

VISION DOCUMENT FOR GUJARAT@2022
"TURNING DREAMS INTO REALITY"

Executive Summary

The Confederation of Indian Industry and the Young Indians have embarked on an ambitious mission to ignite a movement in evolving a vision for India@75. CII is building a comprehensive vision to facilitate India's transformation into an economically strong, technologically vital and ethically sound global leader by circa 2022. CII theme India@75: The emerging Agenda is based on three core principles:

- Aspiration (vision) must always exceed present resources-in other words the vision must be a big stretch, and it should not be obvious how it will be attained
- The vision must not be an extrapolation from the past. Rather, the process of progressing towards the vision must be a process of discovery, of 'folding in the future' as it is created by visionary action
- Adoption of 'best practices' will not help to realize a vision that is not an extrapolation of the past. Rather, there must be innovation, and development of 'next practices'

India@75 is an ambitious mission to ignite a movement in evolving a vision for India. CII & Young Indians, in this process is mobilizing individuals with passion and commitment towards Nation Building and carrying forward the mission through a bottom – up approach.

This is the summary of “Vision 2025” of Gujarat as articulated by the people of the State. India is in the cusp of a disruptive change. Exponential economic growth has thrown statistics into turbulence making it almost impossible to find a viable correlation between historic economic trends and present growth. This vision document recognizes that and has hence looked to identify the potential and capture the future aspirations of the state and its people. Unlike such endeavours in the past this exercise did not attempt to project the future with past trends. Instead, it has sought to envision the future based on the emotions and aspirations of people of the State.

In the process, CII – Yi Ahmedabad Chapter had organized a Sensitization Session and Interaction of Prof C K Prahalad with 735 students of Ahmedabad, 52 CII-Yi Council members & Vision Ambassadors, Senior Media Officials, a one to one Interaction with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi & 40 Senior Government Officials of Government of Gujarat, with the Chief Secretary, Shri Manjula Subramaniam, at Gandhinagar.

This document is a part of the nationwide exercise being conducted under CII - Yi mission of India@75 aiming at taking forward Prof. C. K. Prahalad's Vision of India@75. It is an attempt to create a shared vision for the whole nation. The present vision document for the state of Gujarat would be a significant input, highlighting aspirations and visions of people of Gujarat.

1.1 Scope & coverage

This report aims at:

1. Developing an insight into the present state of affairs in Gujarat
2. Highlighting the key aspirations nurtured by people of Gujarat.
3. Presenting a vision for the state for the year 2022.
4. Exploring the strategies to operationalizing the vision into a reality through collaborative efforts.

Regional visioning has become an important tool of regional development in several countries including the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States over the last two decades. The regional visioning process harnesses the power of ideas, looks at needs of the region that might get missed out without a vision, takes into account unique characteristics of the region, helps excite people, brings people together, sets the agenda and pushes local leaders to think about what they are doing.

Successful regional visions result in the ability to focus growth where growth is most appropriate; the ability to connect growth with transit and infrastructure investment; predictable, balanced land-use regulations that create a level-playing field for developers & encourage the development of more vibrant communities; and sufficient resources to support economic development, infrastructure investment, and environmental protection.

Several best practices for regional visioning exercises includes: use of background information to help inform an appropriate vision; a high level of inclusivity; targeted interviews and workshops; and conducting a series of regional forums. This study attempted to incorporate the above philosophy and practices. Workshops were held in different regions of the state with a wide spectrum of participation. Participants were acquainted with Gujarat's performance on different development indicators and then encouraged to brainstorm on their vision of Gujarat in 2025, the barriers to achieving this vision, and how these barriers could be overcome. Key

themes emerging from these workshops were synthesized together. The agenda for action was drawn from both the suggestions of participants as well as prior research.

To capture these aspirations, multiple stakeholders' workshops had been conducted across the state of Gujarat, representing diverse segments of population through a blend of techniques, apart from consulting secondary data available from different sources. People from various economic, social & cultural activities and student's community took enthusiastic participation.

The coverage includes:

1. 7 towns of Gujarat
2. 500 people from different walks of life.
3. 9 segments of population.
4. 43 prominent persons from the country.

The various feedbacks received from participants were grouped under major heads (parameters) like:

1. Infrastructure and Urbanization (cities, towns and villages)
2. Health
3. Education and skill development (including primary, secondary, and higher)
4. Agricultural revitalization
5. Govt. services and public administration (including governance, law and order)
6. Science and technology
7. Businesses (global position, size, trade, innovation)
8. Economic well-being for all (Innovations for inclusive growth)
9. World-class innovations
10. Arts, Sports and Literature
11. Environment

1.2 Approach to Study

The conceptual framework for developing this vision document is a multi level approach. The document methodology models for execution of estimation and expectation merging to develop next few defined years working agenda mapping the strategic development and development management. It emphasizes the conceptual elements such as strategic long-term thinking, shared vision by common people, visionary leadership by the functional heads or thinkers of the state, citizen participation, scenario planning, and state and national learning.

The multi level interactions and the research support have made this vision document away from merely a forecasting or planning document.

Scenarios Planning and Background research

Forecasting and scenario building are required to meet the Long-term strategic thinking and plan the execution through financial resource and administrative allocation. Scenario planning is a technique whose aim is to achieve interactive forecasting by using strategic intelligence from the economic, political, environmental, cultural and technological domains. Scenario planning may also take account of past trends, future bearing events, the role of main actors and critical uncertainties of the social system.

Shared Vision and Aspiration Building

The long term strategic thinking and execution should incorporate a shared Vision for effective implementation and acceptance and also involvement in times of need. This was planned and modelled through a developed methodology by Boston Consulting Group (BCG) for execution by Vision Ambassadors. The effort to make awareness of the exercise and make the state representative population part of the vision documentation through their way of understanding Vision for the state was considered important to learn the immediate aspirations of common people of Gujarat. This was completed through organizing 9 workshops and 1 interaction seminar in a government school which covered 500 persons from farmers, politics, administration, industry, social sector, academia, students, professionals, house wives and women entrepreneurs. This process forced certain corrections in the approach and put the Vision Ambassadors before a population which is forward-looking, creative and strategic in its thinking as well as actions and which also could

agree on those that represent genuine national aspirations and therefore, the state's development priorities.

The present study has the following components:

1. **Secondary Data Analysis:** to develop an understanding of the platform where the state stands at present.

2. **Personal interactions:** to assess the aspirations of people so as to know where they wish to reach

2(i) **One-to-one Interactions:** Personal interviews with people of prominence from different sections of society who are thought leaders, decision makers and opinion builders, to get a bird's eye view.

2(ii) **One-to-many Interactions:** Structured workshops conducted with a group of people (50-70 people in a group), to consolidate the feedback received from individuals from different walks of life into a shared aspiration and vision for the group over defined parameters.

1.3 Structure of the report

The Gujarat vision document for the year 2022 presents the summarized aspirations of Gujarati people as to where they want the state to be on vital performance parameters and also indicate towards the road that is likely to take them to destination. This document is different from many others because it is a 'problem solving' document based on 'bottom-up approach' rather than being prescriptive based on 'Top-down approach'.

Outcome of the report is to come up with a blue-print for moving ahead that is representative and workable.

The report is divided into 5 chapters:

Chapter 1: Provides an introduction to the research project in terms of scope, methodology and presentation details.

Chapter 2: Gives a brief overview of the present state of affairs at Gujarat in terms of economic, social and political aspects.

Chapter 3: Presents the most potent aspirations shared by people of Gujarat.

Chapter 4: Paints the vision and action agenda to achieve this vision by the year 2022.

Chapter 5: Lays down the execution plan for achieving the vision 2022.

Overview of Gujarat – The Growth Engine of India

Gujarat state came into existence as a separate State on 1st May 1960 in India. Ever since its inception in 1960, Gujarat has been showing a new direction to the nation. It is conquering new grounds and is still at ease with the Number One position among different states in the country. In the 21st Century, its goal is to be compared with the economic growth rate of developed nations.

