NATIONAL VISION DOCUMENT

BCG
The Boston Consulting Group

CII
Confederation of Indian Industry

Yi
Young Indians

India@75

THE PEOPLES' AGENDA

Inspired by

Prof. C K Prahalad

CII is a nongovernment, notforprofit, industry led and industry managed organisation, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded over 113 years ago, it is India's premier business association, with a direct membership of over 7500 organisations from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 83,000 companies from around 380 national and regional sectoral associations.

CII catalyses change by working closely with government on policy issues, enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and expanding business opportunities for industry through a range of specialised services and global linkages. It also provides a platform for sectoral consensus building and networking. Major emphasis is laid on projecting a positive image of business, assisting industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with over 120 NGOs across the country carry forward our initiatives in integrated and inclusive development, which include health, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development and water, to name a few. Complementing this vision, CII's theme "India@75: The Emerging Agenda", reflects its aspirational role to facilitate the acceleration in India's transformation into an economically vital, technologically innovative, socially and ethically vibrant global leader by year 2022.

Young Indians (Yi) is an integral part of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), India's premier business association. Formed with an objective of creating a platform for young Indians to realize the dream of a developed nation, it has over 900 direct members in 16 City Chapters and an indirect membership of around 10,000 through its District Chapters, Corporate Chapters, Farmers' Net and Students' Net. "To become the voice of young Indians globally" being the vision of Yi, it reaches out to the global Indians wherever they are, to make them an integral part of the Indian Growth Story. Yi's focus areas include Employability, Environment, Education and Healthcare. Yi organises annual national summit with themes relevant to India and its youth inviting some of the finest and eminent personalities from various fields.

Young Indians partnered with CII on the Mission on India@75: The Emerging Agenda, which reflects its aspirational role to facilitate the acceleration in India's transformation into an economically vital, technologically innovative, socially and ethically vibrant global leader by year 2022. The Yi organisation and activities are today aligned to work towards the goals set in the vision of India@75. With six years of glorious past and decades ahead that promise nothing short, Yi intends to become a larger movement and promote the positive attitude of "We Can, We Will".

The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) is a global management consulting firm and the world's leading advisor on business strategy. We partner with clients in all sectors and regions to identify their highest-value opportunities, address their most critical challenges, and transform their businesses. Our customized approach combines deep insight into the dynamics of companies and markets with close collaboration at all levels of the client organization. This ensures that our clients achieve sustainable competitive advantage, build more capable organizations, and secure lasting results. Founded in 1963, BCG is a private company with 66 offices in 38 countries. For more information, please visit www.bcg.com.

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Executive Summary

India@75 is a grassroots initiative to develop an aligned vision for our country shared by people from all geographies and all walks of life. It is now going further to turn this vision into action. We are extremely grateful to Professor C.K. Prahalad who has been the inspirational force behind this India@75 initiative. At the CII India@60 conference in New York in 2007, Professor Prahalad presented his vision of what India could and should achieve by 2022, when we turn 75.

With the involvement and partnership of The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) and Young Indians (Yi), a grassroots-driven participatory approach to visioning was kicked off, led by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII). This is the result of that exercise, pointing to an exciting future and demanding our hard work to achieve it.

Ours is the world's largest democracy with diverse people living in diverse communities every few hundred kilometers. A vision for a country like ours needs to recognize this diversity while creating alignment. A unique process was required to overcome this challenge. The visioning process involved engaging many stakeholders across our country in a public dialogue, capturing their desires and aspirations for India. We decided to structure the exercise at the grassroots state level. This approach recognizes that each state is unique, at its own stage of development, facing its own unique sets of issues. We also believe the grassroots state level is the right level at which change initiatives can be come to life.

The process was wide-reaching and involved:

- India@75 sensitization sessions led by Prof. Prahalad across 7 metros involving interactions with Chief Ministers, leaders of political parties, IAS leadership, CII leadership and students in a 10 day 'Bharat Yatra'.
- 123 workshops and 984 interviews conducted across the country covering the voices of approximately 5,500 people;
- Vision documents for 17 states across India based on the visioning exercises;
- Visions that captured the aspirations of our diverse population from entrepreneurs, professionals, farmers, students, bureaucrats, politicians and others;
- District Development Plans prepared by 18 districts in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh;
- India@75 website (www.indiaat75.in); and
- "Get Children to School" projects launched by Yi.

The energy and excitement which we witnessed in these interactions were positively heartening and points to a great future for our country. The various tools and mechanisms that we used to create engagement, alignment and action have been outlined in 'The Tools of Engagement' chapter at the end.

The vision for India@75 that we heard through this exercise have been structured around the following ten broad themes:

- Education and Skill Development
- Technology and Innovation
- Agriculture
- Businesses
- Infrastructure and Urbanization
- Health
- Environment
- Arts, Sports and Literature
- Governance and Public Administration
- Moral Leadership

Under each theme, 4-5 statements have emerged as the elements of a national aligned vision, following a rigorous process of consolidation. In 'The Peoples' Agenda' chapter, we provide a flavor of peoples' voices and the various aspects they touched upon for each of the elements. Peoples' thoughts on how the vision can be achieved and the major challenges that need to be overcome have also been described. Even though the bulk of our exercise was focused on capturing the desire of people, we have included snippets of current reality, in many cases to highlight the stark gap between where we are and where we want to be. The full detail of voices on each theme has been compiled in the 'Appendix'. We urge you to go through them to get a more complete picture of the aspirations of people across our vast country.

India@75 is an initiative which goes beyond the realms of just visioning. It seeks to create a movement where each of us can get involved into realizing the dreams of our country. In 'The Road Ahead' chapter, we have laid out an open architecture which can help initiate, connect and implement various projects towards the realization of our vision.

In reading through this, you are bound to feel a sense of energy, a sense of excitement, and a sense of incompleteness. The missing piece is you.

We invite you, every individual, every group, every institution to find a role for youself in our journey to India@75. Raise your voice – add your vision to those of your neighbours. Tap your intellect – study, understand, and determine what needs to be done where, with whom, and when. Lift your arms – and work with us to make this vision a reality.

Gopal Srinivasan
Chairman,
Mission on India@75

Rajan Navani
Co-Chairman,
Mission on India@75

James V Abraham
Senior Partner and Director,
The Boston Consulting Group

Acknowledgements

First and foremost we would like to thank all the 5,500 people who participated in our workshops and interviews and helped us better understand the aspirations of the Indian people.

We express our sincere gratitude to Prof. C.K. Prahalad who has been the inspirational force behind India@75. His vision and principles have excited one and all to dream of an economically strong, technologically vital India, which leads the world in moral values. His guidance has been instrumental in the shaping of this movement.

We are extremely grateful to the following experts from across business, government and civil society who took out time and shared with us their vision for India: Ashok Soota, Anjali Alexander, Deepak Parekh, Dr Deepak Pental, Harsh Mander, Indu Capoor, Kris Gopalakrishnan, N Vittal, Dr Naresh Trehan, Dr Pervez Ahmed, Rajendra Pawar, Ramesh Datla, Dr S. Narayan, S. Sivakumar, S. P. Oswal, Dr S. V. Gore, Dr V. Shunmugam and Vinayak Chatterjee. They all helped us refine the national document with their visionary thoughts and ideas.

We wish to thank all the members of the CII National Committees on Education; Skills Development; Healthcare; Manufacturing; Trade; Technology; Rural Development and Rural Business Hubs for refining the workshop output and lending their experience towards creating a more comprehensive vision for our country. CII state offices and Yi chapters have lent invaluable support in organizing workshops across the country. CII office bearers across all the states where we conducted workshops worked diligently around the clock to make this visioning process a success. We would like to recognise Virendra Gupta and his team at CII, especially Madhu Vasanthy and Hema James who have been the engine driving this initiative. The Yi team under the leadership of Jay Galla and Shefali Chaturvedi deserve special mention for their role in sensitizing the youth across the country and involving many young leaders into the movement. We thank them for their undying spirit and wish them the best in carrying this initiative forward.

The state facilitation agencies and all the individuals who led the workshops deserve a special mention for supporting this exercise with their time and resources. KPMG, IIM Lucknow, BIMTECH, Jaipur Engineering College and Research Centre, University Business School, IIT Bombay, Azure Knowledge Corporation, IIM Calcutta, PWC, ICFAI Business School, Disha Institute of Management and Technology, XLRI, Indian Institute of Business management, Institute of Professional Education and Research and International Institute of Professional Studies worked on a pro-bono basis for this project. IMACS has provided excellent support in the design of the District Development Plans. Without the help of all these agencies it would have been impossible to reach out to people across the country and gather their aspirations.

We would like to acknowledge the thought leadership provided by Arun Maira whose ideas on democratic consensus building have been the basis for the various engagement tools used during the visioning exercise. These tools herald a new approach to planning and implementation, one which involves creating action on the ground based on dialogue and consensus building between multiple stakeholders.

The Boston Consulting Group has been an integral partner in this movement. Their contribution towards the design and implementation of this project has significantly enhanced the quality and speed of the processes. Their tools and methodologies gave us a structured approach to engage with people across the country and unlock their positive energies. With a commitment to action, they have helped facilitate the long term agenda setting of various CII State Councils and National Committees. We thank the members of the BCG team - Seema Bansal, Tarandeep Ghai, Rishabh Goel, Megha Jain, Tanya Singhal, Arpit Maheshwari and Aseem Suri for devoting their time towards actualizing this movement and compiling the national vision document.

Many thanks are also due to Diago Fernandes, Vrinda Sandeep and Dahlea for their support in the production, editing and design of this report.

Message from CII President and Director General

India@75 has been an exciting journey which has captured the aspirations of a wide group of stakeholders across the nation. CII embarked upon this initiative to give 21 states across the country, involved in this initiative, an opportunity to express the opinions of the people on their vision of a developed India.

In 1996, 1997 and 1998, at sessions with Prof. C K Prahalad and a select group of CEOs, Prof Prahalad challenged us to think of transforming our organizations into Indian multinationals. He urged us to enter into other domains, take up scale, focus on quality and productivity and also become globally competitive.

Over the years, Indian industry has been able to identify the right business opportunities and grow them further. The Knowledge Industry and Services Industry have a proven track record of responding positively to the challenges of development. Other industries, including the manufacturing sector, have also demonstrated a quest for excellence and scale to become globally competitive.

Prof Prahalad's vision for a holistic development of India led us to position CII's national theme for the year 2008-09 as "India@75: The Emerging Agenda". We adopted a bottom-up approach based on three core principles:

- Aspirations must always exceed present resources
- Progression towards the vision must be a process of discovery; of 'folding in the future'
- There must be innovation and development of 'next practices'

The aspirations of the people which have been captured through the India@75 initiatives, have now given us the vision of where India could be 15 years from now. The journey towards attaining the goal of India becoming a superpower in all respects is an ongoing agenda for the CII over the next decade.

The Vision Document on India@75, consolidated by our partners - The Boston Consulting Group is a positive start to achieve this objective. This document captures the voices of the people of the country and we earnestly wish that the hopes of people are fulfilled in the near future.

India@75 is an initiative which goes beyond just visioning. We at CII seek to create a movement in which each one of us can participate and contribute to the development and growth of our nation.

K V Kamath
President, CII

Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General, CII

Introduction

C.K. Prahalad
Paul and Ruth McCracken Distinguished University Professor
The University of Michigan, Ross School of Business

It gives me great pleasure to write the foreword to this report by CII-Yi-BCG on India@75: The Peoples' Agenda. I am filled with optimism and hope. When I took the opportunity at the India@60 celebrations in New York to outline my ideas for India@75, little did I imagine the impact it will have on a cross section of Indians. Initially, CII under the leadership of Tarun Das, Gopal Srinivasan and Rajan Navani and then Young Indians (Yi) under the leadership of Jay Galla adopted it as their own.

The support of K.V. Kamath, President, CII was crucial for moving the agenda forward. The Director General of CII, Chandrajit Banerjee and his leadership team kept the agenda active and alive. The CII and Yi leadership has accepted India@75 as their agenda. They have made hundreds of presentations to various groups. So did I from schools to political leaders and senior secretaries to the government. BCG under the leadership of James Abraham moved the agenda further by organizing a large number of workshops and conducted interviews with a wide spectrum of individuals and organizations. They also worked with State level India@75teams. As a result, India@75 has been stress tested as much as any idea in recent times in India.

Over 21 states have India@75 documents representing their priorities. 5,500 people in more than 120 seminars around the country have debated the idea of India@75. They include students, farmers, poor and the rich, rural and urban, politicians, industry and religious leaders as well.

