhs MT to 662.8 lakhs MT and cotton from 19.8 lakhs bales to 46.2 lakhs bales. Despite this phenomenal increase, the productivity of most crops is much below than that of other States and all India average as indicated in Table 7. The yield of food grains per hectare in the State (924 kg) is far below national average (1,716 kg) in 2005-06. The productivity of cotton production is lowest among all the States (Table 7)

Table 7: Per hectare yield of principal crops (kg. per hectare for 2005-06)

State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Cotton
Andhra Pradesh	2939	818	1324	1012	347
Karnataka	3868	858	1095	977	228
Tamilnadu	2546	0	732	1158	258
Gujarat	1949	2700	1138	1169	604
Madhya Pradesh	999	1613	1088	1491	204
Maharashtra	1768 (10)	1393 (9)	783 (7)	650 (10)	187 (13)
Punjab	3858	4179	0	1000	731
Haryana	3051	3844	273	1147	437
Uttar Pradesh	1996	2627	1065	1434	201
Orissa	1531	1364	600	552	435
West Bengal	2509	2109	429	0	510
Bihar	1075	1617	1024	1070	0
Kerala	2284	0	480	0	220
Rajasthan	1425	2762	288	556	317
All India	2102	2619	880	802	362

Note: Figure in parenthesis gives state's rank among all the crop producing states.

Since most of the agriculture dependence (principal crops) in Maharashtra is in Amravati, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Nashik region, given the low productivity of agriculture, this is being reflected in the per capita income in these regions (Figure 3).



Note: * - excluding Mumbai

Figure 3: Region-wise per capita income at current prices (2006-07)

Industry

As we have seen that service sector is growing in Maharashtra, being feeder for services sector, the growth in industrial sector is *sine quo non* for high growth of the services sector comprising of the trade, transport, construction and communication.

The manufacturing sector is the major constituent of the organized industrial sector. The data pertaining to the organized industrial sector is collected through Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). Based on the latest available ASI 2004-05 results, contribution of Maharashtra State in the value of output and the net value added in the organized industrial sector of India is highest and is about 21% and 20% respectively. Thus, the State has succeeded in maintaining the first position in India in its share in industrialization. Figure 4 gives the net valued added in organized manufacturing by major states for 2004-05.

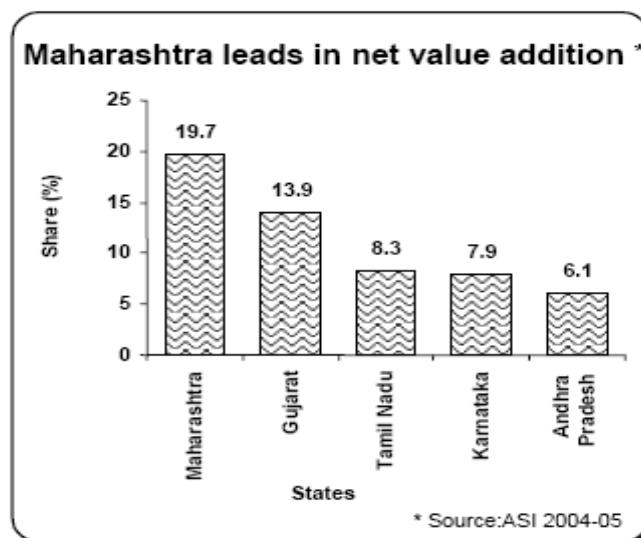


Figure 4: Net value addition in organized manufacturing by major states (2004-05)

Table 6 has indicated earlier that barring 2000-01 and 2001-02, the growth in industrial sector has rarely touched below 8% in the preceding 7 years. The growth in industrial sector has also enhanced the employment opportunities. The results based on NSS 61st round (2004-05) reveals that the employment growth is accelerated by 2.5 per cent per annum during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05. However, as per the Employment Market Information System of Ministry of Labour, the employment in organized sector has registered a negative growth rate. Thus,

employment opportunities are mainly due to increase in employment generation in the unorganized sector.

The Index number of Industrial Production (IIP) covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors is a statistical tool to measure the industrial growth. It is being published by the Central Statistical Organization for All-India as a monthly series with the base year 1993-94. The manufacturing sector, (which accounts for 79.4 per cent Weightage in the index), has shown a secular growth in the last 15 years as indicated in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Index of Industrial Production – A trend since 1993-94.