The State has a long coast-line of about 1600 kms and is the longest among all States of country. For the purpose of administration, Gujarat State at present comprises of 25 districts, sub-divided into 226 talukas, having 18618 villages and 242 towns. Gujarat has geographical area of 1.96 lakh sq.km and accounts for 6.19 percent of the total area of the country.

- Population: Over 50 million (5% of India)
- Geographical Area: 196, 000 sq.km. (6% of India)
- Administrative Division: 26 Districts covering 18,066 villages
- Urbanization: 38%
- Per Capita Consumption (2003-04): 918 KWH
- Per Capita Income (2006-07): INR 37,632
- Telephone Connections (Nov 2007): 16.92 million including WLL, CDMA, GSM
- Motor Vehicles (Nov 2007): 10 million

Economy:

Gujarat under the dynamic leadership of its Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has progressed by leaps and bounds. Gujarat houses Reliance, the biggest green field refinery and Surat as the biggest diamond polishing hub of the world. Nine out of every 10 diamonds in the world are polished in Surat. Gujarat is a manufacturing powerhouse with world class production capabilities, it accounts for 25.8% of country's total investment. Gujarat is also famous for its textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering, oil & gas, ceramics, gems & jewellery and agro based products. The economic structure of Gujarat is amongst the best in the country and controls some of the largest businesses in India.

The economy of Gujarat shows that it is one of the most prosperous states of the country, having a per-capita GDP 2.47 times India's average. According to the data published by "Center

for Monitoring Indian Economy" or CMIE, Gujarat ranked third among all the states of India in 2004, approximately same as Punjab and Maharashtra, at Rs. 15,800.

Major Agricultural produce of the state include cotton, peanuts, dates, sugarcane, milk & milk products. Industrial products include cement, and petrol.

Gujarat is the largest producer of milk in India. Amul, located at Anand is one of the largest milk product producer co-operatives in the world.

Surat is a hub of the global diamond trade. It is home to a thriving diamond trade and diamond cutting industry.

Alang Ship Recycling Yard, located 50 km southeast of Bhavnagar, on the Gulf of Khambhat, is the world's largest ship breaking yard.

Reliance Petroleum Limited, one of the group companies of Reliance Industries Limited founded by Dhirubhai Ambani operates the oil refinery at Jamnagar which is the world's largest grassroots' refinery

When Gujarat was formed as a separate State in the Union of India in 1960, the economy was largely dependent on agricultural activities. With less than one acre per capita of cultivable land, the policy planners then, decided to bring about rapid economic growth by accelerating the pace of industrialization. The industrial activities then were centered on textiles and its auxiliaries and furthermore, confined to only four city centres of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot.

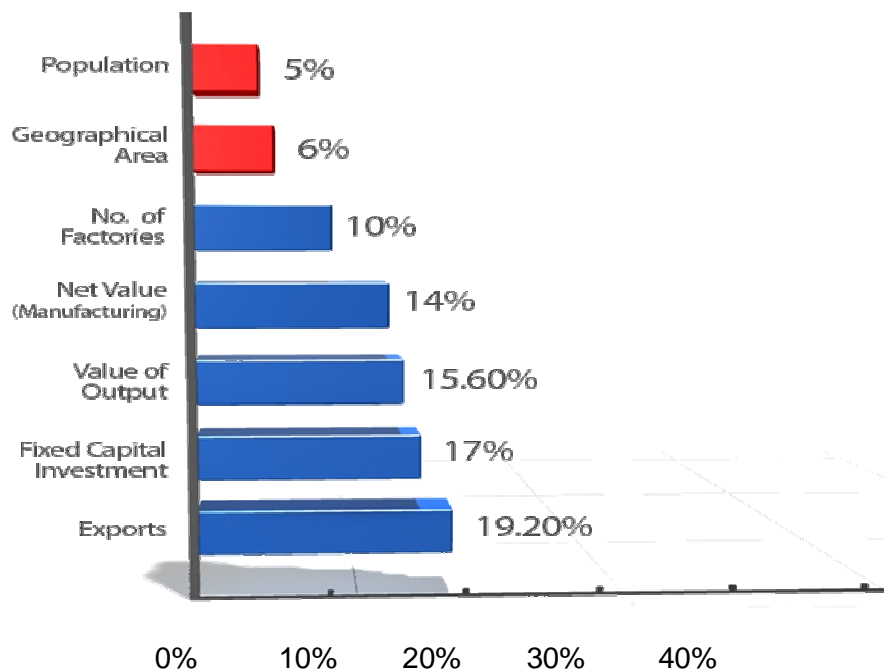
Following the path of industrialization vigorously, today the industrial base of Gujarat is not only well diversified but is fairly spread all over the State.

Thanks largely to the pragmatic policies implemented by the Government and the enterprising nature of its people, Gujarat today accounts for a substantial share in the manufacture of various products in India, contributing almost 100% of Acrylonitrile, Cyanide Salts, PMMA, PP, Melamine, Sodium Bi-carbonate and Phosphorous and as much as over 80% of Soda Ash, Xylene, Elastomer and LDPE.

To progress continually, the Government of Gujarat is constantly in the process of identifying new avenues of investment opportunities not only in the industrial sector, but in other sectors as well including the infrastructure and service sectors as well.

The state invites investment proposals in industrial sectors like chemicals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering, minerals, electronics as well as IT in addition to the tourism and infrastructure project.

Gujarat – Share in Indian Economy



History:

Gujarat, the land of Mahatma Gandhi & Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is a vibrant state full of vibrancy and vigour. Gujarat has the rare combination of ancient culture with wildlife, the colors of the longest running dance festival the Navaratri and the International Kite festival. It is also billed as the 'Jewel of the West', with myriad faces, a destination offering something for everyone. It is one of the country's most industrialized and progressive states. Gujarat showcases perfect blend of the modern milieu and age-old traditions. A journey through Gujarat shall unfold a religious, cultural and historical panorama.

Gujarat houses the regions of the ancient Indus Valley civilization and Harappan sites. The Indus site of Dholavira on the Khadir Island on the Kutch coast is one of the most elaborate locations of the Indus Valley Civilization which some scholars insist on calling the Saraswati river civilization. Then there is Lothal, which gave to India an Indus site, after Mohenjo-daro and

Harappa were lost to Pakistan after partition. Gujarat (Gandhinagar) also houses one of the modern wonders of Architecture Akshardham. Gujarat is also houses the Sabarmati Ashram which was the abode of Mahatma Gandhi. His great achievements in the state culminated in the protest march called Dandi March from Ahmedabad to Dandi that is said to have done maximum damage to the British Empire in India and laid the base of the freedom struggle.

Festivals:

Gujarat is the land of fairs and Festivals, with almost 3500 of them being celebrated in different parts of the state every year. Thousands of small and big fairs and festivals are celebrated in different parts of Gujarat every year. Whether the festival is religious, social or related to agricultural, the people of Gujarat enjoy them with the same fervor.

Festivals in Gujarat symbolize people's cultural, social and religious aspirations. Uttrayan /Makar Sakranti/ Kite Festival is celebrated every year by everybody young and old with great enthusiasm. During the period of Uttrayan, Gujarat Tourism organizes an International Kite Festival attended by kite flying clubs and individuals kite enthusiasts from many countries of the world. Gujarat celebrates Vasant Utsav a festival which includes the National Folk Dance in the month of February. Navaratri in September October is the world's longest running dance festival and is described as a cultural celebration unparalleled in sheer size.

Tourism:

Positioned along the west coast of India, Gujarat has wealth of tourist attractions including a long coast line with beautiful beaches, historical sites representing more than 4500 years of ancient and recorded history, holy places where visitors can bear witness to religious rituals and attend colourful fairs, a living tradition of handicrafts that thrive across the state and some of India's most important wildlife reserves.