There is a singular message that is loud and clear from all Indians, all ages, all geographies and all income and educational classes. India@75 can now be truly called the "Peoples' Agenda". Indians want to *imagine a New India*; not just a minor tweaking of the India they see around them. They want an *India that is modern, socially equitable, fair and transparent*. They want an *India full of opportunities*. They want to dream. They want to work hard to make it a reality.

Five themes are consistent and stand out from all these interactions over 18 months. They are:

1. Education is a top priority for all people. They want high quality education and are willing to make sacrifices to get it for their children. They want fair access and at affordable prices, not reservations and sub-standard education. They want to compete. One young woman said: "Give me a fair chance and access; I don't need reservations. I can compete". This attitude at the heart of rural India is so energizing. There is a clear focus on "fairness, not favors". There is a clear focus on rights of individuals and individual accomplishment; not group rights.

There is also a great desire for " English" education. English education is often a code word for quality, employability, and access to higher educational opportunities. They recognize that English opens up new opportunities for them. A sweeper in Bengaluru knows that English and software (computer education) can get a new opportunity for her children. No need to convince her. She wants it. Just make it available. The fact that 35% of Indians are illiterate (meaning that they cannot write a simple passage in any language) and less than 15% get a high school diploma is a score - card that India can ill afford to live with any longer.

2. Corruption is seen as a major corroding influence. In all interviews and workshops, pervasive corruption was seen as a cancer eating away at the very vitality of India. This, participants overwhelmingly agreed, is the real impediment to what India can be. Corruption affects all; not just the people who want to win big government contracts. Getting a birth certificate, a license, and a land record, getting food from the government store, service from a public health clinic are all points of corruption. All contacts with the government remind people of the problem. Because it is so pervasive a whole generation of people have grown up thinking that that this is how "life is or can be". They cannot avoid it. They understand its corrosive influence on all aspects of their lives. Call it poor governance or call it corruption, it is alienating people from their government, its institutions (police, judiciary, administration) and may lead to civil unrest. The Naxalite problem in 170 out of 520 districts of India has its roots in this form of injustice. Seen in this light, corruption is a national security issue.

3. Infrastructure is pitiful. This should come as no surprise to anyone. Everyone can see poor roads, poor quality of water, untreated sewage, overcrowded cities and slums, power shortages, no power, no access to clean energy and badly maintained schools and clinics. Everybody is affected by it. The sheer callousness with which infrastructure development is treated is amazing. Corruption makes it worse. The questions for all of us are: Is infrastructure a problem of resources or its efficient deployment? How much does infrastructure impede India's progress? Imagine if infrastructure- power, roads, education or health are deployed with the same efficiency as cell phones. The face of India and pace of its development can change dramatically. Further, if thirty people migrate from villages to cities every minute, we need new cities to accommodate three hundred million Indians who will live in cities in 2030. *Urbanization of India is in progress*. Are we planning 500 new cities over the next 15 years? Why not?

4. Sustainable development is key. Everyone recognizes that already our natural resource systems are fully stressed. Water is scarce; not just availability but quality as well. Water harvesting was welcomed. The people of India recognize that our natural endowments are not unlimited- forests, fisheries, or quality of clean air. Businesses and government, civil society organizations and citizens are ready for the government to act- on water management, clean air, pollution, deforestation, planned cities, and moving away from a fossil fuel economy. A combination of regulation, incentives, public education and private sector initiatives are called for.

5. Innovation is key to progress. Almost all interviewed agree that innovation is at the heart of India's progress. Existing ways of doing business will not get us there. We need new institutional forms, new and advanced technology deployment, and new approach to gain alignment of goals at the national and state levels. The British built the existing institutions to manage a colony. The system was oriented toward administration and status quo. We need to rethink institutional arrangements that are development oriented and modern. Whether it is e-governance, private public partnership, or more of Panchayati Raj, India must decentralize decision-making, hold people accountable and become more transparent. Institutional forms that impede these are "anti developmental". Innovation in how we manage our way to India@75 is crucial.

In India@75, I developed an economic development sandbox - the non-negotiables that we must all agree to. They are fairly obvious and are worth repeating here. The non negotiables are: We must become *market based* (transparent), *socially equitable* (inclusive), focus on *rule of law and individual rights* (not just rights of groups which continuously fragments our people and politics), develop *global scale* (to cover a large population), accept the need *for new price-performance relationships* or significantly improved value (to ensure access and affordability for all) and become *ecologically sustainable*. If we accept these constraints and innovate within that framework, we would have moved India forward dramatically.

The work of CII, Yi and BCG and the State Level teams have shown the appetite for change. It has also shown the need for change. The voice of the people of India is clear and unambiguous. At a minimum they want better and more education, less corruption, an infrastructure that works and institutional innovations that can support it. Needless to say, each state has its own priorities, as it should be. We need to capture the moment. The process of socializing the concept of India@75 and working with state level planners and a large cross section of society must now translate into a standing group of volunteers who will work full time- a India@75 Peace Corps- if you will. We need young people with passion, dedication, and a willingness to devote a few years of their time to build a new India; the India@75.

I do hope that the extraordinary document that CII-Yi-BCG have put together enables us to realize the dreams of millions of Indians who struggle with hope and belief that tomorrow will be better than today. The poor are ready for the journey. It is now up to the elites to deliver.

My Vision for India@75

- **India has the world's largest pool of trained manpower**
  - India has the potential to build a base of 200 million college graduates (~16%)
  - Additionally, India should build a workforce of 500 million certified and skilled technicians (~40%)
  - Implicit in this future is universal literacy. This must happen for vision to succeed
- **India becomes the home for at least 30 of the Fortune 100 firms**
- **India accounts for 10 per cent of Global Trade (Indian Exports/World Exports ~1.35%)**
  - India must become connected with the rest of the world
  - This is a critical step in influencing others and the basis of learning from others
- **India becomes a source of Global innovations**
  - New businesses, New technologies and New forms of businesses
- **India focuses on the bottom of the Pyramid as a source of innovations for the world**
  - Create leaders in Health, Education, Energy, Transportation, Sustainable Development for all
- **India has a flowering of Arts, Science, Sports and Literature**
  - Why can't India have 10 Nobel Prize Winners?
- **India has a Renewal of Agriculture to reach World Class productivity levels**
- **India has 500 World-class cities through planned urbanization**
- **India becomes the New Moral Voice for People Around the World**
  - India as a country where Universality and Inclusiveness is widely practiced
  - India becomes the most benchmarked country for its capacity to accept and benefit from its diversity

India@75 – The Peoples' Agenda

Can you dream of an India that provides all its citizens an opportunity to live their lives with equal rights and dignity? An India that leads the world in every sphere yet is recognized as a benchmark for moral values and mutual respect. Imagine beholding with our very eyes, the nation that became the dream of a generation, at the stroke of a midnight hour, more than 60 years ago.

Dream of an India which wakes up everyday and gets ready to go to school - where all kids regardless of social and economic status have access to state of the art educational facilities. An India where all men and women are literate, and which provides equal opportunities to each individual to determine his/her future. Imagine an educational system which provides lifelong skills and allows people to come back whenever they want. Visualize Indian universities as global centres of learning recognized for producing the best quality minds in an environment off trust, honesty and social welfare. Think of thousands of vocational training institutes which provide job oriented education and produce the world's largest pool of skilled and employable manpower.

Think of a country where children are free to choose the path they dream with the confidence that they will find support and guidance from society. Imagine talented young artists and painters from different parts of the country fully exploring their talents and making India the cultural capital of the world. Imagine people from all sporting domains being able to pursue their ambitions with equal support and recognition. Visualize global newspaper headlines which talk about India winning the highest number of Olympic medals.

Think of a world where Indian companies set benchmarks for ground-breaking, innovative products and processes, a world where scientists and researchers come to India to work in the best facilities. Imagine our scientists and institutes winning global accolades for technological breakthroughs, transforming the common man's life by developing products and processes for the benefit of society.

Visualize our farming community become the most progressive in the world using the latest technologies, supported by excellent infrastructure and practicing eco-friendly cultivation methods. With highest yield per acre, India becomes the world's leading provider of food, fuel and fiber. With increased prosperity Indian villages undergo an economic revolution and become bustling centers of activity.

Imagine an India where no one goes hungry, where every individual has full access to a balanced, nutritional meal and clean drinking water; where every house and building is equipped with proper sanitation facilities. Think of uninterrupted and reliable electricity throughout the country at affordable costs. Imagine a network of broad, all-weather roads encompassing the country and providing connectivity to even the remotest of locations, a world-class public transport system making full use of air, land and water to provide affordable, reliable connectivity to all our citizens.

Think about a healthcare system which is globally recognized for its capacity to provide on-time medical care to more than a billion people. An India full of healthy people which ranks among the world's best on all major

healthcare indices. Imagine internationally benchmarked medical facilities spread throughout the country, physically accessible and financially viable for all sections of the society.

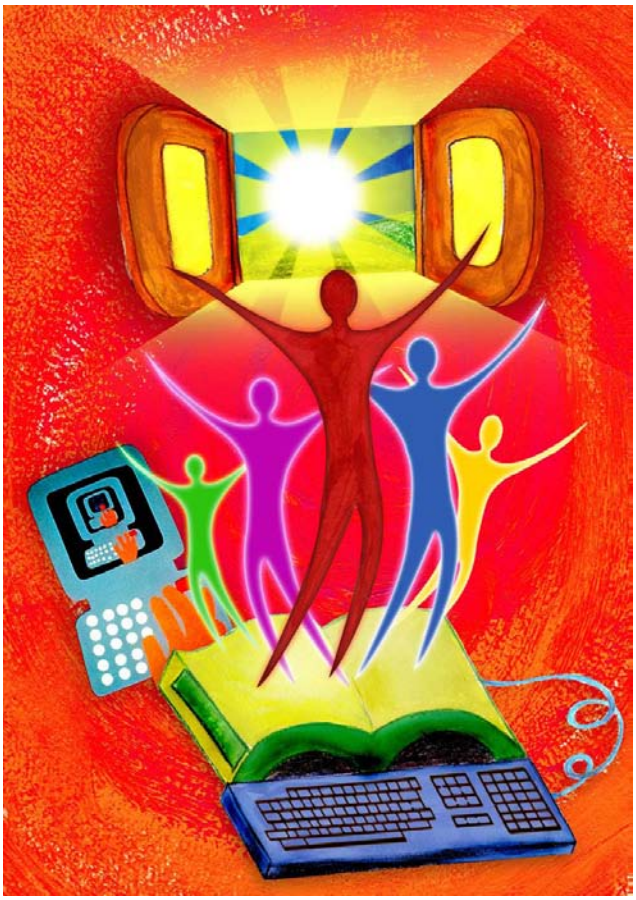
Picture living in a healthy and clean environment – even in the midst of the largest cities. Imagine going for a walk on clean tree lined roads, without worrying about pollution from vehicles. Visualize clean sparkling water gush out when you open a tap. Dream of uncontaminated rivers and clean beaches, of beautiful parks and lush green forests, an India where development is sustainable because equilibrium has been maintained between economy and nature.

Think of technology enabling an energy surplus India, with a majority of the energy generated through new technology and clean mechanisms. Envisage an India which is home to the best companies in the world which utilize the best in class infrastructure and technology to produce top quality products and services. Imagine young entrepreneurs flourishing in an environment designed to help them dream big and work hard to realize those dreams. Think of an India led by young, energetic and passionate politicians who inspire others by their thoughts and deeds. Visualize an India where the government administration is fair, transparent, accountable and efficient and where public services are easily accessible to all citizens.

Imagine India as a modern, progressive, democratic society where each citizen shares common civic values and upholds the ideals set forth in our Constitution. This will be an India where every individual is guaranteed timely justice and is secure from threats to life or property. Imagine an India free of corruption and bribery, where people inherently respect the rule of law. Dream that people will be assertive not only for their democratic and constitutional rights but also for fulfilling their responsibilities. Both urban and rural populations will use dialogue and negotiation to resolve their problems and demands.

Believe in an India where the voice of every citizen not only can but does make a difference!

Education and Skill Development



- India achieves 100% functional literacy – every Indian can read and write
- India builds a 700 million strong globally employable workforce, including 200 million university graduates and 500 million skilled people
- India develops world class infrastructure to become a global hub for knowledge creation, talent development and entrepreneurial incubation
- India sets global standards and becomes a scale provider of values based learner-centric education, skills development and professional educators through industry partnerships

India achieves 100% functional literacy – every Indian can read and write

The one dream that unites all of India, everyone everywhere, is that of 100% literacy. Every man, woman and child should be able to acquire reading, writing and computational skills for effective day to day living (functional literacy). To achieve this, there is an urgent need to broaden the currently accepted definition of literacy.