The data shows that the industry groups viz. refined petroleum products; chemicals and chemical products; machinery and equipments (not elsewhere classified); basic metals; motor vehicles, trailers; food products; other transport equipments and metal products contribute substantially to the net value added of the State and at All-India level as well. Their contribution together was more than 77 per cent in the net value added in the State against 71 per cent for these sectors at All-India level during the year 2004-05. Figure 6 gives seven such industries which contribute at least 20% or more to value added or output of India’s value added or output or both.

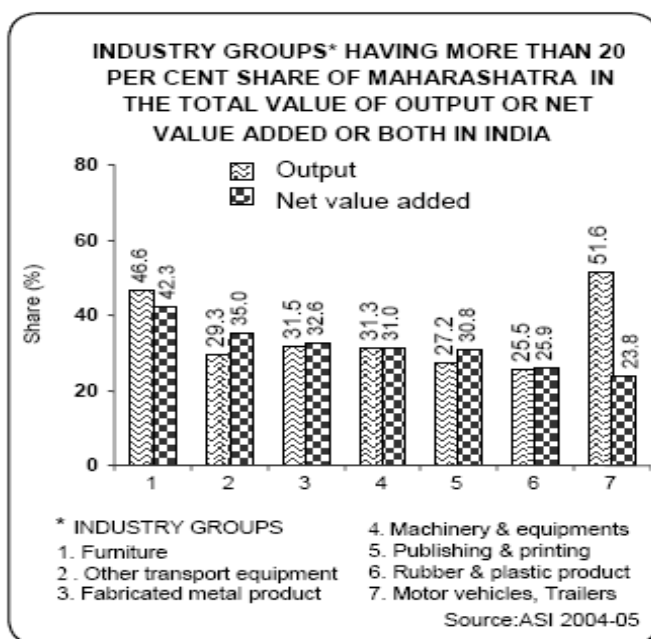


Figure 6: Industry groups having more than 20% share of Maharashtra in total value of output or net value added

India@75 Background

Theme Based Vision and Action Points

The India@75 project is the project aimed at developing the vision for nation initiated by Prof. C.K.Prahlad and reins handed over to CII. The methodology is developed by BCG in consultation with CII, Young India and other institutes who are working towards developing the vision for the country.

Through various workshops conducted for the facilitating institutions and organizations all over the India, twelve themes have emerged. For each of these themes, we have got opinions of stakeholders from every walk of life through workshops and interviews. Based on these workshops and interviews, we have developed the vision statement and action points. We have also captured their opinion and statement that we have reproduced to see the connection between vision and action points.

Theme 1: Infrastructure & Urbanization

1.1 Vision

Maharashtra should be able to meet the basic needs of all its citizens. The use of renewable and natural energy resources in the State must be optimized. Rural interiors must be well connected with urban hubs through good road networks and public transport facilities.

1.2 What people have to say?

- Rural Development
 - i. “Ensuring availability of basic amenities such as food, water, shelter, transportation, communication, education, health & employment opportunities at the grass root level”.
 - ii. “More funds should be transferred to rural areas than to malls and modernization”.
 - iii. “Technical know-how be provided to the farmers i.e. knowledge upgradation”.
 - iv. “Industries are to be facilitated in rural areas”.
- Roads and public transport
 - i. “Effective and efficient public transportation system at an affordable price”
 - ii. “Better connectivity from rural towns to cities, use of BOT schemes, maintenance of national highways and public transport in smaller towns should be encouraged”.
- Utilization of Natural Resources
 - i. “Encouraging power generation from renewable resources”
 - ii. “Awareness of wind mill, tide mill, solar energy should be spread. (E.g. Few people know that we get subsidies)”.
 - iii. “More programs on Irrigation and Water harvesting needs to be implemented”.

1.3 Action Points

- Non viability of projects due to revenue deficit and low return of investment (ROI) should be dealt through effective revenue generation (proper pricing, removal of bottlenecks and inefficiencies).
- Financial incentives need to be given to the industries for generating power through alternate sources of energy.
- Awareness to be spread among people for harnessing these alternative renewable energy resources. Coal usage should be restricted and use of renewable resources should be increased gradually.
- Public transport system should be made efficient to discourage use of private transport.

- At least 80% of Indian villages should have various town planning amenities.

Theme 2: Health

2.1 Vision

Maharashtra should have universal access to healthcare. There should be improved and effective health infrastructure. Problems of malnutrition and sanitation should be resolved. The Government of Maharashtra should aim at promoting a positive healthy lifestyle. Health education and awareness should be spread to prevent diseases.