Dwarka city on the tip of the Arabian Sea is famous for being the legendary home of Lord Krishna, the eighth Avatara of Vishnu.

The Rann of Kutchch covers a large portion of western Gujarat, and is world-famous for its rare ecosystem, fossils, wildlife and terrain. Only 500 years earlier, the area was the Arabian Sea.

Other major tourist sites include Palitana, Diu, Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, and Rajkot in the region of Saurashtra; and Champaner and Pavagarh in the Panchmahal district. Gujarat has 4 national parks and 21 sanctuaries, which include: Nal Sarovar, Anjal, Balaram-Ambaji, Barda, Jambughoda, Jessore, Kachchh Desert, Khavda, Narayan Sarovar, Paniya, Purna, Rampura, Ratanmahal, and Surpaneshwar.

Educational Institutes

Gujarat has 10 over universities and 4 agricultural universities.

Gujarat is home to the prestigious Indian Institute of Management, located in the city of Ahmedabad. The institute has been rated as the best in Asia by Asiaweek in 2000, and attracts several foreign students.

The Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology is the first institute in India to recognize ICT as an emerging technical discipline and impart education in the same. Gujarat also hosts the prestigious NID at Ahmedabad, and an extension campus at Gandhinagar.

Gujarat has four state Agricultural universities, namely Anand Agricultural University, Junagadh Agricultural University, Navsari Agricultural University and Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University

Engineering Schools

L. D. College of Engineering, Nirma Institute of Technology and Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology are among the premier engineering institutes of west India. Centre for Environment Planning and Technology is a well known institution for students of art and architecture.

Research Organizations:

Gujarat also hosts some of the premier research organizations of India:

Indian Space Research Organization is the premier space research institute located in the city of Ahmedabad. Known as the cradle of Space Sciences in India

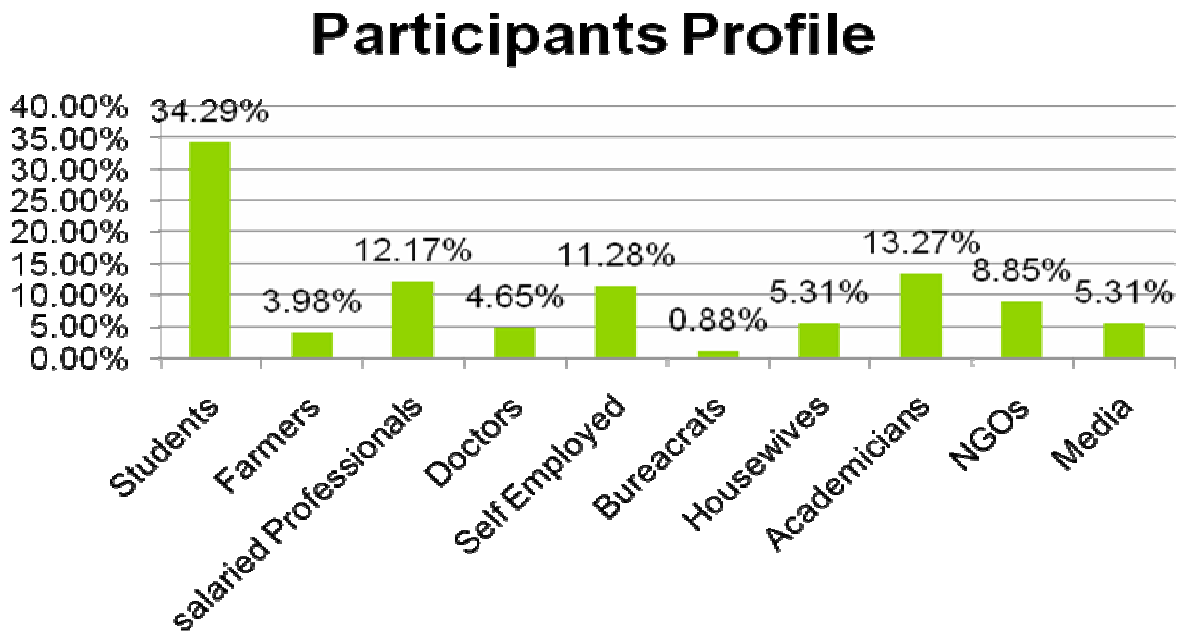
The Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) was founded in 1947 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai in the city of Ahmedabad, near to Gujarat University and L. D. College of Engineering campuses. As a unit of the Department of Space, Government of India, PRL carries out fundamental research in select areas of Physics, Space & Atmospheric Sciences, Astronomy & Astrophysics and Planetary & Geosciences.

Institute for Plasma Research is an autonomous Physics research institute located in the capital city Gandhinagar, involved in research in various aspects of plasma science including basic plasma physics, research on magnetically confined hot plasmas and plasma technologies for industrial applications.

Aspirations of the State Citizens

To understand the aspirations of our state citizens, in all 8 workshops were conducted at 6 cities. After getting views from over 450 people and taking 42 people's personal interviews, the following vision elements, gaps have been identified.

Figure 1: Participants Profile



1. Health –



Voices:

“AWARENESS FOR HEALTH AND HYGIENE”

“MOSQUITO FREE INDIA”

“LOST TIME IN SICKNESS NOT TO EXCEED 5 DAYS A YEAR”

“HEALTH IS WEALTH AND HENCE DISEASELESS INDIA, CLEAN INDIA, HYGIENIC INDIA AND ALOPATHYLESS MEDICAL PRACTICES.”

“PRIMARY HEALTHCARE TRAINING IN SCHOOLS”

“HOSPITALS WITH LATEST TECHNOLOGY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS”

“AIDS FREE INDIA”

“FREE AND FAIR HEALTH SERVICES”

a. Vision Elements:

- i. Accessibility, affordability and availability of Public Healthcare Centres for all
- ii. Sanitation facilities in line with Global standards
- iii. Awareness about health issues to prevent diseases

b. Current Scenario:



Figure 1.1 A Health awareness session in progress

Health is the key to socio-economic development of any state. A good health ministry encompasses overall awareness among the masses about health and hygiene as well as enables a proper execution of key government health plans. During past few years Government of Gujarat has introduced various health programmes to mitigate health issues. Schemes such as 'Chiranjeevi yojana', 'Janani Suraksha Yojana', 'Mamta Abhiyan' and 'Nirogi Bal Varsh' have been initiated for betterment of health and increase in awareness for maternal care and new born babies. As an outcome of cheeranjeevi scheme actual maternal death reported is 33 as against projected maternal mortality of 642. ¹Various immunization and vaccination plans have also been implemented at state level to

¹ Vibrant Gujarat 2009 Healthcare sector

address various health issues. One of the remarkable programmes initiated by Government of Gujarat is 'Save the Girl Child Campaign' which has resulted into dramatic improvements in adverse sex ratios which has jumped from 859 to 879 females per 1000 males in just 6 years from 2001 to 2007. Government also started 108 Emergency Services in select cities of Gujarat which has proved to be a life saving boon for public at large. Considering the seriousness of the health status of people in Gujarat the state government has increased health outlay from 2.69% to 3.24% of State Budget in span of 3 years.²

c. Gaps

i. Inadequate availability of basic infrastructure facilities

There is a gap between number of beds which are needed and number of beds actually present. There are in all 1637 hospitals in Gujarat and 1073 public health centres³. There is a lack of even basic health infrastructure facilities in several rural areas. At present there are only four hospitals for every million citizens of Gujarat. There should be at least one speciality hospital and few general hospitals for every 10,000 citizens.. Moreover well equipped gymnasiums and health counselling centres should also be there in rural and semi-urban areas. There are no adequate primary sanitation facilities in several rural areas. There are in all 64 medical colleges and institutes in Gujarat.⁴

ii. Need more awareness and education amongst the citizens

There is lack of knowledge of basic hygiene. No such education is imparted at primary school level. There is lack of basic awareness in first aid and emergency help among the masses, and hardly any workshops are conducted for the same. Government of Gujarat in its Budget, has increased the allocation for Health and family welfare department from Rs. 565.20 crores in the year 2007-08 to Rs. 824.75 crores in the year 2008-09 which would also help in taking additional measures to spread general awareness among citizens of Gujarat,

iii. Inadequate qualified doctors in rural areas

There are only 42,285 doctors and 17,551 nurses in Gujarat and those serving in rural areas are minimal. One of the reasons is the lack of willingness and spirit of social welfare to serve the rural population.