Education must become more affordable and accessible in order to realize this vision. If we can ensure that the poorest families in the remotest village can send their kids to school, we can bring about a revolutionary change in the country. Schools can become centres of rural renaissance and contribute in many ways to making our villages more vibrant and economically active.

Our target should be to establish at least one primary school within reach of each village and to ensure that every child in the age group of 6-14 years is enrolled and stays in these schools. This will guarantee that each child is exposed to better opportunities, which in turn will translate into a healthier, prosperous, more involved and more productive population.

Voices of India

"100% education: affordable, accessible, accountable"

"Market mechanisms to ensure equal opportunities for all"

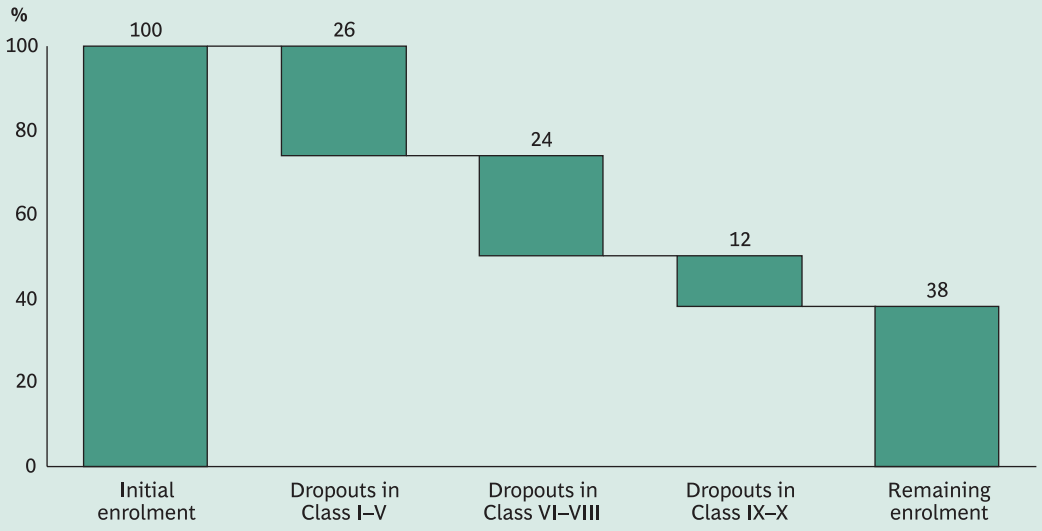
"Compulsory & quality primary education for all children"

"Adult education to be encouraged through night schools"

"100% enrolment for all students in age group between 6 to 14 years"

"0% dropout till class 10"

Exhibit 1. Enrolment rates are high at the primary stage but high dropout ratios are the bigger concern



Source: Annual Report 2007-08, Department of school education, Govt of India

People also envision a more inclusive education system equipped to deal with the requirements of children with special needs. Special efforts are needed to attract and retain children from poor backgrounds and discriminated segments such as girls. Government schemes like the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and Mid-day Meals are a good start to ensure that every child has access to fundamental health, education and development.

We need to move from 65% literacy to 100%; that's almost 400 million people waiting to learn how to read and write

Some of the challenges that need to be overcome include: Malnutrition, the pressure on children to enter the workforce, older children being forced to take up domestic chores. As India moves into the 21st century, we need to ensure that our country stands on firm foundations of educated and empowered youth. This means that we need to move from 65% literacy to 100%; that's almost 400 million people waiting to be educated on basic literacy.

India builds a 700 million strong globally employable workforce, including 200 million university graduates and 500 million skilled people

Most of India's population of 1.2 billion is young. With almost 60% of the population (700 million) in the working age group, we have a demographic advantage waiting to be exploited. People across the country realize the immense opportunity that exists in equipping our workforce with the necessary knowledge and skills to make them globally employable. This can provide the necessary drive for our manufacturing and services sectors to gain leadership in the world. Imagine a country of 200 million university graduates trained in fields like engineering, medicine, law and management – a group capable of analytical thought who have come out of a system which promotes experiential learning. We have the potential to make this a reality.

Our education system must be transformed to adapt to the changing needs of society. Experiential learning must be emphasized rather than rote memorization which is prevalent in even the best of schools in our country. Individual learner-centric learning systems designed to allow each person to choose his / her own learning path can help ensure that our system produces many individuals who can lead thought and spur innovation.

Voices of India

"Vocational colleges based on local requirements facilitating employment & entrepreneurship"

"Specialization from class 10th for job oriented education"

"National / uniform career counselling at standard 7-8 level"

"Skill development / professional education to be made more affordable"

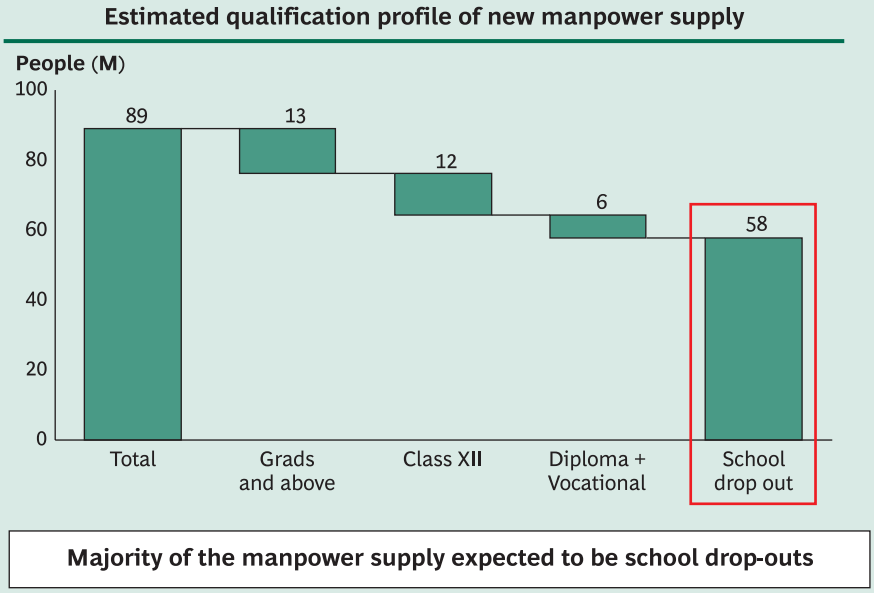
"100% gainful employment"

Additionally, we have the capacity to become the world's largest hub of vocationally trained people. Nearly 40% of our population (500 million) comprises of people who can potentially be trained and certified with globally accepted standards. It may not be too far in the future that Indian construction workers, for example, are flown in to build bridges in the US or entire cities in Africa because the world realizes their skill level and professionalism.

For this vision to become a reality, our system should create opportunities for pursuing vocational education rather than encourage a mindless rush for degrees. Along with graduate education, a parallel stream of vocational education could be introduced to open up immediate employment and entrepreneurial options. To promote vocational education, we can introduce job oriented courses at school level, provide early counseling, flexibility to switch between graduate and vocational streams and increase social acceptance of entrepreneurial ventures.

Every year, about 15 million people enter the workforce but most are unemployable as less than 5% have undergone vocational training and only about 13% consist of graduates and post-graduates. The majority is illiterate or

Exhibit 2. Less than 25% of people joining the workforce over the next 5 years will be graduates or vocationally trained



Source: India's Demographic Dilemma, BCG (2008)

school drop-outs. It is critical that various industries get involved in sharing the high cost of training and conducting remedial courses for disadvantaged sections of society. Even while creating vocational capacity, we need to be aware of the tremendous diversity of vocational skills. A comprehensive mapping of skills to industry requirements must be done to identify the high priority areas. A qualification and credits framework also needs to be put in place to enable a seamless transition between institutions as well as between graduate and vocational education systems. We will also need to evolve market based standards and national standards of certification if we wish to improve the quality of our institutions.

India develops world class infrastructure to become a global hub for knowledge creation, talent development and entrepreneurial incubation

As India moves towards becoming a developed nation, the ability to create and disseminate knowledge will become a major determinant of success. With increasing demand for higher education, we possess the potential to become the world's leading knowledge provider and home to the world's best talent. Knowledge can become the springboard for India's growth in the 21st century.

Voices of India

"Institutes of international repute focusing on research"

"At least one professional college in every taluka"

"Better pay to scientists and PhD holders"

"Increase of faculty size and graduate programs by 100 %"

"Increase national institutes (IITs, IIMs)"

"World class universities as well as facilities"

To accomplish this, there should be greater access to higher education and more colleges and universities need to be established within reach of each district. These institutions should be of international standards and focus on delivering academic and professional excellence. Graduate programs which cater to various streams of education apart from engineering and medicine and promote talent in the field of arts should be introduced. Can 30 of our Indian universities make it to the list of top 100 universities of the world by 2022?

People wish to see a focus on leading research so that we can be at the forefront of new knowledge services and contribute more to the world's scientific advancement in the form of research publications and patents. Today, only a few institutions in the country can boast of world class infrastructure and output. All Indian institutions can potentially be among the best in the world if we are able to provide incentives like globally competitive compensation for researchers and develop methods to recognize and reward excellence. Today, some of the most respected faculty and recognized management thinkers abroad are Indians. A supportive environment will enable us to not just retain our brightest minds but also attract the best from all over the world.

Can 30 of our Indian universities make it to the list of top 100 universities of the world by 2022?

In the business domain, Indian leaders are already making their mark globally by taking up leadership at a number of multi-national companies. However, many of them chose to be educated abroad. We should aim to provide quality management education that is at par with the best colleges in the world. While a few institutes have achieved global quality, there is a need for may more to do so. All our management and technical institutes should encourage entrepreneurial activity by setting up incubation centres to provide guidance and funding to budding entrepreneurs.

Experts have called for multiple independent accreditation systems for educational programs at all

levels to tackle the poor standards of our institutions. This will provide credible information to institutions encouraging them to upgrade their infrastructure and quality of courses and to adopt certain minimum standards.

There is a need for an independent regulatory body for educational institutions which creates appropriate entry norms for private / foreign institutions, fosters accountability and promotes innovation in education. This will encourage greater private participation. India possesses the potential to become the educational centre of the world. Retaining our high quality talent and building excellent educational infrastructure should be our focus to actualize this vision.

India sets global standards and becomes a scale provider of values based learner-centric education, skills development and professional educators through industry partnerships

Many people across the country have expressed a hope of seeing a corruption-free India. They want to see citizens who are of strong character, are ethical and are globally respected and trusted. Many have called for the incorporation of values based, learner centric education in our school curriculum to overcome the increasing corrosion of our value system. It would induce great pride to see India become one of the top 10 countries in the global indices of transparency and corruption.

The future of our children, and consequently our country, is dependant on the availability of well-trained teachers in our schools, colleges and universities. The lack of

Voices of India

"Quality education for building a sound and sustainable base"

"Inclusive and learner-friendly atmosphere in all schools"

"Educators as role models"

"Character building, quality and values-based education"

"Education to inculcate moral awareness"

trained teachers is evident from the current teacher-student ratio of 1:60 at the primary level. Additionally on any given day, 25% of the teachers are usually absent. People across the country called for an improved teacher-student ratio in all schools/colleges and mandatory certification for all teachers using one single national norm. People envision teachers playing a key role as counselors and model citizens in society. It is essential to professionalize teaching and ensure that teacher's compensations are at par with jobs in other sectors. Teaching should become an occupation of choice for the youth of our country.

To improve the quality of teaching, it is critical to facilitate partnerships between academia and industry. This has the potential to become a virtuous cycle by ensuring that our industry benefits from the expertise of teachers and professors, and the teachers in turn can gain knowledge about the practical challenges faced by industry. The academia can constantly update the curriculum which would lead to the creation of employable people who can benefit both business and society.