2.2 What people have to say?

- “Eradication of hunger and balanced diet”.
- “Universal access to Quality Basic Healthcare”.
- “Eradication of diseases through awareness (HIV / AIDS)”.
- “Develop health consciousness at the level of primary education”.
- “Cheaper medical education”.
- “Free medical facility under social security scheme”.
- “Positive Health, Healthy lifestyle, through yoga, diet, exercises etc.”

2.3 Action Points

- To improve accessibility to basic health care, there should be more public private partnerships and proper usage of funds.
- Increase in the number of District Health Centers (DHC). There should be one DHC centre within 5 km or 500 families.
- Increase in trained medical and Para- medical personnels.
- Increased health awareness through continuous health education programmes and the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- Use of Common Sewage Disposal System to be made mandatory.

Theme 3: Education and Skill Development

3.1 Vision

The Government should provide affordable education to all and ensure establishment of infrastructure to impart high quality education to all citizens. Every citizen should be offered diverse range of education across the state.

3.2 What people have to say?

- “Increase literacy rate”.
- “Employability oriented education (Practical Oriented)”.
- “Affordable and Compulsory Education”.
- “Education should build the character of human being”.
- “Uniform education facilities all over”.
- “Merit cum means based education, not quota based”.
- “Promote different types of education. More number of institutes of higher learning in all states”.

3.3 Action Points

- Strong political will for a more efficient education system.
- Corruption, inequalities, favoritism, injustice have been identified as the root causes for the degradation of the education system that need to be minimized
- Mobilization of funds to build more schools and necessary infrastructure.

- Education system should be under the authorization of eligible people. Average cost of education should be affordable for all income levels.
- Reform examination and assessment system to improve the quality of education (move away from marks based assessment)
- There should be a system to compare students from different states / boards. Lack of appeal in the syllabus can be rectified by continuous up gradation at regular intervals by appropriately qualified people.
- Moral education should be compulsory.
- More student enrollment should be encouraged and dropout rate should be checked through various schemes. More number of students from villages and downtrodden sections of society should be encouraged to enroll in schools, colleges, and higher educational institutions.

Theme 4: Agricultural Revitalization

4.1 Vision

Maharashtra should have organized infrastructure for agriculture. Agricultural policies should be oriented toward enhancing agricultural productivity and agribusiness. Good training and research facilities should be provided for farmers and other agricultural personnel.

4.2 What people have to say?

- “Pension for farmers”.
- “Infrastructure development. Water management, electricity, roads”.
- “Minimum interest rate for farmers (not more than 3% per annum)”.
- “Food processing industry to be promoted and contract farming to be supported”.
- “R&D, Education for Agriculture, training for farmers”.

4.3 Action Points

- Attempts should be made to make agriculture a more organized sector. Farmers should be given more guidance.
- Modern equipments should be made available to small farmers. Rain harvesting techniques should be encouraged. Water management should be very effective.
- There should be policies that will benefit small farmers. Farmers should be given correct crop price and should have direct access to market without middlemen.
- Research institutes should be established in various bio-geographical regions. Institutes should focus more on applied and practical research.
- Group farming should be encouraged.
- Accountability in the agricultural sector needs to be improved.
- Agriculture sector needs more encouragement along with other sectors.
- There should be proper channel to increase transparency in the loan procedure and distribution. Rebate should be given to regular re-payers of agricultural loans.
- There should be pension scheme and crop insurance scheme for farmers.

Theme 5: Government Services and Public Administration

5.1 Vision

Maharashtra should have a transparent, corruption free governance system. There should be hassle free policies on education, taxation, social security and legal system. Equal and relevant opportunities should be provided to all strata of population for effective integration.

5.2 What people have to say?

- “Maintenance and strict enforcement of law and order - Disposal of cases within one year”.
- “Transparency, accountability and quickness in decision making and action”.
- “Rules and mindset of the British Raj need to be revamped”.
- “Simplification of Taxation and Removal of subsidies”.
- “A proper system for social security”.
- “Less interference by politicians - more power to bureaucrats and a transparent governance system – RTI”.
- “Population control and rationalization of reservations. Merit based policies.”
- “Very strong laws against corruption”.
- “Focus on E-Governance”.