² Draft Health Review 2007-08, Government of Gujarat

³ Vibrant Gujarat 2009 Healthcare Sector

⁴ Vibrant Gujarat 2009 Healthcare Sector

Efforts to incentivise and motivate the doctors may help in bringing them closer to the rural patients. In Gujarat, the doctor to patient ratio is 1:10.⁵

d. Action Agenda/Roadmap

- i. There should be increase in awareness about health and nutrition to prevent diseases. Government should conduct health awareness programs and campaigns on a regular basis in all rural and urban areas on a continuous basis to disperse information about health.
 - ii. Development of new and basic infrastructure: Development of new multi speciality facilities.
 - iii. Quality of hospitals: Government should have strict monitoring of quality of hospitals and the treatment facilities. Quality of hospitals should be controlled properly.
-

2. Infrastructure



Voices:

“GOOD INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS”

“BASTIS AND CHAWLS REPLACED WITH GOOD PUGCA HOUSING.”

“PROPER NETWORK OF CANALS FOR CULTIVATION OF FARMS AND WATER FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSE.”

“GREATER USE OF RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY, NO DEPENDENCE ON FOSSIL FUEL.”

“ECO FRIENDLY AND SEAMLESS INFRASTRUCTURE.”

a. Vision Elements

- i. 24*7 electricity availability for all
- ii. Pollution free state through creation of green infrastructure
- iii. Public transportation which is efficient and reliable
- iv. Rural infrastructure
- v. Affordable housing facilities
- vi. Road connectivity
- vii. Adequate sources of potable water.

b. Current Scenario



Figure 2.1 Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Interchange – Satellite Image (Inset – Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway)

Gujarat has one of the best mixes of infrastructure facilities. It has a fine blend of number of ports, road networks, rail connectivity and air ports. Gujarat has the longest coastline in the country measuring 1,600 km long coastline with 42 major and minor ports. In 2007-08, state ranked first with 147 MMT in cargo throughput. Gujarat has 74,018 kms of road network, 95% of which is surfaced road. It has 5,188 kms of Rail network, 8.25% of National Rail network. In all there are thirteen domestic airports and one international airport in Gujarat. Gujarat has huge power generation potential. The installed capacity of electricity in Gujarat has increased from a meagre capacity of 385 MW in 1966 to 9,628⁶ MW in

⁶ www.vibrantgujarat.com

March 2008. In Gujarat, 96.3% of villages in Gujarat have power connection.⁷ The passenger travel per day by road through GSRTC has increased from 401,000 in 1960-61 to 2,321,000 in 2007-08.⁸

c. Gaps

i. Inadequate parks and trees

Increase in urban areas has resulted into decrease in green areas and forest cover. Lack of holistic planning for urban management has led to increased congestion and slums.

ii. Insufficient parking space

Insufficient parking space is one of the results of illegal construction in the past. Another major contributor of lack of parking space is indiscipline in following traffic regulations and in lane driving.

iii. Inadequate road connectivity and maintenance

Government has in pipeline an investment of Rs. 643,680 million by 2011 in the infrastructure space. It is perceived that by that time, the small villages which are yet not connected by pucca roads will be well connected. The issue of proper timely maintenance of roads needs to be addressed.

d. Action Agenda/Roadmap

i. Ease of flexibility for the social infrastructure

ii. Fastest & cheaper rates

iii. Government should increase housing supply for low income groups through active participation of private sector

⁷ Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy.

⁸ <http://www.gujaratsrtc.com/performance.htm>

3. Education



Voices:

“SKILL BASED EDUCATION.”

“EDUCATION NEEDS TO HAVE HOLISTIC APPROACH: LIFE SKILL DEVELOPMENT, PRACTICAL LEARNING, VALUE EDUCATION.”

“UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.”

“TOTAL ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.”

“SECONDARY EDUCATION SHOULD BE COMPULSORY FOR ALL.”

“SUSTAINING INDIAN CULTURE, TRADITION, MORAL VALUES IN EDUCATION.”

“PRACTICAL EDUCATION & NOT EXAM ORIENTED.”

“TEACHING METHOD APPROACH SHOULD BE HELPFUL AND SELF DEVELOPMENT, AND HELP IN GETTING EMPLOYMENT.”

“EQUAL OPPURTUNITIES OF EDUCATION FOR EACH AND EVERY CITIZEN OF INDIA.”

“REDUCTION OF BRAIN DRAIN.”

a. Vision Elements:

- i. 100% literacy
- ii. Equal and affordable education opportunities for all
- iii. Industry academia to be connected at Secondary education level
- iv. Provides education linked with employment, skill development and practical learning
- v. World class educational infrastructure for world class education
- vi. Innovative, practical and student friendly method of imparting education
- vii. Value based education sustaining Indian culture, tradition and moral values

b. Current Scenario



Figure 3.1 Volunteers of the Akshay Patra Foundation – a NGO supported by Government of Gujarat distributing free food to unprivileged school children

Education is the key to further the development of state. For any society to move ahead, education is its growth engine. Education brings awareness and spreads knowledge among the masses. Gujarat has realised the same and hence started various initiatives to spread education among its residents.. Government has

appointed 83,000 *Vidya Sahayaks* to bridge the gap of number of teachers available and teachers required based on the number of students. It is expected that the number of primary school going children will go up from 81.34 lacs which was in year 1999 to 99.89 lacs in the year 2010⁹. The dropout rate in schools has reduced considerably to 3%. An enrolment rate as high as about 99% has been achieved. Training in English language is being provided under the programme called SCOPE. Under the highly ambitious schemes of *Vanbandhu and Sagarkhedu Kalyana Yojana* provision has been made to open 203 secondary and 222 higher secondary schools in the state¹⁰. Overall literacy in state is 69.14% whereas literacy of women in state is 57.8%.¹¹

c. Gaps

i. Inadequate awareness and consciousness

One of the reasons for more dropouts at secondary level of school education is lack of awareness and consciousness that the students can reach after getting education. Even today the dropout rate is 3%.

ii. Poverty and Rising cost of education

The families who are living below the poverty line cannot afford children's education. Also, there is always dire need of money and hence, they make their children start earning money at an early age. The situation is more aggravated due to continuous rise in cost of education.

iii. Need of more awareness about the skills required and exam oriented approach

The overall attitude under the current educational system is theory and exam based approach rather than practical learning approach. As a result there is a gap between the right approach to tackle the task and the approach adopted. Children are more focussed on clearing the exam and scoring good marks instead of understanding the concepts of the course. Hence, if practical training is kept compulsory, submission of assignments for certain topics can make Gujarati students the best world can ever produce.

iv. Inadequate facility and infrastructure

The total number of primary schools in the year 1999 was 35,975 which as per Education department's estimate shall reach 38,000 by the year

⁹ www.gujarat-education.gov.in

¹⁰ Gujarat State Annual Budget Speech 2008-09

¹¹ Census 2001

2010¹². Schools especially in several rural and semi urban areas are not well equipped with basic amenities like drinking water in about 20,903¹³ schools and electricity in about 7,647¹⁴ schools. Recently government has made budgetary allocation of Rs. 43 crore for facilitating electricity and drinking water in primary schools. Realizing the fact that computer education is a pre-requisite, government has also made a provision of Rs. 85 crores to equip schools with computers. There is inadequate capacity in graduation and post graduation courses under engineering, pharmacy, architecture etc. There is no IIT standard institution in Gujarat.