Technology and Innovation

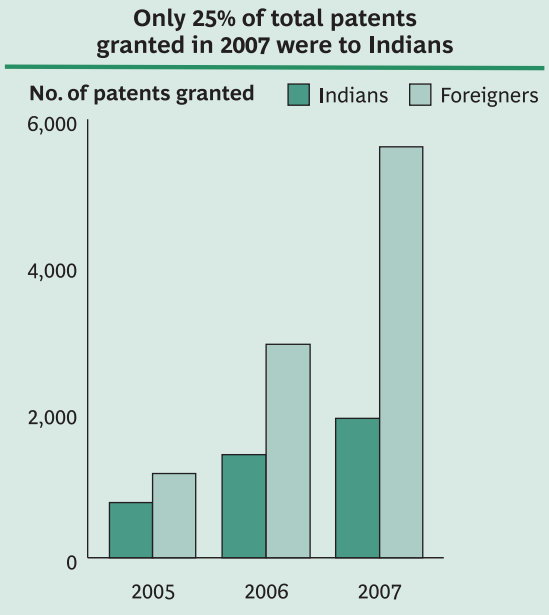
- Indian products and services are at the forefront of innovation and quality
- India utilizes technology to profitably solve problems at the grassroots level and benefit the masses
- India produces and attracts the world's best researchers through its world class R&D infrastructure
- India fulfils its energy requirements, predominantly through clean energy sources

Indian products and services are at the forefront of innovation and quality

By the year 2022, people would like to see India establish itself as a global technology leader developing the most advanced products and services. India should be at the forefront of inventing new and better technologies rather than replicating the technology of other countries. Innovation has clearly emerged as a priority with the clear recognition that in a fast changing world, societies which can innovate will see sustained economic growth.

Imagine Indian products and services setting the highest performance and quality benchmarks consistently thus becoming the clear choice for customers globally. Visualize our companies investing in path-breaking technologies and being globally recognized as innovative brands.

Exhibit 3. Number of patents filed and granted in India are growing, but most are in favour of foreigners



Source: Intellectual property training institute and patent information system - Annual Report (2006-07)

Voices of India

"Science & technology should offer solutions to the problems of the country"

"Technology for rural masses & better communication"

"Technology to be affordable to masses"

"Science & technology can be used by all sections of society"

The technology of the future has to be environmentally sustainable. Eco-friendly technologies can help reduce the negative impact of our products and services on the environment. To enable wide-spread access to technology for the smallest entrepreneurs, our R&D processes should be made more cost effective. We have many success stories of low cost innovation in our country and we should capitalize on this advantage.

India utilizes technology to profitably solve problems at the grassroots level and benefit the masses

India has a large population living in diverse conditions. This presents a unique set of problems which must be tackled individually. Not surprisingly, technology is seen as critical to improving the quality of life of Indians. We need to maximize technology's potential to solve problems at the grassroots level, and use it as a tool for enabling far-reaching changes. Adopting better technology will, for example, enable farmers to improve their productivity manifold using high quality seeds and fertilizers.

Current technology projects which aim to solve local problems have had limited success. This is due to their inability to solve the actual problem, attempting solutions which may not succeed under field conditions. We also lack effective technology transfer practices.

India should possess a grassroots-driven, inclusive approach for developing need-based technology to

Voices of India

"India should be home to global innovations"

"Invention of technologies rather than adaptation"

"World leader in innovation"

"India should file more patents"

"Preserving and patenting innovative ideas"

provide solutions to local issues. People need to be involved at all stages of the development process, and efficient systems for knowledge management, testing and technology transfer should be set up. Our large population is an attractive market for such solutions and businesses must view this as an exciting opportunity to generate wealth. Technology can help government as well as industry to contribute towards public welfare.

India produces and attracts the world's best researchers through its world class R&D infrastructure

By 2022, people of this country would like to boast of scientists and researchers who continually win the highest accolades, and are globally recognized and respected for the quality of their work. We aspire for an India where all scientists have access to the most advanced facilities to carry out path breaking research.

India should house several institutes with world-class infrastructure facilities at all levels across various fields. Scientific research in India will mean working in the best laboratories equipped with the latest equipment and financial benefits. Working under such conditions would make research an exciting career option. This would help India retain its brightest minds and become a hub for the world's best science and technology personnel. Moreover, the opportunity to work in an encouraging environment alongside the world's leading thinkers would help us attract renowned scientists from across the world.

Modern research facilities in India are currently available only in a select few laboratories and institutes, while most higher education institutes are not equipped with adequate facilities to conduct research. It's not surprising that the ratio of scientists to total population is low in India as compared to other countries. In 2006, India had 8 scientists per 1000 population as compared to 181 for Canada, 139 for Russia and 21 for the United States.

Voices of India

"Promotion of research and development through better pay to scientists and PhD holders in research sector"

"World class research and development facilities"

"World leader in technology"

"Increase in Govt. spending for research centers as % of G.D.P."

"To have more number of technical institutions like IITs, Medical Institutions to propel technological scientific research"

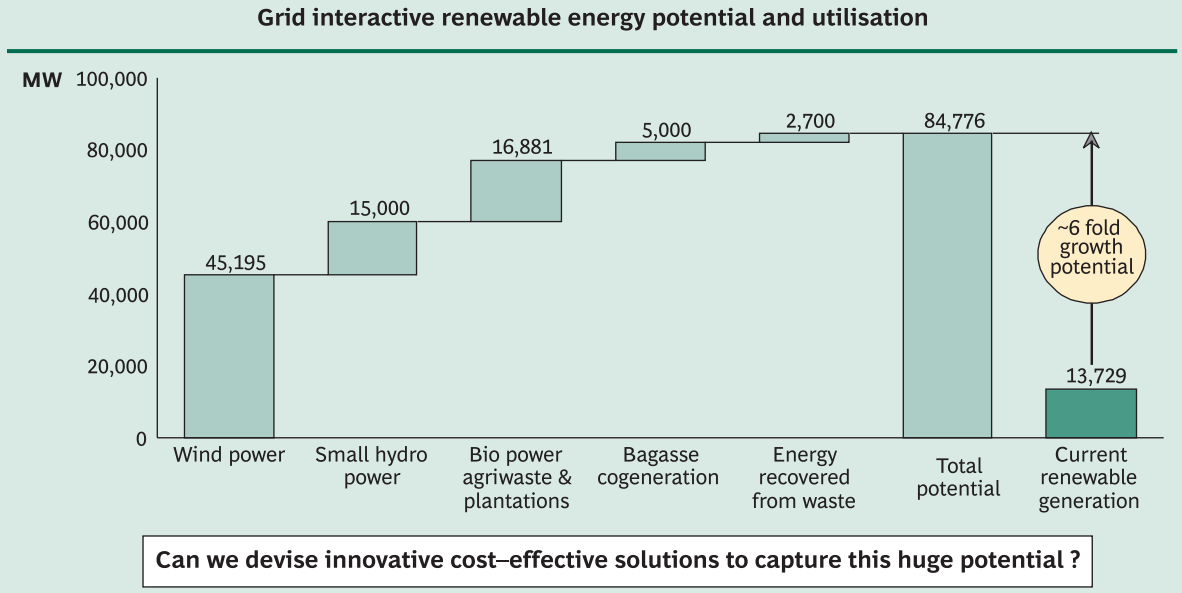
Steps to enhance the attractiveness of science as a career (through world-class facilities, adequate recognition and financial benefits) will help revive our ancient tradition of scientific excellence.

India fulfils its energy requirements, predominantly through clean energy sources

By 2022, our country will be self-sufficient in meeting its energy requirements. Ensuring that we meet the energy needs of our people and industries will lead to accelerated development. At the same time, it is equally important that development happens in harmony with the environment. Increased energy generation using green sources and appliances which consume less energy will help us reduce our energy deficit.

Various parts of the country possess natural resources like sunlight, wind and tides in abundance. By fully utilising these resources, India can ensure an assured energy supply for each individual.

Exhibit 4. We are currently using less than one-sixth of our potential renewable energy resources



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power, Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 428, dated 03.03.2008

It should become common to see windmills, solar cells, biogas plants and other cleaner energy generation techniques being used across the nation. Apart from being the leader in using renewable energy, India should also develop breakthroughs such as fusion reactors in nuclear physics to help meet the energy requirements of this country.

Voices of India

"At least 60% of our energy consumption should rely on renewable sources of energy"

"Use of renewable resources like - rain harvesting, sea waves, low high tides, bio fuels, solar energy, wind energy"

"Development of Sustainable Technology"

"Promoting energy efficiency"

"Nuclear Reactor which works on fusion process and is able to store energy"

Agriculture

- India achieves environmentally sustainable food security for all
- Agriculture becomes a profitable occupation creating a progressive farming community
- Indian agriculture has accessible, need-based and well maintained infrastructure
- Indian villages become bustling economic hubs with development of agro-based and cottage industries
- Agriculture and agri-services offer exciting career opportunities for the youth of our country

India achieves environmentally sustainable food security for all

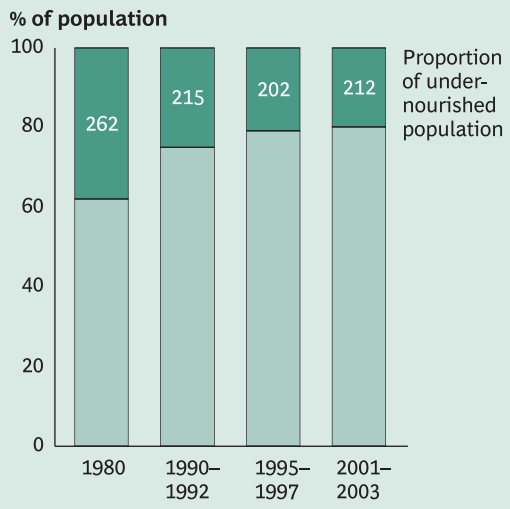
"Sustainable food security involves physical, economic and social access to a balanced diet and clean drinking water for every child, woman and man in the country."
- Prof M. S. Swaminathan

People across the country have aspired to see a self-sufficient and hunger free India. Many remember the prosperity and self-sufficiency that the Green Revolution ushered in and believe that we need another one to revitalize our agriculture sector. Increasing the productivity of key crops to match global needs can help us meet our own requirements and become a leading exporter of agricultural products.

Encouraging eco-friendly farming practices must also be prioritized. There is a greater awareness of the harmful nature of non-biodegradable pesticides and the need to practice agriculture through sustainable means. People of this country envision up to 60-70% of our land under chemical-free and multi-cropping agriculture.

People believe that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) must be fully empowered to achieve food security at the local level. State level support for branding and pricing of chemical free / organic food could encourage farmers to start organic farming and adopt environmentally sustainable methods. Efficient distribution and proper storage facilities will also help minimize wastage and ensure that more people get access to food grains in time.

Exhibit 5. Almost 20% of India's population is undernourished



Source: Food security statistics, FAO

Voices of India

"India needs a 2nd Green Revolution"

"Hunger free India"

"India can become a leader in agricultural production and export"

"Bio-fertilizers & bio-pesticides should replace synthetic ones"

"Surplus output, no imports, self dependency"

"Output/hectare should increase by 3 times"

Today almost 200 million people in our country suffer from chronic undernourishment; a situation which demands our immediate attention. Making ample and nutritious food available to every Indian is essential.

Agriculture becomes a profitable occupation creating a progressive farming community

Agriculture directly or indirectly employs almost 60% of our population. To ensure they can prosper and have increased per capita income, it is critical that agriculture become a profitable occupation. This will guarantee a livelihood to millions of Indians who are currently struggling to make ends meet.

Fair price realization is critical to the economic well-being of the farmer. Improved market linkages and provision of real time market information to farmers can help achieve this goal. Many suggest the removal of intermediaries so that farmers have direct access to the market. This could help farmers price their produce better. An excellent example of this is the Amul Cooperative Society which allows farmers to realize up to 70% of the price of their produce.

Exhibit 6. Almost 95% of our farming households are not profitable

Size of farm (hectares)	Classification	Proportion of farming HHs (%)	Monthly Income (Rs)	Monthly consumption (Rs)
< 0.01	Near landless	9.9	1,380	2,297
0.01–0.40	Marginal	55.6	1,663	2,390
0.41–1.00	Marginal		1,809	2,672
1.01–2.00	Small	18.2	2,493	3,148
2.01–4.00	Semi–medium	10.6	3,589	3,685
4.01–10.00	Medium	4.8	5,681	4,626
> 10.00	Large	0.9	9,667	6,418
All Sizes		100.0	2,115	2,770

95%

Source: National Sample Survey Organization (2005)
Note: All figures based on 2003 data

Another important aspect is the timely availability and accessibility of credit for the farming community. This enables capital investment as well as investment in crop production programmes. Increasing the credit flow to this segment can boost adoption of new technologies, better irrigation facilities and improve overall productivity.

Voices of India

"Removal of intermediary agents & private involvement in agriculture"

"Fair price realization for farmers"

"Government should make provision for easy and timely loans"

"Train the unskilled farmer"

"Introduction of modern scientific farming methods and techniques"

"Agriculture training institute in every district"

People would like to see the 9 crore farming house-holds[1] in the country become progressive both in outlook and technology. Training is essential for farmers to adopt new and innovative technologies which lead to higher productivity and better utilisation of resources. Training institutes and research facilities targeted at agriculture can directly benefit the farming community. Awareness campaigns about price and performance can help improve the awareness of options.