5.3 Action Points

- There should be a reduction in crime rates and unrecorded crimes. The ratio between the guilty brought to court to those booked is insignificant. Penalty per incidence needs to be high. The time elapsed to get justice should be lessened. To improve all this, judiciary system must be made more efficient.
- In order to increase transparency, accountability and quickness in decision making, there should be a one stop clearance which will be automated and electronically processed. Focus on e-governance will reduce paper work which will in turn eliminate corrupt practices, create awareness of laws, rights, duties and responsibilities. Transparency index should be based on people’s perception.
- Laws should be revised to portray the realistic Indian scenario.
- There should be more accountability to the citizens of the country in terms of completion of projects with respect to time frame and resources used.
- There should be strong laws against corruption. Interference due to personal gains by the politicians should be minimized. India should strive to improve its rating in the list of most corrupt nations of the world.
- Opportunities should be provided to Merit rank holders in both fields of jobs and education.

Theme 6: Science & Technology

6.1 Vision

The Government of Maharashtra should emphasize an R&D approach towards the needs of agriculture, manufacturing and non-conventional energy. There is a need for stronger education infrastructure to support R&D base in India.

6.2 What people have to say?

- “Use of Science and technology for development of non conventional energy resources - Bio diesel, solar, wind, atomic”.
- “More focus for funding R&D (DRDO, HAL etc)”.
- “Use of Science and Technology for development of agriculture”.
- “More focus on development of manufacturing industries”.
- “Infrastructure: More colleges, better facilities”.

6.3 Action points

- Use of Wind, Solar energy and other non conventional sources of energy to be promoted. People should be made aware of the advantages, initial investment and competitiveness of conventional versus non-conventional energy.
- Technology import should be minimal and efforts should be made to start exporting technology. There should be adequate funds for the same.

- Infrastructure for Science & Technology should be enhanced to leverage the opportunities created by the changing business and economic environment. Performance based incentives schemes should be implemented to enhance the quality of S&T output.
- Traditional and obsolete farming techniques should be replaced by more effective and scientific techniques. There should be 100% Self Technology at Taluka levels or village levels.
- An effort should be made for maximum utilization of existing resources. Roads, power, water and transport facilities should be made available/accessible to all.
- Strong political will can lead to better and efficient management.
- More technical institutes and vocational educational centres should be established at grass root level.

Theme 7: Businesses

7.1 Vision

The Government of Maharashtra should encourage SME sector to achieve global leadership in manufacturing and trade. Ethical business practices need to be followed to avoid exploitation of poor.

7.2 What people have to say?

- “Public sector should compete with private sector”.
- “Developing Tourism industry as we are blessed with 4 seasons”.
- “Business needs protection from politics and unions”.
- “Taxation procedure and rules of taxation should be revised”.
- “Encourage SMEs with Innovative Ideas to make India No.1 in GDP”.
- “Major Global trade to come from India - 10 - 20% of Global Trade to come from India”.

7.3 Action points

- The services rating of both public sector and private sector should be promoted.
- Infrastructure development plans are critical for the growth of various industries and hence should be developed in consultation with all stakeholders.
- In the public sector units, efficient technology should be adopted to increase productivity.
- Government Regulations should be put in place to promote use of latest technology in SMEs.
- Anticorruption / Fair Business Practice Index needs to be developed for the business environment. This will lead to entry of more entrepreneurs in the industrial arena.
- There should be an increase in financial institutions.
- Coherent legal system should be encouraged for a favorable business environment.

Theme 8: Economic Well-being of All

8.1 Vision

Maharashtra needs to address the basic needs of the State’s underprivileged sections by providing appropriate levels of housing, food, clothing and income to all. Comprehensive development of rural areas should be the core of national development goals. There should be provision of employment and self employment opportunities for its youth by making available robust growth along with micro financial schemes.

8.2 What people have to say?

- “Women’s employment and decent wages.”
- “The intent to earn to meet ones basic needs and give back to society the rest”.
- “Microfinance schemes”.

- “Social security / schemes for the poorest”
- “Focus on developing rural areas more than work areas”.
- “Satisfaction of the Basic Needs (Shelter, food, income, clothing)”.
- “Focus on village as a Unit of Development (Infrastructure, Health, Education and Sanitation)”.
- “Develop employable youth (provide 100% Employment to all by Educational Institutions)”.

8.3 Action Points

➤ Food

- ❖ Everybody should be enabled with enough nutritional food as per National Nutritional standards.

➤ Income

- ❖ Minimal employment / self employment guaranty schemes for all with minimum wages should be provided to all. Wages should be in accordance with inflated rates (to meet basic needs).
- ❖ Percentage of women currently employed should increase and more employment opportunities should be provided for the same.

➤ Fund Availability

- ❖ Adequate microfinance schemes should be implemented.