- v. Education loans is given to those privileged, against property at higher rate of interest

Financing should be done to poor people under consideration and concessional rates of interest. The objective of such financing should be to enable a student to complete his/her education. Government should have a policy to subsidize education loans.

d. Action Agenda/Roadmap

¹² www.gujarat-education.gov.in

¹³ Education budget for the year 2008-09

¹⁴ Education budget for the year 2008-09

4. Science & Technology



Voices:

“PRACTICAL OR APPLICATION – ACTIVITY BASED “

“INDIA SHALL DEVELOP A NATIONAL POLICY ON A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.”

“VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH STUDENT PARTICIPATION USING TECHNOLOGY.”

“INDIA SHOULD BE A BENCHMARK FOR ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.”

“FOCUS ON R&D.”

“RECYCLABLE POWER SOURCES.”

“USE OF STATE OF ART COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.”

“KNOWLEDGE-HUB FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.”

a. Vision Elements

- i. Efficient energy generation and usage solutions through renewable and recyclable methods
- ii. World class centres of excellence with focus on R&D

b. Current Scenario



Figure 4.1 Gujarat Science City, Ahmedabad

Gujarat is a hub for various R&D centres and Technology institutions which hold pioneer position in India. Gujarat has Indian Space Research Organisation, Space Application Centre, Gujarat Science City, Physical Research Laboratory, Indian Institute of Management, Zydus Research Centre and many other dedicated R&D centres. The awareness for application of science & technology in the society has increased in the emerging environment of knowledge-driven economic growth. Gujarat Science City is a bold initiative of Government in this direction. Gujarat has efficient energy generation and usage solutions through renewable / recyclable methods. The government also has Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics (BISAG), which is a state level institute.

c. Gaps

- i. Inadequate R&D by corporate and government

Corporates in Gujarat comparatively spend less towards their Research and Development as there is a risk involved. Government should increase its budget to incentivize the corporate spending on R&D facilities. Government could also take initiative in bringing SMEs together by creating Common R&D facilities. Measures should be taken to promote higher spending by Corporates for R&D activities.

- ii. Restricted availability and use of technology

Corporates are not inclined to share their technology with their counterparts. The advanced technological data available with the Government is also, at times, not shared with members in the industry.

iii. Inadequate state-of-art R&D centres / 'Centres for Excellence'

Since, Investment in R&D is inadequate and due to lack of initiative on the part of government,. there are very few State-of-art Centres for R&D and Centres for Excellence. The government has established Gujarat Council of Science City and developed Gujarat Science City laid over 107 hectares of land and further 300 hectares under acquisition for future expansion of science city and related projects.

d. Action Agenda/Roadmap

- i. Create centres of excellence through partnership between Government and private enterprise in different sectors using proven expertise and experience of Gujarat.
- ii. Special incentives should be provided for technology that promotes efficient energy solutions or solutions that use renewable/recyclable methods.
- iii. State based funding of projects that promote investment in renewable energy.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. More technical institutes and vocational educational centres should be established at grass root level.

5. Public Administration



Voices –

“CORRUPTION FREE GOVERNMENT (TRANSPERANCY IN ALL SYSTEMS)”

“CHANGES IN RESERVATION POLICY - BASED ON NEEDS & NOT ON CASTE STATUS”

“ACCESSIBILITY FOR COMMON MAN”

“USE OF TECHNOLOGY- TECHNO BASED”

“POLITICIAN CRITERIA: AGE LIMIT & MINIMUM GRADUATE”

“QUICK JUDICIAL PROCESS”

“CHANNELWISE EYE SHOULD BE KEPT ON EVERY GOVT SERVANT SO THAT CORRUPTION COULD BE REMOVED OR REDUCED”

“UPLIFTMENT OF RURAL AREAS (STANDARD OF LIVING)”

“PROMOTING YOUNG LEADERS”

“YOUNG LEADERS CM, PM ETC IN OUR NATION”

“RIGHT TO INFORMATION”

“OUR PASSPORT SHOULD BE VALID IN ANY COUNTRY WITHOUT VISA”

“THE PERSON WHO KEEPS AN EYE IS HIMSELF CORRUPTED”

“RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP”

a. Vision Elements

- i. A judicial system that is quick, unbiased and socially responsible.
- ii. Transparent and strong implementation of Laws – People aspire to live in a state that has got a transparent system of governance. People have the right to get information and question the working of government departments. They want to use this right effectively. People also want strong implementation of laws and feel that laws should be implemented on an unbiased basis, whether the person is influential or not.
- iii. Tech Savvy Public officers – The people want 100% computerisation of the government departments.
- iv. Young and dynamic well qualified political leaders – The people want to see more and more young citizens at the helm of affairs of the state. Most of the respondents felt that all the politicians should have an educational qualification.
- v. Corruption free public administration – People strongly felt that corruption has to be eradicated to increase the efficiency of the Government. Gujarat is quite ahead of the other states in terms of reducing corruption but it hasn't managed to reduce corruption, bribery etc fully. Computerization of all functions will help in reducing corruption.

b. Current Scenario



Figure 5.1 The Chief Minister addressing the grievances of a common man under the World Bank acclaimed SWAGAT online transparency programme launched by the Government of Gujarat

Good governance is the key to sustainable development. The Government has been constantly innovating and aiming at excellence in governance. Honourable

Chief Minister's understanding of the importance of technology in effective and efficient delivery of services has enabled the state to take up many innovative steps for empowering people. SWAGAT Online is an acclaimed platform created by the Government to implement e-governance and address public grievances. The Government offices, Police Stations, Municipal Corporations, Nagar Palikas have been modernized. The government has come out with numerous innovations like 108 emergency service, Jyotigram Yojana, availability of internet at remote places i.e. villages, Gujarat Knowledge Society etc.

c. Gaps

- i. Less awareness regarding right to information – The Government needs to do more to achieve complete transparency. All the departments should be computerized and the Right to Information Act should be strengthened. People should be made aware about the RTI and arrangements made by the Government to address public grievances. People in rural areas aren't aware of yojanas that the government has implemented.
- ii. Educated people are not motivated to enter politics – If more and more educated people join politics then the system could function more efficiently.
- iii. Weak judicial system - It is strongly felt that administrative system should provide justice in the same spirit and at the same speed to all people irrespective of their social status, caste or political affiliation.
- iv. Need of proper infrastructure to impart political education – There are very few universities in Gujarat that offer courses on political science. These courses are less in demand because the political system in the country does not have direct link between a student undergoing such a course and getting admission in a political party thereafter.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

The biggest concern with regards to government services and public administration was that of corruption. People attributed underdevelopment to the high level corruption.

- i. Setup schools offering full time courses in political science.
- ii. Find talented leaders through public competitions.
- iii. Ensure quick redressal of court cases.

- iv. Make people aware about schemes of government and create ways to approach the government with their grievances.
- v. Reduce corruption through implementation of computerized Management Information System by 2022 across all departments.