There are significant challenges that must be overcome to realize our vision. For example, in spite of agriculture being part of the priority sector lending of scheduled commercial banks, the flow of credit to the farming community has been inadequate. This is largely due to non-availability of collateral with small and marginal farmers. The volatility of their income makes banks hesitant to lend to this segment. Innovative methods of securing loans are needed.

Another major challenge is that most of the agricultural

1. Source : Report No. 498(59/33/1), Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, National Sample Survey 59th Round (January-December 2003)

landholdings in our country are fragmented. Almost 90% of farmers own less than 2 hectares of land each. Land reforms and the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural use must also be considered if we wish to bring prosperity to around 700 million Indians.

Indian agriculture has accessible, need-based and well maintained infrastructure

A functioning, organized infrastructure is important to the revitalization of our agricultural sector. The people of this country visualize a future where all necessary farming resources are easily available and our agriculture-centred village economies have prospered.

Voices of India

"24x7 Power and Water supply to all farmers"

"Create awareness and introduce techniques for water management"

"Availability of fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable rates"

"Every village should have at least one granary"

"Every village has multi-specialty cold storage facility"

Today, more than 60% of our arable land does not have access to proper irrigation facilities. Ensuring that all farmers have access to continual irrigation and cost-effective power supply is a critical requirement. This has the potential to free farmers from the vagaries of the weather and to lower their overall cost of production. However, people are aware that water needs to be utilized properly and suggest that drip irrigation be adopted on a wider scale. This micro-irrigation technology is more cost-effective, helps conserve water, reduces fertilizer inputs and ensures higher productivity.

Every year, crops worth almost 50,000 crores are lost because of poor post-harvest management

Wider distribution of fertilizers and availability of good quality seeds is also crucial for accelerated food production. Panchayati Raj Institutions could become nodal points for agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, extension services etc. to ensure that they are available to farmers at affordable prices.

People have also expressed a need for easy access to infrastructure like cold storages and granaries.

This can help provide proper storage for agricultural produce and reduce post harvest losses. Every year it is estimated that crops worth almost 50,000 crores, including 10% of pulses and 30% of fruits and vegetables, are lost because of poor post harvest management.

There is tremendous scope for boosting our agricultural output and bringing prosperity to the rural economy by focused and sustained efforts towards improving our rural infrastructure.

Indian villages become bustling economic hubs with development of agro-based and cottage industries

Many people have visualized our villages thriving economically by developing agro-based and cottage industries to supplement agricultural activity. If our villages can become self-sustained economic hubs with varied

Voices of India

"Change in strategy from grain-based approach to diversified approach including horticulture, poultry, and livestock"

"Small cottage industries like candle making etc should be given proper aid"

"Flourishing of handicraft industry in India"

"Agro-economic industries should multiply"

"Public-private partnership in agriculture"

"Food processing industry to be promoted and contract farming to be supported"

opportunities for earning a livelihood, the rural-urban economic divide could become a thing of the past. With villages becoming a part of our mainstream economy, the benefits would start trickling down to the grassroots and our objective of inclusive growth could become a reality.

Food processing, horticulture, animal husbandry and handicraft industry can be developed in rural areas to increase the income of the farming community. Exploiting this latent potential will also help farmers diversify their activities and adapt to the changing nature of domestic consumption.

People have also voiced a desire to see agriculture being treated like an industry with corporate involvement at all steps of the value chain. The transformation of agriculture into an industry can lead to optimization of resources as well as planned production and marketing of produce. Public-Private partnerships can lead to long term capital investment in agriculture and improvement in agricultural research. Realizing this vision can lead to more vibrant and active village economies.

Agriculture and agri-services offer exciting career opportunities for the youth of our country

Agriculture can become an attractive career opportunity at par with manufacturing and services. It should be considered a career which is profitable and which creates new employment avenues for the youth of the country. Many feel that the younger generation is not involved in this sector because they are not aware of the opportunities it offers.

Agri-services sector has the potential to become the largest employer in the country and serve various needs of the farming community. Knowledge transfer on crop management practices is extremely important as consumer needs are diverse and farming conditions are heterogeneous. Risk management services can also help farmers cope with crises arising due to climatic conditions and changing commodity prices. Supply chain services in agriculture are another highly underdeveloped area, critically required to preserve the identity of produce.

To achieve our vision of exciting the youth of the country, agriculture and allied activities should be included in the national educational curriculum at all levels. This will expose the younger generation to the various emerging opportunities in this sector. Financial products could also be introduced to help young people embrace agricultural education and careers.

Voices of India

"Agriculture to be made high employable business and not only for sustenance"

"Encourage participation of youth in agricultural activities"

"Agriculture should get industry status"

"Students should be made aware of opportunities in agriculture"

Businesses

- India ranks amongst the top 5 nations in global trade
- India becomes a prime hub for high quality, innovative manufacturing and services, leveraging world class technologies
- India unleashes the entrepreneurial spirit of its young population
- Indian small and medium enterprises flourish in a supportive business environment and generate employment for millions in the country
- Indian companies become global benchmarks for ethical governance and corporate social responsibility

India ranks amongst the top 5 nations in global trade

For India to emerge as a major industrial power, it needs to become a leader in global trade. India should regain its historical position as the world's trade centre and occupy a position amongst the top 5 nations in global trade.

To help achieve this ambitious vision, it is important that we provide extra support and incentives to sectors in which India has a competitive advantage in global trade like textiles, certain agricultural produce, natural products (like rubber and leather) and services. Simultaneously, more products can be included under the 'Focus Product Scheme' (FPS), that aims to boost the manufacture and export of certain industrial products that can generate large employment opportunities.

Efforts made to secure markets through either bi-lateral trade agreements or through Focus Market Scheme (FMS), which aim to promote export to certain countries by offsetting high freight costs and other externalities, could be critical in helping India emerge as a significant player in global trade. It is also important that the pursuit of gaining significance in global trade is accompanied with India practicing fair trade.

Challenges like the lack of awareness of export incentives, high transaction cost due to poor transport facilities and

Voices of India

"Become a world leader in developing global market for Indian companies by building value in Trade & Commerce"

"Major global trade to come from India"

"Identify trade verticals where we can capture 40-50% of world market"

"India should dictate trade practices and practice fair trade"

Exhibit 7. India currently has 1.5% share of world trade

We need to target a four-fold improvement to leap into the list of top 5 nations

Source: International trade statistics 2008, WTO
Note: Total world trade includes both merchandise and commerical services trade

smaller production base have so far limited India's position in global trade. Addressing these limitations will be critical to achieving the vision.

India becomes a hub for high quality, innovative manufacturing and services, leveraging world class technologies

Voices of India

"All govt businesses should be in PPP mode"

"India becomes a global brand known for quality products by focusing on R&D"

"Increased number of patents"

"At least 15% of the country's financial taxation should take place through SEZs"

"Development of world class infrastructure"

"Encourage green and environment friendly companies"

There is a strong desire across the nation to see India emerge as a hub for high quality, innovative manufacturing and services. People also want to see Indian multi national companies making their presence felt around the world.

One critical element is leading-edge research and development. Development of best in class technology and establishing patents should be encouraged as they can translate into commercial business propositions.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have the potential to become the lifeline of the Indian economy. It is expected that a large proportion of industrial output, exports and the country's financial transactions can take place through SEZs. Dedicated efforts taken towards developing infrastructure like 100% power supply and excellent connectivity by road and rail to all industrial hubs will result in increased business efficiency and allow Indian companies to focus their energies on producing quality products and services. Additionally, standards like ISO can be set up to benchmark companies and help ensure that dedicated efforts are made by industry towards producing best quality products.

The use of out of date technology combined with limited investment in research and development poses a major challenge in the current scenario. Poor infrastructure facilities, especially in power and transport, act as roadblocks in the path of industrial growth. Removing these roadblocks will allow India to march forward towards its true potential.

India unleashes the entrepreneurial spirit of its young population

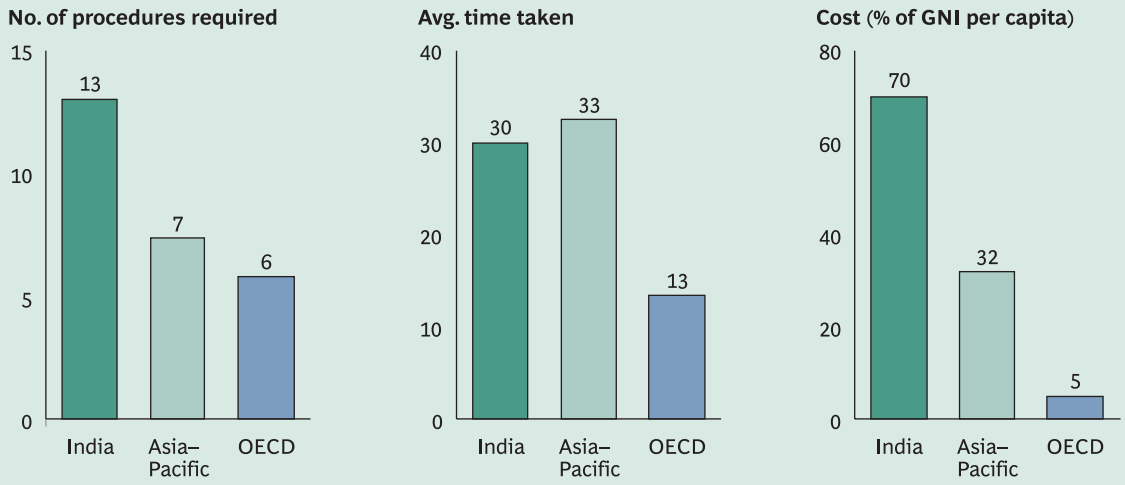
India at 75 will have an environment that is conducive for nurturing an individual's entrepreneurial dreams; an environment where every Indian has the opportunity to take on risk in pursuit of his/her vision and feel confident that there is adequate support to get there.

Students should learn how to start and manage businesses through dedicated programs at the school and college level. Dedicated funds can be set up and maintained so that budding entrepreneurs can receive financial support. Proper screening mechanisms can be put in place to ensure that every deserving unemployed person has access to loans offered through government projects or banks. We must ensure that 30% of all new entrepreneurs are women as this would lead to higher income generation per family. Special attention should be given for promotion of entrepreneurship in the rural areas. Self-employment and entrepreneurship should emerge as dominant trends in society.

We must ensure that 30% of all new entrepreneurs are women as this would lead to higher income generation per family

The most formidable challenge is the lack of access to funds, especially in the rural / semi-urban areas. This directly impacts the risk-capital for young entrepreneurs and stifles their growth. Further more, young entrepreneurs lack sufficient knowledge and a supportive environment – all they have is their idea and passion. Setting up specialized institutions for entrepreneurial training at the district level along with easy access to soft loans for new entrepreneurs could help provide the supportive environment that is essential for entrepreneurs to flourish.

Exhibit 8. India lags far behind when it comes to ease of starting a new business



Source: EDB Index 2008, World Bank

Voices of India

"Encourage student entrepreneurs at school or college level"

"Encouraging entrepreneurship through access to credit and government support"

"More women entrepreneurs & more opportunities for such enterprises"

"To generate employment and entrepreneurship through promotion of micro and small enterprises"

"Self-employment & entrepreneurship to emerge as a dominant trend"

Indian small and medium enterprises flourish in a supportive business environment and generate employment for millions in the country

A vibrant and flourishing small and medium enterprise sector would be a key factor for India to achieve strong and inclusive growth. An efficient and supportive business environment would go a long way in realizing this vision as it will encourage small and medium enterprises to facilitate employment at the grassroots level. This can potentially lead to additional direct employment for millions of people.

Efficient government procedures that reduce the time and cost involved in setting up a new business can greatly encourage the SME sector. Availability of dedicated funds for meeting their credit requirements will help ensure that innovative ideas are not stifled due to lack of resources.