➤ Welfare

- ❖ Some share of salary to be donated for welfare (percentage based on income)
- ❖ Basic infrastructure, health, education and sanitation to be made available.
- ❖ The fee structure should be affordable in the educational institutions.

Theme 9: Innovations

9.1 Vision

Entrepreneurial activities should be encouraged to attain innovative leadership. Quality research and judicious allocation of funds to all institutes should be ensured.

9.2 What do People have to say?

- “Certification and awareness of Patent Rights Act”.
- “Government officials who are part of research subsidy or grants machinery are very corrupt”.
- “Research facilities should not be restricted to IITs and NITs only. It should also be promoted at local level institutes”.
- “An authority or body should be formed to compile grass root innovations from rural area and to ensure its public use and royalty to rural innovator as part of promotion”.
- “Utilization of India's climate advantage in development of renewable energy (Wind, Solar). India's Climatic advantage to be used in development of renewable energy”.

9.3 Action Points

- Government should encourage innovations in the field of business through rewards
- More centres should be developed to encourage innovation. Assistance should be provided for innovative attempts.
- People should be aware of Patent Act (Intellectually Property Act). There should be free registration of ideas at the Patent office.
- Small and Medium Enterprises should be encouraged to become aware of quality for the purpose of standardization. There should be more publicity of ISI and its adoption. There should be awareness of ISO, standard rules for follow up and practice. Indian standards

should be made available on the internet or should be accessible at a relatively cheap cost.

- There should be an industry-university tie up to encourage research in all universities.
- Special funds to promote R & D need to be increased.

Theme 10: Arts, Sports and Literature

10.1 Vision

Maharashtra should have world class sports facilities and systems to encourage sports people. There should be exposure to arts and literature mandatory at university level for overall development of the individual.

10.2 What People have to say?

- “Separate sports school should be built to generate excellence in sports”.
- “Parents should encourage children to take sports as profession”.
- “Literature as a subject should be mandatory up to graduation”.
- “Other sports apart from cricket should be promoted”.

10.3 Action Points

- There should be separate State as well as Union Sports Budget.
- Government should support and set up quality sports facilities and get trainers from abroad.
- Support in the form of employment and scholarships should be provided to sports persons. This will encourage parents to let their children take sports as profession.
- Every profit making organization (public and private) should sponsor a sportsman from different categories. This can be done by issuing circular from State and union to all companies, which can be followed up by regular audits.
- Arts such as performing arts, visual arts, literature and music should be encouraged through more training schools and scholarships and innovative short programs.
- State should have an ordinance to make literature mandatory upto graduation level.
- Local languages need to be promoted. Number of nominations for local languages from the State needs to be measured.

Theme 11: Moral Leadership

11.1 Vision

The State of Maharashtra aspires to have its citizens to be 'pure, clean, honest and positive' with spiritual values inculcated based on ancient Indian wisdom, independent of religion. Maharashtra needs to have leaders who are morally sound, non-corrupt and are elected solely based on democratic values. The State should become an alcohol free State with empowered women and citizens, no child labour and dowry system.

11.2 What people have to say?

- “Reduction of terrorist activities and corruption”.
- “No trade union lock outs”.
- “India should strive to become an alcohol free country, eradicate dowry system and protect the rights of women-hood”.

11.3 Action Points

- Educated leaders are required in the Government machinery as this will facilitate and improve the political scenario. There should not be too much interference in entire system of decision making.
- Allocation of Ministerial portfolios needs to be done based on democratic values.

- The Government should make Secularism, Economical balance, Education and training as its main goals.
- Child labour should be eradicated and education to all children upto 12th std should be provided.
- Education amongst women and minorities should also be given high priority. The percentage of women in education and employment (more than 60%) should increase to benefit the entire society.
- There should be more penetration of public in various arenas.
- Development pace should be fair enough and proper action plan should be worked to prevent delays leading to inappropriate increase in project costs.
- Adult Franchise Right should be exercised by all.
- Consumption of alcohol should be checked by imposing various measures.
- Dowry cases should be dealt with strict action.

Theme 12: Environment

12.1 Vision

Maharashtra Government should incorporate compulsory environmental standards and norms for industry and society with strict penalties. There should be preservation of forests and increase in greenery. Alternate energy sources should be used for renewable and sustainable provision of energy.

12.2 What People Have to Say?

- “Ban on old vehicles aging more than 15 years”.
- “100% greenery and forestry development”.
- “Compulsory environmental norms (eg QS 14000) for new and existing industries”.
- “Strict and stringent rules for people practices related to environment.”