6. Agriculture



Voices –

“INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY FOR QUALITY & QUANTITY NOT FOR EXPORT”

“EDUCATION TO FARMERS & FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE”

“EVERY FARMER MUST BE HAVING ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE - ELECTRICITY, CANALS, ROAD CONNECTIVITY”

“BETTER ACCESS TO MARKETS BY FARMERS-ELIMINATION OF MIDDLEMEN”

“PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP-CORPORATE FARMING”

“AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE DRIVEN BY TECHNOLOGY”

“AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED AT LOWER COST”

“PROPAGANDA FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION”

“RETURN (ADEQUATE) TO THE FARMERS”

“LACK OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE”

“100% EARNINGS SHOULD GO TO FARMERS, NO COMMISSION”

“LACK OF AWARENESS TO THE FARMER ABOUT COMMODITY SELLING CENTRE”

a. Vision Elements

- i. Extensive training and human resource development – The respondents felt that the state needs to produce efficient farmers and for this it will have to train farmers and teach them the latest methods of farming. People want district wise training centres which the farmers can approach easily.
- ii. Infrastructure to all farmers – Farmers feel that they are not in a position to adopt modern methods of farming because of lack of infrastructure.(need some data like banks in rural areas, loans, equipments on credit etc) Financially backward farmers should be given adequate credit facilities so that they can purchase the needed equipment. The state needs more bank branches in rural areas. People aspire to see a state wherein all the farmers are financially self-dependent.
- iii. Use of modern technology and new partnerships – People want to see more corporate farming initiatives being undertaken wherein farmers will get a chance to be financially independent. The corporate entities can partner with farmers and teach them the latest methods of farming. People aspire to see more public-private partnerships in the agricultural sector.

b. Current Scenario



Figure 6.1 The Chief Minister checking out an innovative tractor at the Krishi Mahotsav 2006 organised by the Government of Gujarat

The geographical area of Gujarat is 188.12 lakh hectares out of which the cultivable area is 124.05 lakh hectares. 32.32% of the total sown area has been

covered by irrigation facilities. The agricultural production in Gujarat was 196.32 lakh MT in 2006-07. There are eight agro-climatic zones in Gujarat. Since the last 8 years, the government has focused more on industrial development in Gujarat as compared to agriculture sector. Share of agriculture in state GDP was 15.6% in the year 2002. 60 % of the population of the state depends on agriculture. The Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat, has setup a marketing board, research institutes, agricultural universities at four places, various corporations and agencies to aid the development of agricultural sector in the state. Besides all these arrangements, the state government has also setup Kisan Call Centres, E- Gram Networking Portals, Kisan Vigyan Kendras. The state government also organises the krishi mahotsav for farmers. Soil Health Card scheme has been started wherein the farmers are taught innovative techniques of farming through soil analysis and genetic crop science. The other salient features of Gujarat's achievements in the field are given below:

- Highest productivity of mustard, cotton, onion and potato in India.
- 2nd highest productivity of groundnut, bajra and banana in India
- 3rd highest productivity of gram, jowar, mango, pomegranate, tomato in India
- Largest producer of castor and cumin in the world
- Largest processor of isabgul in the world
- 50 % of spices in India are produced in Gujarat

There's a new ray of hope for the sector with the framing of Gujarat Agrovision 2010 which envisages sustainable development of agriculture that improves the quality of life of the rural population by widening their employment opportunities and increasing their income. It seeks to accelerate demand driven agricultural and agro industrial- growth in the new globalized agricultural environment through sustainable increase in productivity and higher value addition to agricultural produce¹⁵.

c. Gaps

- i. Difficulty in obtaining funds at affordable rate of interest – The state needs to do more in the field of rural finance. Banks are hesitant in opening up branches in the rural areas because of low recovery rates. The state government needs to come out with sops for the banks so that they provide credit to the farmers at attractive rates of interest.
- ii. Few training schools – Universities should provide modern day training facilities to the farmers. At present there are only 4 agricultural universities in Gujarat. Full time courses and training programmes in the area of agriculture should be introduced. The need of the hour is to have

¹⁵ Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat

fully equipped training schools across the state with latest tools of farming.

- iii. Insufficient awareness regarding new innovations in farming – The Government needs to educate farmers and constantly keep them updated regarding new innovations in farming. The farmers are still using traditional methods of agriculture and lack in terms of technical knowledge.
- iv. Poor storage facility, transportation, etc – There is a need to setup more warehouses and better transportation facilities at the grass root level i.e. village level. The entire state should be well connected through a network of roads so that the farmers can market their produce in time.
- v. Incorrective use of pesticides – Farmers feel that they aren't aware of the methods of using pesticides. The state lacks in organising drives and agricultural festivals on a frequent basis wherein farmers can come and get to know about new medicines for cattle, pesticides, new crops etc.
- vi. Subsidy to farmers – The state has concentrated immensely on the development of industries and the fund allocation for farmers in the budget has been comparatively lower.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

- i. Training and technical advisory centres at the grass root level i.e. village to village
- ii. Setting up more bank branches in rural areas. 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.
- iii. Building check dams, canals, wells to cover 60% land under irrigation by 2022.
- iv. Attempts should be made to make agriculture a more organized sector. Farmers should be given more guidance.
- v. Modern equipments should be made available to small farmers. Rain harvesting techniques should be encouraged. Water management should be very effective.
- vi. Research institutes should be established in various bio-geographical regions. Institutes should focus more on applied and practical research.
- vii. Agriculture sector needs more encouragement along with other sectors.

7. Arts & Sports



Voices –

“EVERY PLACE WITH POPULATION OF 20,000 HAS TO HAVE A SPORTS CENTRE & CULTURAL CENTRE TO IDENTIFY & PROMOTE TALENTS IN THESE AREAS”

“PROVIDE FINANCIAL AID FOR ENCOURAGEMENT TO PURSUE THESE FIELDS”

“THINK BEYOND CRICKET”

“MORE GOLD MEDALS IN OLYMPICS”

“BETTER SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES AT SCHOOL LEVEL”

“ENOUGH SPACE PROVISION FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY”

“COMPULSORY SPORTS/ARTS SUBJECTS IN CURRICULUM LIKE OTHER SUBJECTS”

“EMPHASIS ON 100% FITNESS OF ALL CITIZENS OF GUJARAT”

“RURAL ARTISANS & CRAFTSMEN SHOULD BE GIVEN RECOGNITION”

“INTRODUCTION OF FITNESS TRAINING CENTRES IN VILLAGES”

“LACK OF AWARENESS”

a. Vision Elements

- i. Proper training facilities and sports education – People want sports and arts as compulsory subjects at school level. All the schools don't have ground where children can play and excel themselves in co-curricular activities. By 2022, all the small towns should have sports complex housing facilities for widely played sport and larger towns and cities should have state-of-the-art academies and facilities to organise national / international level tournaments.
- ii. Accepting and giving importance to other sports as well – People want the state to give importance to sports over and above cricket. By 2022, the people aspire to see all round development in sports, arts and literature wherein we will have more sports complexes, academies, libraries and cultural centres.
- iii. PPP for development sports facilities – The people aspire to see Public-Private Partnerships for overall development of sports by 2022..
- iv. Acknowledgement of Artists – People feel that artists are not duly recognised for their achievements. The state should setup a fund which shall provide financial rewards to artists and social appreciation. Senior artists should be given global recognition which motivates them to represent the state at a global platform.

b. Current Scenario



Figure 7.1 Sardar Patel Cricket Stadium in Ahmedabad has been host to many international level matches since its inauguration in 1983

Excellence in sports largely depends on the value the local communities place on sports and the resources and efficiency of the coaching institutions. As compared to other States, local communities in Gujarat do not seem to place relatively higher value on excellence in sports, as they seem to perceive the opportunity cost of time and energy to be much greater. Government of Gujarat had set aside an amount of Rs. 20 crores for several sports and youth development schemes in the 10th Five year plan (2002-2007). However, it has been able to achieve only about 30 percent of its goal till now¹⁶. The Government has constantly aided the local bodies in setting up sports complexes across major districts. A number of projects to set up sports complexes and cultural halls in and around major cities like Surat, Ahmedabad, Rajkot etc are in the pipeline. It is estimated by the Sports Authority of Gujarat that atleast 25 talukas will have Yoga and Fitness centres and atleast 160 schools will be equipped with proper sports equipments by the end of 2008-09. It has also approved 25 self-defence centres to popularise martial arts among women. The state government gives annual awards to athletes who excel in sports at the national and international level.

c. Gaps

- i. Need for good quality infrastructure – According to the respondents, few of the facilities that have been created have not been maintained in good state.
- ii. Career scope – The students leave arts and sports mid-way to concentrate on academics and make a career in the field of medicine, finance, management, engineering etc.. There are very few career options available when it comes to arts and sports.
- iii. Less Government support and political involvement – The Government should support citizens taking up arts and sports as a full time career. There are 102 rural schools receiving financial assistance to purchase sports equipment and develop play fields, however, there is a need for better maintenance of the same.
- iv. Insufficient budget for other sports – There are inadequate facilities for sports persons pursuing sports other than cricket.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

- i. Setup a dedicated fund for building sports complexes, cultural centres and libraries.