Voices of India

"Single window hassle free clearances for SSI's by 2015"

"Tax-holidays & exemptions for SSIs"

"Encourage SMEs with Innovative Ideas to make India No.1 in GDP"

"10 small companies should be in a village"

"10 % of State budget to finance SSI"

"Small Scale labour intensive industry should be encouraged"

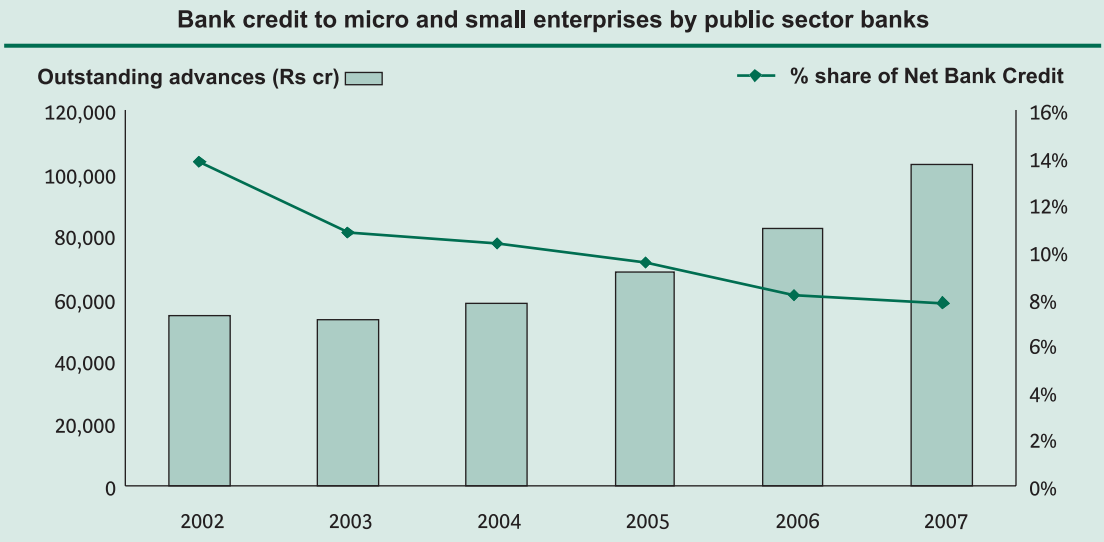
Economic incentives would be useful. Tax holidays, exemptions and lower customs duties could be given in the initial period so that small and medium scale industries are able to attract the required mix of talent and resources.

Currently, the growth of small and medium enterprise is impaired by cumbersome government procedures, restricted access to credit and a lack of awareness and opportunity. The absence of a favourable environment has led to the concentration of most of the small and medium enterprises in a few states. As we move forward, we need to overcome these challenges to tap into the huge potential that the small and medium enterprises offer.

Indian companies become global benchmarks for ethical governance and corporate social responsibility

All efforts towards realizing India's true growth potential in business would be incomplete if Indian corporations do not attain and extend the highest benchmarks in ethical governance and corporate social responsibility (CSR). People wish to see private enterprises and industries becoming socially aware and helping the disadvantaged in society by providing employment and devoting resources to support social causes.

Exhibit 9. Even though increasing in value terms, credit to micro and small enterprise is falling as a percentage of overall bank credit



Source: RBI data

Voices of India

"Corporate social responsibility to achieve higher level of excellence"

"Anticorruption / Fair Business Practice Index"

"Ethical business practices to be followed which do not exploit the poor"

"Businesses are run ethically and companies engage in corporate social responsibility"

"Businesses create and share value for all sections of society"

India requires an efficient legal and governance structure that provides easy mechanisms for quick resolution of customer and shareholder grievances, corporate malpractices and disputes. Creation and tracking of indices that measure businesses against parameters like 'Fair Business Practice', 'Customer Satisfaction', etc. would help bring this vision closer to reality.

Today, the pervasive presence of corruption in society is one of the largest deterrents to realizing our vision. Mechanisms (like tracking indices, incentives, etc) that reward just deeds and discourage wrong doing have the potential to act as key stepping stones for Indian businesses to actively promote ethical corporate governance.

Infrastructure And Urbanisation

- India builds and develops 500 well planned world-class cities
- Good quality, all-weather roads connect all parts of the country
- India boasts of a safe, reliable and fast public transport system accessible to all citizens
- All Indians have 24/7 availability of economical and reliable power
- Quality, affordable housing becomes a reality for all Indians
- Every Indian has access to pure drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities

India builds and develops 500 well planned world-class cities

As urbanisation gathers momentum in India, people aspire for world-class Indian cities. With India already having several burgeoning metropolises and tier-1 cities, it is not surprising to see that people want the development of a large number of well planned cities with world-class infrastructure. Indian metros are amongst the most densely populated in the world. Developing more urban pockets will help ease the load on our existing cities. An additional 500 world-class cities will act as centres for investment and become a catalyst for rapid economic growth.

It's time for adequate planning in urban development. Poorly planned cities with no room for growth lead to congestion and an excessive pressure on land and civic amenities. This can further lead to haphazard growth and high real estate prices. A decentralised decision making process with clear demarcation of responsibilities between urban local bodies and State government is necessary for effective city governance. The 74th Amendment provides for greater involvement of the Mayor in city administration. However, this has not been implemented on the ground due to the state government's unwillingness to devolve powers to the city administrators. Enabling the implementation of this law has the potential to bring about a sea change in the urban landscape of our country.

Voices of India

"World class cities to be established"

"To develop more sub-cities or sub towns to ease the load in tier 1-2-3 cities"

"Planned cities and urban infrastructure"

"Develop well planned cities comparable to Asian metropolises"

"Demarcation of responsibilities between Mayor and State government by effective implementation of the 74th Amendment"

Good quality, all-weather roads connect all parts of the country

We visualize an India that has a network of world-class roads which connect all parts of the country and helps distribute the benefits of economic development equally. Approximately 40% of Indian villages do not have access to all-weather roads, therefore India must focus on enhancing rural connectivity. People envision the largest cities and the remotest villages being connected by well maintained, all-weather roads.

Voices of India

"Excellent road network & connectivity"

"Interconnectivity of cities with towns & village by means of highways & concrete roads"

"All villages to have accessibility by road"

"Better intercity & intercity approach roads and circulation system"

"Construction of more cemented elevated roads & flyovers"

"Broader roads with proper connectivity"

Handling 90% of passenger traffic and 65% of freight, roads are heavily overburdened. Our road density is comparable to a developed country, however, we lack quality construction and wide roads. Usage of low quality raw materials and a lack of proper planning are major factors for poor roads. The poor quality of many of our existing roads is made worse by a lack of adequate maintenance. Many people see the need to give pedestrians equal importance while constructing roads; by constructing pavements with adequate lighting and crossings. Adequate funds must be made available and managed for better road construction as well as maintenance.

India boasts of a safe, reliable and fast public transport system accessible to all citizens

Connectivity is crucial for inclusive economic develop-

ment. Travelling long distances becomes difficult in the absence of proper transport facilities. As a result, it becomes difficult for people living in remote areas to market their goods or pursue employment. It also becomes difficult to provide access to basic healthcare and education to these areas, leading to social and economic isolation and skewed development.

Voices of India

"Effective and efficient public transportation system at an affordable price"

"Develop Metro by 2015"

"Airport and port infrastructure that matches the best in the world"

"Multimodal public transport systems of international standards"

"Excellent public transportation with metro and local bus system"

"Road, Rail, Water and Air should be developed more and be easily accessible to all"

India's geographical immensity necessitates the use of diverse modes of transportation. In the coming years, people would like to see India possess a world-class public transport system which is easily accessible. Indian ports, airports and railway stations should become benchmarks of excellence throughout the world. People visualize more buses, metros, skyrails, trains, ferries, aircrafts as well as other modes of transport which ensure safe, efficient and quick travel. Steps should be taken to help our existing transportation system to achieve and maintain excellent standards for safety and on-time performance. Additionally, all these systems should be fully integrated to provide seamless connectivity to travellers across the nation..

Today, many of our ports and airports are congested and in need of additional infrastructure. We also need to upgrade to newer technologies to replace older buses and railway coaches. Public Private partnerships need to be instituted to encourage private players to invest in transportation infrastructure.

All Indians have 24/7 availability of economical and reliable power

We visualize a future where all the energy needs of all our citizens are met in a sustainable manner. By the year 2022, all residential and industrial areas should have continuous access to an affordable, reliable supply of electricity. An uninterrupted supply of electricity will increase industrial and agricultural productivity thus accelerating our economic development. It will directly impact and improve the quality of life of our people.

The average power demand-supply deficit in the country is approximately 10%[1] according to official sources. The peak power shortage is much higher and the statistic also fails to capture the lack of power in many areas of the country. The actual utilisation of generated electricity is only 60-70%[2] due to high transmission and distribution losses. An additional requirement of 161,000 MW is expected in the 11th and 12th Five-year plans to bridge this gap and sustain our growth momentum.

We need to recognize and make efforts to harness the tremendous potential to generate power from renewable energy using bio-fuels, wind energy, solar energy and hydel power. These energy sources are non-polluting and

Voices of India

"Uninterrupted electricity supply"

"Match supply of power with the growing demand"

"Electricity, energy should be available at all places"

"Better availability of electricity"

"Cheap and abundant power for all"

1. Indian Power Sector : Holistic Capacity Building; 3rd International Exhibition & Conference, September 11-13, 2008, New Delhi
2. "Study on Mounting T&D losses", Jyoti Bhutani - Assocham Eco Pulse June 2007

self-replenishing. Currently, they contribute only about 8% towards our power reserves. Their full potential has not yet been utilised due to a lack of financial and technical viability. Our policy makers should implement a policy that favors generation from new and renewable sources. Our scientists and researchers should be encouraged to develop technologies which can fully harness renewable energy sources at lower costs. We need to find innovative and sustainable solutions for an energy secure future for the country.

Quality, affordable housing becomes a reality for all Indians

Affordable housing has emerged as one of our most important aspirations. People want to see an India where every citizen has access to a well-constructed, spacious dwelling with all necessary amenities like water, electricity and sanitation. Fulfilling this basic need can significantly improve the lives of millions of people who have to sleep on the streets or in inhuman living conditions.

High construction costs and improper implementation of current housing schemes are two factors which make housing inaccessible to many. In urban areas, prohibitive land prices caused by an extreme pressure on limited land resources have forced many people to live in slums. According to a working group of the 11th Five year plan, in cities with a population exceeding 50,000, approximately one-fourth of the total population lives in slums. It was estimated that rural areas of the country have a housing shortfall of approximately 15 million houses and urban areas a shortfall of about 25 million houses.

Efforts towards providing low cost housing to the urban and rural poor along with better implementation of housing development schemes need to be undertaken in order to realize our vision.

Voices of India

"Housing for all"

"Housing schemes that aim at providing affordable houses to all with access to sanitation facilities, water and electricity"

"Building low cost housing for urban poor"

"Eco-friendly and affordable housing to all"

Every Indian has access to pure drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities

By 2022, India must ensure basic sanitation and clean drinking water is available to all its citizens. With latest water management techniques, filtration facilities and methods for garbage collection and disposal, India will provide a healthier and cleaner life to its citizens.

For realizing this vision, steps must be taken to effectively manage and improve existing water resources through techniques like rain water harvesting. Building additional filtration facilities, organizing daily garbage collection and disposal, as well as conducting awareness programs to communicate the importance of preserving water are also critical. Every house needs to be equipped with toilets, and connected to the sewerage system.

Inspite of significant progress towards improved drinking water sources, people in many rural areas have to cover significant distances to obtain water. Additionally, only 28% have access to appropriate sanitation facilities[3]. As a result, several water-borne diseases have become widespread, with almost 10 million diarrhoea cases being reported in the country in 2007[4].

The availability of drinking water off the tap and world-class sanitation facilities for all Indians will help create a healthier society while improving everyone's life.

Voices of India

"Good quality drainage & sanitation system"

"24x7 supply of safe potable drinking water"

"Clean drinking water and sanitation for all"

"Awareness on sanitation and hygiene"

3. World Health Organization
4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India

Health

- Every Indian has easy and affordable access to well-equipped and serviceable medical facilities
- India meets benchmarked quality standards at all levels of the healthcare system
- Every Indian lives in a clean, healthy environment and is free from preventable diseases
- India ranks among the top 10 countries across all major health indicators

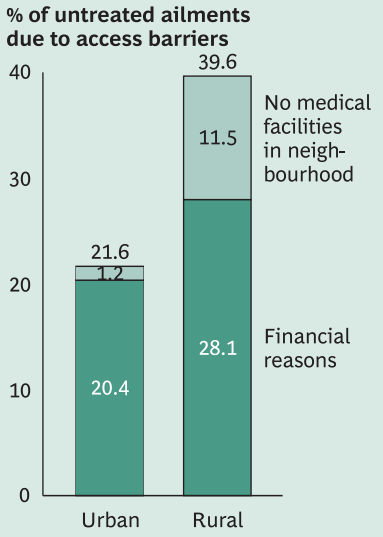
Every Indian has easy affordable access to well-equipped and serviceable medical facilities

People want a healthcare system that can provide necessary medical assistance to 1.2 billion Indians so that they can lead healthier lives. Our healthcare system should ensure that no one is denied healthcare for lack of physical or financial access.