12.3 Action Points

- There should be schemes to promote greenery and forestry development. Each citizen should plant at least a few trees and such activities should be made compulsory. Existing conditions should be analyzed and actions should be taken for future requirement. There should be bodies to monitor environment.
- There should be norms for existing Industries and license issuance to new industries.
- Strict and stringent rules should be practiced to deter people from degrading the environment. There should be punishment for violations and appreciation for maintenance of environment. The practices of the countries which tackle environment effectively should be replicated.
- Alternative energy sources should be used to generate power.
- To tackle pollution, mass transportation system should be in place. Major developing cities should be connected by train and there should be strong and flexible bus network services within the city.
- There should be a proper waste disposal system. Attempts should be made to recycle 100% waste.

Appendix A

Table A1: Maharashtra State at a Glance

Parameter	Status	Remarks
Agriculture	225.6 lakh hectares [56.8%] under crop area (2005-06)	55% of State population depends on agriculture for livelihood. National average is [43.2%]
	Irrigated crop area [17%] { monsoon dependent agriculture }	National average is [43%]
	Cotton {31.24 lakh hectares }	36.8% of total Indian cultivation
	Sugar cane	12% of total Indian cultivation
Rainfall	Excess 9% in 2007	Nanded had deficit 73% and other 6 districts had excess 120%
Logistics	2 sea ports	720 km coastal line - Mumbai and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
	4 International airports {Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad }	Skewed towards Mumbai
	5,902 kms of Railways	19 route kms / 1000 km ²
	2.34 lakh kms of Roadways	50% is concretized / tar. 87 route kms / 1000 km ²
State Economics	NSDP = Rs4,37,035 crores, [2006-07]	Increase of 16.3% from [2005-06]. Constant (1999-2000) prices, the State Income for 2006-07 is estimated at Rs. 3,25,148 crores
	State's contribution to Output = 21%	First amongst States in India
	State's contribution to Net VA = 20%	First amongst States in India
	<i>Per capita</i> State Income is Rs.41,331. Estimated national PCI= Rs. 29,642.	Constant (1999-2000) prices, <i>per capita</i> State Income at Rs. 30,750.
	7.8% growth rate in X th FYP	2.7% primary, 9.4% secondary & 10.7% services
Socio Indicators	Literacy rate = 76.9%	Female = 69.3%; Male = 86.2%
	Below Poverty Line (BPL)=3.17crore	30% of total State population. Targeted to reach 15% by XI th FYP
	45% of population in 15 – 40 years	Potential of fresh minds, thinking and work force
	71.3yrs for Female, 67.9yrs for Male	Life expectancy at birth
	35%	Infant Mortality Rate
	18.7%	Birth rate
	Power	Transmission losses = 5.5%
Distribution losses = 21.9%		August 2007
68.507 Million kwh		Produced
55.684 Million kwh		Consumed
40.4%		Industrial Share
State Metrics	3.08 lakh Sq.Km	Geographical area of the State (2001)
	968.79 lakh	Population (2001)
	315	Population density (2001)
	42.45%	Urban population %
	9.42%	State to Nation population %
	922	Sex Ratio
	22.73%	Decennial growth of population
	19.05%	% of scheduled castes & tribes to total population of State
	54.96%	% of agricultural workers to total workers
	35.87%	% of main workers to total population
	30.8%	% of female workers
	6.7%	Death Rate
	200	Number of primary & secondary students in school / 1000
	61.939 Sq km	Forest Cover (8% of Indian cover)
	18.049	Number of factories
	6.3	Number of banks / lakh of people
	Rs 62.113	Deposits / Capita

Table A2: Maharashtra State Statistics

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1998-99
Geographical Area- (Thousand Sq.Km)	306	308	308	308	308
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35
Tehsils	229	235	301	303	326
Inhabited Villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,251
Un-Inhabited Villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,613
Towns	266	289	307	336	336
Total Population	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	90,122
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	46,528
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	43,594
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	52,520
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	37,602
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480,	8,758	N.A.
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	N.A.
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591 (March 1991)	6,182 (March 1993)
Villages having banking offices	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,414
Co-operation					
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,354
Membership (In thousand)	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,890
Total No. of Co-op societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,46,641
Total membership (In thousand)	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	40,968
Working capital (Rs.in crore)	291	1,490	5,210	24,283	74,983
Local bodies					
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	31
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,598
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	320
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7

Source: <http://stateelection.maharashtra.gov.in/> accessed Feb. 2009.