¹⁶ <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/gujarat-awaits-11th-fiveyear-plan-to-improve-sports-infrastructure/372676/>

- ii. Implement new curriculum in schools which includes sports and arts as compulsory subjects.
- iii. Recognise artists for their contribution to the field of arts.
- iv. Money spent by state on sports should be increased to a much higher order if we intend to witness to some serious changes. Gujarat should evolve as a sports capital of the world and attract best talent from all over the country.

8. Business



Voices –

“ETHICS IN BUSINESS WITH CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY”

“ONE STEP IN SETTING UP AN ENTERPRISE”

“100% EMPLOYMENT & JOB SECURITY”

“ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY IN BUSINESS”

“MAKING GUJARAT A BETTER BRAND”

“GLOBALISATION”

“PROMOTE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES”

“IT SHOULD BE EASY TO SETUP AN ENTERPRISE IN RURAL AS WELL AS URBAN AREAS”

“RISE IN EMPLOYMENT LEVEL”

“BUREAUCRACY, CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY”

“SMALL HOUSES ARE BEING DOMINATED BY BIG ONES”

“PROFIT MOTIVE IMPAIRS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT”

a. Vision Elements

- i. Ethics – The people strongly feel that there should be control over public companies to prevent window dressing and financial scandals. By 2022, people have visualised an ethical business environment with strong corporate governance in place and best reporting standards.
- ii. Global Presence – The people want to see a state which will provide the infrastructure to businesses to enter the global market and face the competition there. Gujarat based companies have already grown by leaps and bounds and have spread their wings across the globe. Still all companies are yet to conquer the whole world.
- iii. Rise in employment level – Gujarat is better placed in terms of unemployment than most of the states. The people's voice is that unemployment rate is negligible by 2022.
- iv. Corporate Social Responsibility – The people want machinery in place that sees that the business houses fulfil the needs of the society alongwith giving returns to stakeholders.
- v. Encouraging local innovations – The people want more public finance institutions that give wings to the innovative ideas of local citizens and provide them with necessary financial aid. Many more Venture capital firms, Incubation centres, Entrepreneurship development institutes are the call of the day..

b. Current Scenario

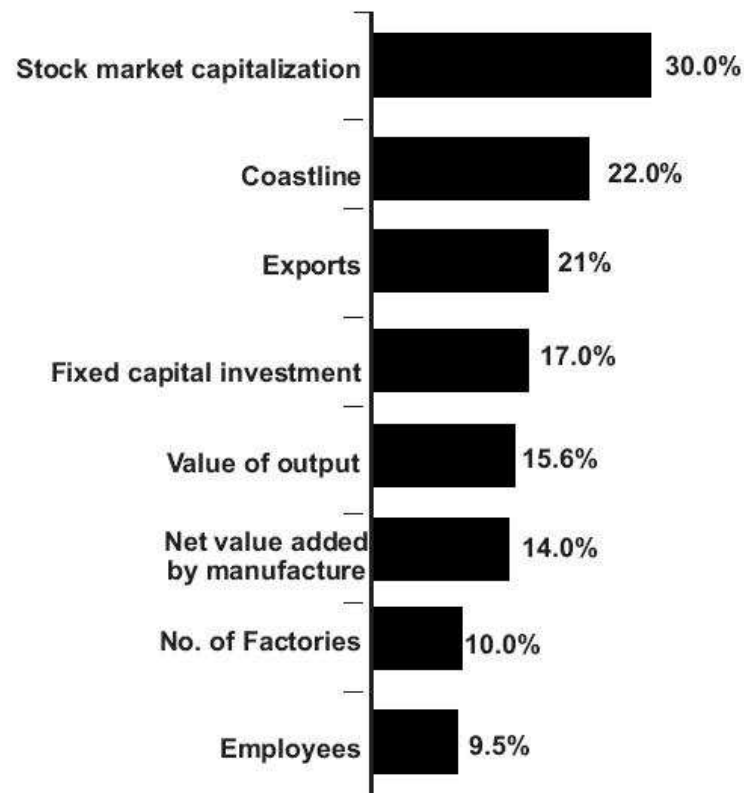


Figure 8.1 Chief Minister Narendra Modi welcoming Ratan Tata led Tata Motors Ltd. to Gujarat

Gujarat is a leading industrialized State of India with an appx 12.5% industrial growth rate. It houses a number of multinational corporations, large private sector companies, strong public sector enterprises and a large number of medium and small scale units. While accommodating only 5% of Indian population, Gujarat contributes to 21% in exports and 16% in India's industrial production. Business and enterprise is in the blood of the Gujarati people. Its labour force is competitive and disciplined. Gujarat has recorded the least number of man days lost due to industrial unrest – 0.94% of the country. There are a number of small business houses in Gujarat which provide auxiliary services to the big corporate houses. Steel baron Ratan Tata selected Gujarat to manufacture the world famous Nano Car because of less number of regulatory and compliance procedures of setting up a new business in Gujarat. More than twelve Lakh crore rupees of MOUs were signed in the Vibrant Gujarat Investors Summit 2009. The success of Vibrant Gujarat Investors Summit proves that Gujarat has proved itself as an ideal destination for setting up a business.

A snapshot of Gujarat's contribution to Indian economy given below clearly explains why business is in the blood of Gujaratis:

Gujarat's Contribution to National Economy in 2007-08¹⁷



¹⁷ Socio Economic Review 2007-08

c. Gaps

- i. Inadequate initiatives to develop entrepreneurship in rural and underdeveloped area – The government should encourage more investment in rural areas which are underdeveloped. The eastern part of Gujarat (largely tribal and hilly areas) is highly underdeveloped when it comes to industrial development. Government should implement programmes to encourage local entrepreneurs to setup units in underdeveloped villages with the aid of big business houses.
- ii. Very few CSR initiatives by private enterprises – The respondents feel that there are very few companies who actually fulfil their corporate social responsibility. Private enterprises should be encouraged to give back to the society out of what they earn.
- iii. Little or no connection with NGOs – Business houses should aid the NGOs in fulfilling their objectives. NGOs are getting little help from the corporate world and therefore they are facing financial crunch. This hinders the overall social development.
- iv. Gap between what industry demands and what the academia supplies – Education system in state is focussed more on the theoretical part rather than focussing more on the practical aspects of the subject. Hence, the new recruits need to undergo a training period which goes on from few weeks to few months which is a cost to the business organisation.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

- i. Promote rural entrepreneurship – Triggering higher level of entrepreneurship.
- ii. Scalability of Entrepreneurship – Scaling of MSMEs to the bigger players as facilitators.
- iii. Evolve a mechanism to create a business ecosystem for the future industries – Solar energy, water management, etc.
- iv. Build R&D focus in industry.
- v. Bridge gap between the industry demands and the academia output.