Regulatory and monitoring bodies should be set up to specify the basic costs of medical procedures and make health services more affordable for everyone. We envision that every Indian should have access to a healthcare facility within 30 minutes of any eventuality. Each facility would have adequate certified medical personnel, medical equipment, ambulances and mobile healthcare units to augment access. All citizens will have regular health checkups to help in the early detection of diseases. Medical advice will be provided using the latest technology.

Medical insurance can be a means to guarantee financial access to healthcare. To this end, the government has launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana in 11 states across the country in April 2008 . This scheme is for people below the poverty line and aims to cover 60 million people over a 5 year period.

Exhibit 10. Rural areas have greater access barriers to healthcare than urban



Source: Healthcare, morbidity and condition of the aged, NSSO 60th round; BCG analysis

Voices of India

"Free medical facility under social security scheme"

"Universal health care: to develop a quality health care system that ensures affordability, accessibility & care"

"Medical insurance for all to cover expenses"

"For every 1000 patients there should be at least 1 doctor and 3 paramedics"

"Establishing medical centres at a distance of 5 km throughout the country"

"Ambulance at each hospital and mobile units for inaccessible areas"

"Medical staff to be posted at grassroots level"

Today, the distribution of healthcare infrastructure in the country is skewed. More than 70% of doctors are in urban areas reaching only 30% of the total population of the country. Almost 28% of inpatient care in urban areas and 42% in rural areas is funded through loans[1], which impose a high cost on the ill and their families. Informal lending sources further increase the cost of borrowing, especially in rural areas. Our healthcare system needs to recognize these issues and take urgent action.

1. Morbidity, healthcare and the condition of the aged, NSSO- 60th round, BCG analysis

India meets benchmarked quality standards at all levels of the healthcare system

Voices of India

"Every hospital must have trained doctors and facilities"

"Improved facilities in government hospitals"

"More number of hospitals with modern technology should be established"

"Good quality medical schools in collaboration with foreign schools"

"Telemedicine facilities for providing healthcare on the spot"

Increased access to healthcare facilities must also be supported by a guaranteed quality of delivery. Today, most people prefer treatment in private medical facilities despite the fact it is almost twice as expensive. The reason is that, though relatively inexpensive, public healthcare is of a much lower quality.

People envision a healthcare system that will be regarded as a model for providing quality healthcare at an affordable cost. Every primary, secondary and tertiary medical facility across the nation will meet quality standards like NABH and NABL. There will be monitoring and regulatory bodies to oversee the quality of delivery. More and better equipped medical schools will help meet the demand for trained medical personnel. All medical personnel such as doctors, nurses and paramedics will undergo regular training to keep them up to date with the latest practices. They will have superior infrastructural facilities at each medical centre for faster, more accurate diagnosis and quicker recovery for patients. We would need defined quality standards (in terms of manpower and equipment) and more funds through Public-Private partnerships for our Primary Health Centres.

India's annual spend on healthcare is approximately $7 per person, amongst the lowest in the world[2]. Increasing the budgetary allocation to healthcare would ensure better medical schools, higher pay to doctors and superior quality infrastructure.

Every Indian lives in a clean, healthy environment and is free from preventable diseases

In addition to world-class curative medical care, people envision an India that will fully utilize preventive healthcare solutions to ensure better quality of life for its citizens. Preventing as many diseases as possible would not only improve the productivity of our workforce, it will also ease the pressure on the curative healthcare system.

In 2005, the estimated loss in national income from heart disease, stroke and diabetes was approximately 43,500 crores. This figure is projected to accumulate to more than 1,000,000 crores between 2005 and 2015[3]. Many common ailments can be prevented through awareness.

Voices of India

"Public awareness about lifestyle & social habits related to diseases"

"Increase awareness of the communities on health services, different diseases and cures, and immunization"

"In every school, there should be a curriculum on health and hygiene, including Yoga, Ayurveda and stress on cleanliness & immunization"

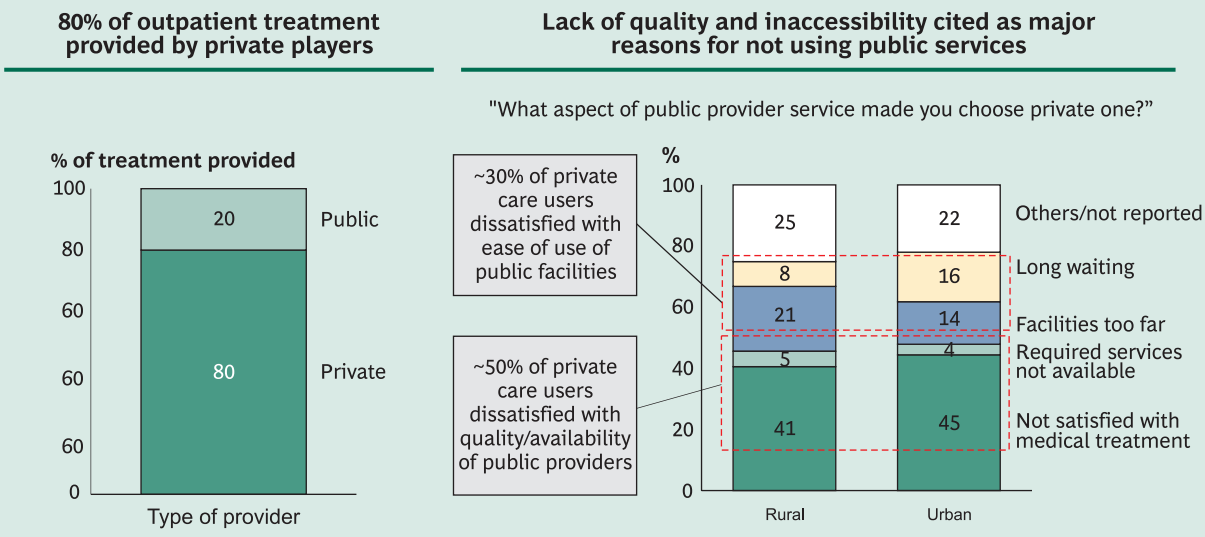
"Health consciousness programs are to be introduced at the grassroots through all means"

"Develop health consciousness at primary education"

"Adequate personal sanitation facilities"

2. Impact of Preventive Health Care on Indian Industry and Economy; September 2007, Indian Council for Research on International Economic relations
3. Preventing Chronic Diseases: A Vital Investment, WHO

Exhibit 11. Most outpatient care delivered by private providers, since public providers perceived to be of much lower quality



Source: Healthcare, morbidity and caring for the aged, NSSO 60th round, 2004

There is an urgent need to conduct awareness programs regarding common diseases and cures, immunization and healthier lifestyle choices for all sections of society.

Health awareness programs should be a part of the educational curriculum at the school level with students receiving graded scorecards for the subject. This will make people realize the importance of these issues at an early stage and encourage them to incorporate healthier choices in their lifestyles.

The World Bank estimated 21% of communicable diseases in India to be water related, with unhygienic storage and handling practices contributing to unsafe drinking water[4]. Sensitizing people to these issues, and providing every family at least 20 litres of clean drinking water per day of the tap will be a major breakthrough towards preventing diseases.

According to UNICEF estimates, less than 22% of rural population has access to proper sanitation facilities. By 2022, all Indians should become aware of, and actively adopt healthy sanitation practices to ensure clean and safe living conditions.

India ranks among the top 10 countries across all major health indicators

By 2022, India should be counted amongst the healthiest countries in the world with superior performance across all measurable health indices. Infant and maternal mortality rates should be the lowest in the world, and the occurrence of chronic diseases should be controlled.

This is undoubtedly a very challenging target. India's under-5 mortality rate[5] was 76 per 1000 live births in 2006, while only 47% of childbirths were attended to by

4. World Health Organisation

Voices of India

"Reduction of infant mortality and improvement in maternal care"

"Eradication of child malnutrition"

"Women & child health need to be improved"

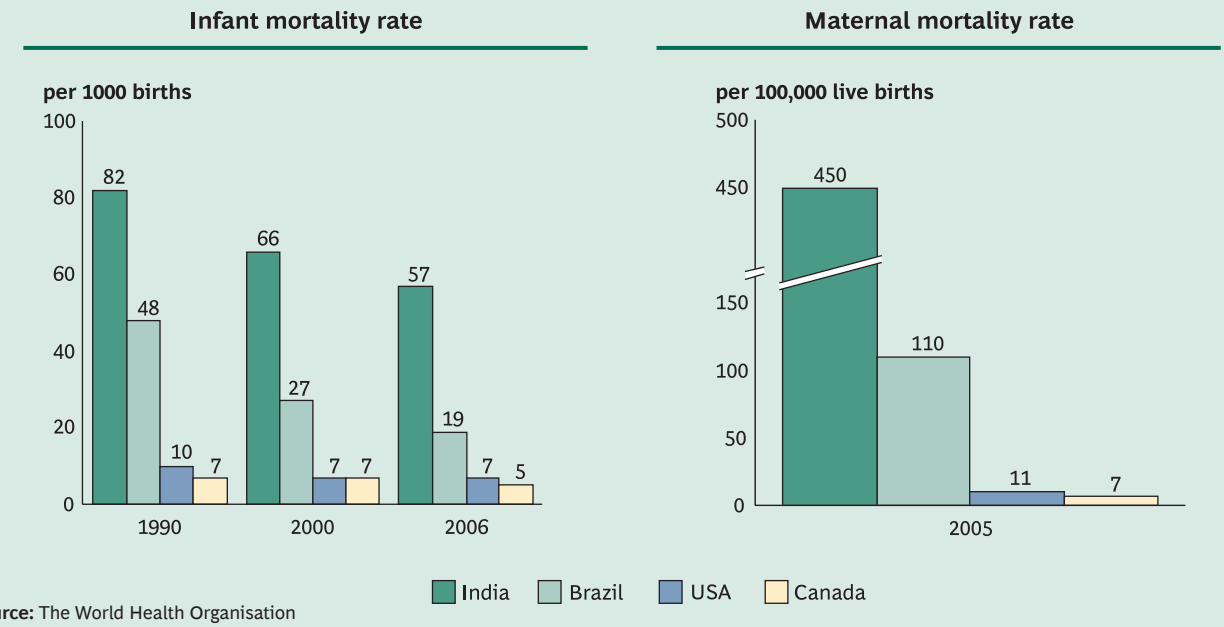
"AIDS free India"

"Awareness of using contraceptives and diseases"

skilled healthcare personnel. Approximately 2.5 million people are currently suffering from AIDS in India[6]. Other chronic diseases like cancer, TB, cardiovascular diseases also affect a large number of people. There were an estimated 40 million persons with diabetes in the country in 2007 and this number is predicted to rise to almost 70 million people by 2025[7].

People want a healthcare system that will provide complete pre-natal and post-natal care, along with proper supervision of all deliveries by trained health personnel. Educating the masses on the importance of a healthy diet will help eradicate malnutrition, and help children grow into healthy adults. Nationwide awareness programs can help reduce the spread of chronic diseases.