9. Economic Well being



Voices:

“100% ERADICATION OF POVERTY”

“EQUALITY BETWEEN DIFFERENT CASTE, EDUCATION, ETC”

“HIGHEST GDP IN THE WORLD”

“MORE IMPORTANCE TO HANDICRAFTS TO REVIVE THE RURAL ECONOMY”

“NO CHILD LABOUR”

“EDUCATED YOUTH SHOULD NOT LEAVE INDIA i.e. NO BRAIN DRAIN”

“COMPLETE ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYEMENT”

“UPLIFTMENT OF UNDER-PRIVILEGED BY PROVIDING WITH MINIMUM WAGES”

“STRONG LEGISLATION, SOCIAL SECURITIES TO UNEMPLOYED, EDUCATION FOR ALL”

“ALL INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE NATIONALIZED”

“MORE SALARY THAN FOREIGN COMPANIES”

“EQUAL DISTRIBUTION IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES”

a. Vision Elements

- i. Becoming a super power by ensuring equity and safety, prosperity, religious and spiritual well being
- ii. Substantial rise of real wages,
- iii. Eradication of poverty and abolition of child labour

b. Current Scenario



Figure 10.1 – People enjoying during Navratri festival

The population of Gujarat as per the latest census in year 2001 was 50.06 million, which is 4.93% of the total India's population. The density of Gujarat was 258 person per sq.km as opposed to 325 person per sq. Km in India in 2001¹⁸.

In the recent state budget, priority has been given to social service. An amount of Rs. 8,171.42 crore¹⁹ has been allocated to various head of services such as Health, Education, Drinking water, Nutrition, Social welfare, Women and child development etc. The per capita income at current prices has been at \$ 915 in 2006-07 (higher than average of \$ 627) as against \$ 805 in 2005-06, registering an increase of 13.76% during the year²⁰. Gujarat has achieved an average growth rate of 10.4% during the last five years, thus catapulting Gujarat to the forefront in the country²¹. Government through its various initiatives like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar yojana and Special Employment program has

¹⁸ Doing Business in Gujarat, by E&Y, India

¹⁹ State Budget 2008-09

²⁰ Doing Business in Gujarat, by E&Y, India

²¹ State Budget 2008-09

provided employment opportunities to more than 28000 individuals in November 2008.²²

c. Gaps

i. Increasing disparities of income

Development reaches remote areas at a very slow pace and hence the development progress becomes slow. Skill development and individual development is another reason which has lead to a constant gap between the rich and the poor.

ii. Western influence

With the increase in western influence over our cultures and value system, the youth are being drifted from the age-old traditions. From the concept of joint family to nucleus family is what is adopted and practised. People have become more selfish than they were in the past. Respect for family values and persons of family are decreasing gradually.

iii. Insufficient measures to spread prosperity

Gujarat has an effective literacy rate of 61.2% as per 1991 census and aims to achieve 100% by 2010 itself²³.Government has proposed to get approval for more Government sponsored and self-financed colleges. Other educational institutes like IITs are also being proposed.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

i. Poverty Eradication drive.

ii. Basic needs for all.

iii. Betterment of Rural Employment

iv. 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).

²² Commisionerate of Rural Development, Gujarat State

²³ Vibrant Gujarat presentation on Service Sector.

10. Environment



Voices:

“FIGHT GLOBAL WARMING”

“SAVE MOTHER NATURE – SAVE LIFE”

“CREATING AWARENESS FOR A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE”

“PRESERVATION OF EXISTING NATURAL RESOURCES”

“AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVELS”

“POPULATION CONTROL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS”

“CLEAN AIR, WATER AND LAND FOR ALL”

“TAXES ON POLLUTION CREATED BY INDUSTRY AND OTHER ALSO”

“INCREASE FOREST AREA OR GREEN AREA”

“PROMOTING RURAL TECHNOLOGY”

“SHIFT TO ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY – SOLAR, TIDAL, WIND”

“POLLUTION FREE ENVIRONMENT BASED ON ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY”

“PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES”

a. Aspiration/Vision

- i. Use renewable and alternate sources of energy for clean and sustainable environment
- ii. Use of environmental friendly products
- iii. Preservation of natural resources
- iv. Cleaner and greener society
- v. Proper town planning can help

b. Current Scenario



Figure 11.1 – Smoke emanating out of a Factory site of Gujarat

Government has started many afforestation drives but there is a feeling that some more work needs to be done on this front. We say that things are slipping out of our hands in environmental front and steps needs to be taken immediately to arrest the trend. Clean air, clean water and clean land are need of the hour. Gujarat Pollution Control Board, through its various drives constantly monitors the pollution levels in commercial as well as industrial areas. Even other Government bodies through their initiatives have been concentrating on the respective sectors. Intensive plantation of mangroves has been taken up in 1,000 ha. area and is planned to take up in an additional 285 ha. area during the next one year.

c. Gaps

i. Inadequate technology and educated manpower

An overall awareness is required amongst the citizens, for understanding the ill effects of various pollution hazards. The farmers do not have access the latest contemporary tools. There is a need for upgradation of technology for irrigation, solar powered cars etc.. Scale of organic farming needs to be increased.

ii. Need of proactive role of Government

Compared to Indian government's target of covering one-third of the nation's land area with forest, in 2001, forest coverage ratio in Gujarat was low at 7.7%, hence there is a need for afforestation and to balance the eco system. There is a lack of proper enforcement of illegal acts harming environment.

iii. Uprooting of trees and migration of people due to industrialisation

Gujarat is on the forefront of industrial progress, but that is affecting the environment as a whole. More and more trees needs to be cut in order to set up SEZs, factories or a mall. According to a study conducted by Vadodara based centre for culture and development (CCD), displacement of people due to developments projects during the year 1947 to 2004 was almost 2 million people.

iv. Need for more tree plantation drives

There are limited numbers of players who undertake tree plantation programme. Even in schools and colleges, only one day in whole year is dedicated for tree plantation. A comprehensive approach that includes preservation of wildlife, training, promotion, and research needs to be in place.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

i. 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.

ii. 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.

- iii. There should be a proper waste disposal system. Attempts should be made to recycle 100% waste.

11. Innovation



Voices:

“SOME INNOVATIVE WAYS TO BE FOUND OUT TO FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM”

“SOME INNOVATIVE WAYS TO SAVE EXHAUSTIBLE NATURAL RESOURCES”

“INNOVATION BY ORDINARY PERSON SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED, RECOGNISED AND REWARDED”

“INNOVATION FOR MASSES”

“DEVELOPING WORLD CLASS INCUBATION CENTRES”

“INNOVATION IN I.T. SECTOR”

“INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE”

“INNOVATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR”

a. Aspiration/Vision

- i. Hub for innovation for all industrial and social issues
- ii. Creating highly productive society

b. Current Scenario



Figure 12.1 – Hall of Space and Science at Science City, Ahmedabad

In spite of being better than national average on education, Gujarat is lagging behind several other states on the innovation and technology space.

c. Gaps

- i. Recent technologies absorb the natural resources

Increase in technological innovation, leads to tremendous consumption of non-renewable resources. Increase in pollution, increase in health hazards of the citizens while under-going the process of innovation is another threat.

- ii. Need of more motivation

Innovation consumes a lot of man hours. Investment in R&D, if unsuccessful then it results to loss of money as well as man-hours.

iii. Need of skilled work force, latest technology

With a gap between the number of college seats required and number of seats available, there is a huge constraint of skilled man power. With limited work force at disposal, investment in innovation is restrained. Hence, latest technology which helps in increasing productivity, reducing pollution and saving natural resources are built.

iv. Cost of setting up a new process

Innovation in any field is limited to big enterprises with huge capital base as the cost of setting up a new process requires tremendous amount of investment.

d. Action Agenda/Road Map

- i. Recognising and promoting grass root level innovation.
- ii. Building innovation centres through PPP.
- iii. Creating more institutes like IIM, PRL, ISRO, NID to design and execute programs for promoting innovations.
- iv. People should be aware of Patent Act (Intellectually Property Act). There should be free registration of ideas at the Patent office.
- v. 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.
- vi. There should be an industry-academia tie up to encourage research in all universities.