Exhibit 12. We need to urgently address child and maternal healthcare
India lags far behind on infant and maternal mortality rates



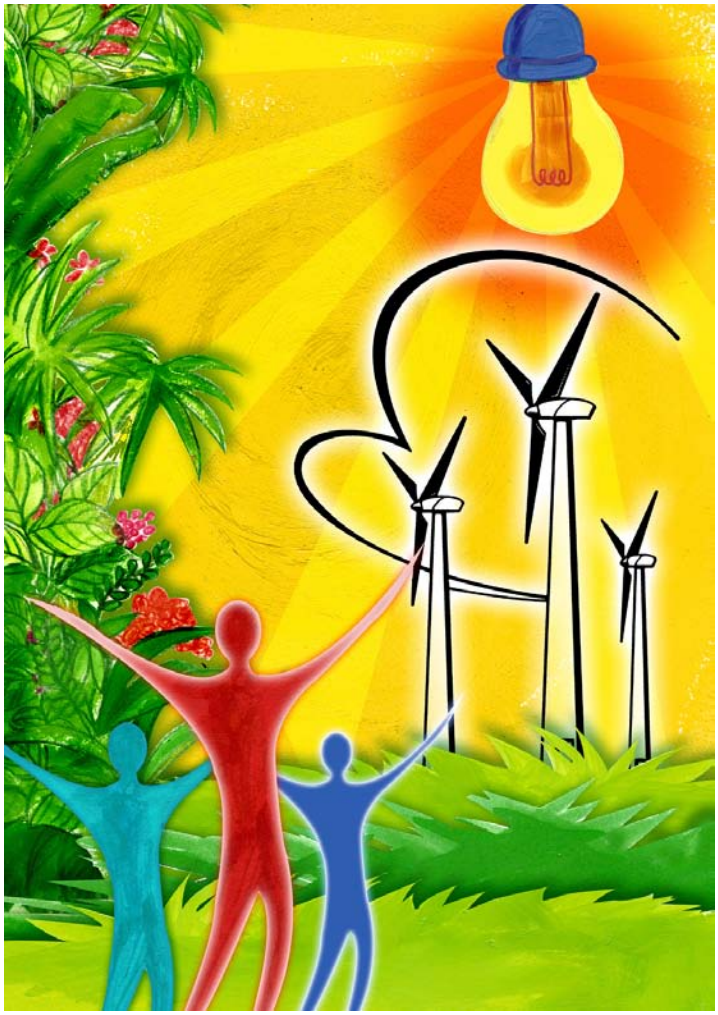
Source: The World Health Organisation

5. Under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five

6. AIDS epidemic update, December 2007, UNAIDS

7. Diabetes Atlas, International Diabetes Federation

Environment



- India becomes a global benchmark for sustainable development and conservation of environment
- India reduces air pollution and increases use of alternative energy sources
- India has 33% green cover and boasts of a diverse wildlife
- India curbs water and land pollution aided by exemplary water and waste management systems
- All Indian citizens are ecologically aware and conscious about their responsibility

India becomes a global benchmark for sustainable development and conservation of environment

People aspire for India to achieve inclusive and sustainable development while being sensitive to environmental issues. By 2022, India would be one of the most developed and environmentally rich countries in the world. With high GDP, growth rate and an unpolluted environment it would rank among the top few countries in the world on both economic and environmental parameters. India's growth story will not be accompanied by environmental degradation. Widespread use of green technologies in industry and daily life will minimise ecological damage and ensure sustainable development.

Voices of India

"Green and sustainable development"

"Effective and sustainable use of natural resources"

"Ensure inclusive and sustainable growth while being sensitive to environmental issues"

"Ecological balance is restored"

"Growth without environmental degradation and pollution"

"Conservation of natural resources"

Green technologies are currently less cost-competitive than traditional methods. Encouraging the use and development of such technologies will decrease costs and help in achieving sustainable growth targets. Steps in this regard include financial incentives for individuals as well as organisations to adopt and develop such technologies, along with awareness programmes to educate people about the benefits of adopting these technologies. Efforts must also be made towards conservation of existing natural resources by using them at a rate at which they can be replenished.

India reduces air pollution and increases use of alternative energy sources

The ever-increasing problem of air pollution is one of the biggest environmental concerns on the mind of every Indian. People wish to live in a healthy environment where the air is pure and uncontaminated. By 2022, our air will be much cleaner and our carbon footprint will be amongst the lowest in the world.

More vehicles, increased industrialization and a high dependence on fossil fuel power generation are the major contributors to air pollution in India. While vehicular traffic is a huge contributor in the urban areas, the use of poor quality fuel for domestic purposes such as cooking is a worry for the rural areas of the country.

People want strict environment norms to be defined and enforced, for industrial as well as residential areas. Industries should adopt non polluting processes and use efficient devices that consume less energy. The optimal use of new and renewable sources of energy was seen as particularly important by many people. Such energy currently contributes 8% to our annual power generation,

Exhibit 13. Indian cities are in the list of top 10 most polluted cities in the world

Source: World Development Indicators 2008, World Bank

Voices of India

"Green and clean India"

"A state free from air pollution"

"Encourage use of clean fuels and renewable energy"

"Policy initiatives and tax benefits to green companies"

"Reduce global warming"

and sources like wind, water, bio-fuels and solar energy have the potential to greatly reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

The combined efforts of all people to minimize use of fossil fuels and adopt alternate sources of energy will help in curbing pollution. The result will be in a healthier India, acting as an example for others to follow.

India has 33% green cover and boasts of a diverse wildlife

To improve the environment we live in, people wanted a much greener India, with widespread forests bustling with diverse flora and fauna.

The benefits of green cover are numerous and well-known: maintaining the ecological balance; prevention of soil erosion; combating global warming and being a habitat for wildlife. By 2022, people want India to regain her lost forests and possess a green cover of at least 33%.

India's present green cover is ~24% and there is a long way to go to achieve our goal. Indiscriminate cutting of trees for wood, use of forest land for purposes such as urbanization, etc. are leading to rampant deforestation. A related issue is the associated loss of our diverse wildlife. Many species of wildlife which once flourished in the country are now facing extinction.

Stricter punishments for illegal deforestation and poaching were considered essential to improve the current state of affairs. People also asked for increased plantation of trees in urban and residential areas. We need to spread awareness about the need to conserve our forests and plant more trees. Increasing the area currently under national parks will fully allow diverse eco-systems to flourish in the country.

Voices of India

"At least 30% land covered with forests"

"Preserve forests"

"More plantation on the roadsides"

"Strict norms against deforestation"

"More forest cover, protecting the habitat of the endangered species"

"Preservation of environmental heritage and wild life"

India curbs water and land pollution aided by exemplary water and waste management systems

Along with air pollution, water and land pollution were identified as major causes for worry by people across the country. People aspire for world-class Indian water and waste management systems which will successfully minimise pollutant levels in our water and land. All water bodies will have clean water, and our soil will be free from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

While India's estimated utilizable water resources are 1122 billion m^3, our annual water requirements will rise to 1180 billion m^3 by 2050. In addition, our groundwater resources are getting used faster than they can be replenished. Efficient management of our existing water resources is considered essential. Popularising efficient water management techniques such as rainwater harvesting, and developing innovative techniques to reduce water consumption in agriculture, industries and domestic usage will be helpful to enhance our water resources. More importantly, it is essential to change people's perceptions on the availability of water and bring about an associated reduction in water consumption.

Voices of India

"Effective water conservation and management"

"Less water consumption"

"Rain water harvesting"

"Avoid soil erosion"

"Proper waste disposal system"

"Management of domestic and industrial waste"

"Segregation of waste"

Systematic waste management will greatly help in improving the quality of our land resources. Appropriate systems for treating domestic, industrial and hazardous waste need to be put in place. Waste would be recycled whenever possible (for example as compost), and disposed only in well-managed disposal sites. In addition, benchmarking our industries against best practices and mandatory environmental audits carried out by trained auditors will ensure better environment management.

All Indian citizens are ecologically aware and conscious about their responsibility

Efforts of government and institutions will be supplemented by conscious efforts by all citizens to reduce pollution and protect their surroundings. People dream of an India where every citizen is ecologically conscious and aware of his responsibilities towards preserving the environment.

To realize this vision, our population needs to be sensitized towards the environment and about the consequences of their day to day actions on the environment. Environmental education should become an integral part of school curriculum. Students should also be made more aware through experiential activities like planting trees, recycling paper and launching campaigns to prevent use of plastic. Supporting these local activities should be nationwide campaigns and advertisements

Voices of India

"Awareness about environment among all"

"Be an ecologically-conscious and low pollution state"

"Community commitment and awareness about environment"

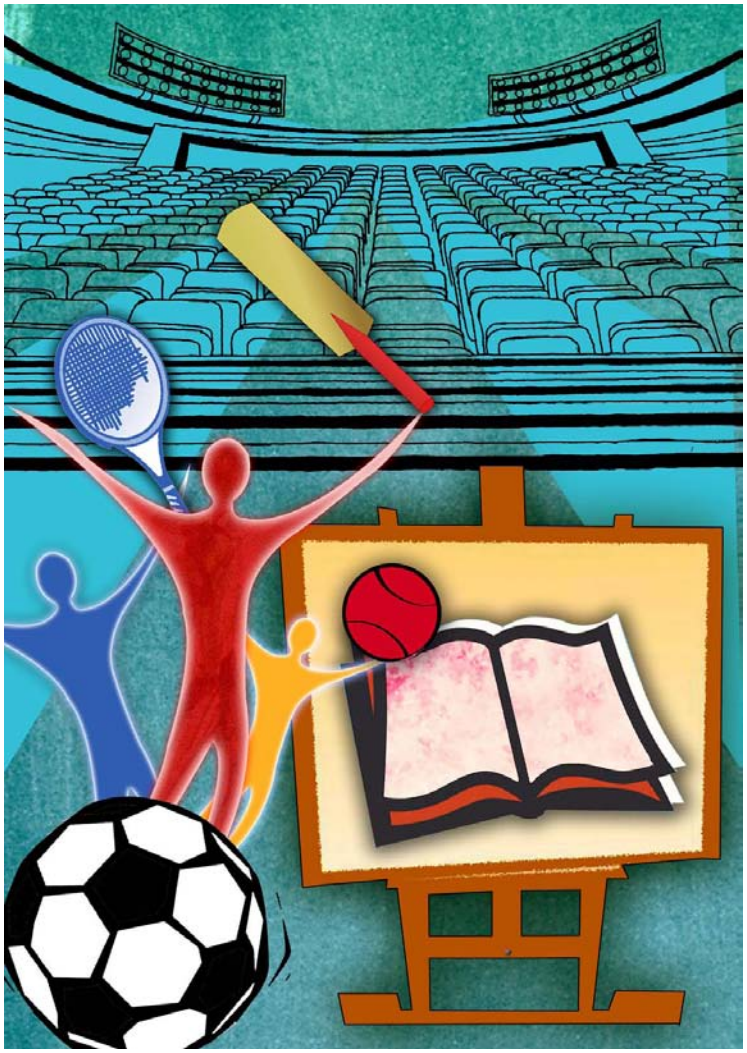
"Citizens should be encouraged to purchase eco- friendly products"

"Lack of information about consequences of damage to the environment "

aimed at spreading awareness about environmental issues.

We can achieve significant progress if every citizen vows to live in consonance with the environment and realizes the immense benefits this can have.

Arts, Sports & Literature



- Arts, Sports and Literature become attractive career opportunities with appropriate recognition and financial benefits
- India builds world-class infrastructure in arts, sports and literature to achieve global level of competitiveness
- Talent is identified and developed from grassroots level through inclusion of arts, sports and literature in education
- Local arts and culture across the country is preserved and promoted

Arts, Sports and Literature become attractive career opportunities with appropriate recognition and financial benefits

Voices of India

"Recognition/Government support for sportsmen"

"Sports, Culture and Literature linked to employment generation"

"Financial Support to traditional Arts & artists"

"Equal opportunities to all in various fields like sports, culture etc"

"More Nobel prizes in field of Arts and literature"

"Maximum medal in Olympics and top listed among the countries"

By 2022, we want to see India hailed as the sports and culture capital of the world for its pool of talent in arts, sports and literature; a country where these fields are attractive career options rather than mere hobbies, a country where artists and sports persons are supported by regular assistance, coaching, mentoring and a retirement strategy.

India has historically been an immense treasure trove of languages, literature and art forms. Building upon this strong background, India has the potential to produce a number of globally recognized writers, poets and artists. Writers and artists should be supported and encouraged by providing exposure in the right forums and through financial support. For example, art exhibitions or recitals would encourage more people to consider arts, music and dance as a means of earning a living. Financial support in terms of grants, funds and scholarships through different channels like government and NGOs will help artists concentrate on improving their skills.

It is important that arts, sports and literature be recognized, developed and accepted as financially viable career options. This will help identify and support people who will bring home many more Oscars, Olympic gold medals and Nobel Prizes.

India builds world-class infrastructure in arts, sports and literature to achieve global level of competitiveness

People visualize India becoming a leading nation in the fields of arts, sports and literature supported by world class infrastructure. This infrastructure will include physical and professional facilities to groom and nurture talent. India will be equipped with state of the art stadia with facilities and equipment for all major international and national sports. This, coupled with technical support in ensuring proper training and nutrition, would help Indian sportsmen match the best athletes from around the world.

India has already proven its mettle in many of the sports that are played in the world today. Games like hockey, cricket, archery and wrestling have traditionally been areas of strength. Even in other sports, Indians have shown that they can succeed, given the right incentives and financial support. However, India has only managed a total of 20 medals till date in the Olympics, whereas China has won more than 400 and the United States has

Voices of India

"World class facilities for sports and centres for excellence in the areas of arts and literature"

"Separate sports schools should be built"

"Top class facilities with at least 1 renowned Artist / Sportsman / Literature laureate to train young people in each academy"

"Vocational training centres reviving art and literature"

"Infrastructure facilities should be improved by public private partnership"

won more than 2500 medals. A focused approach towards nurturing and recognizing the talent in India would bridge this gap.

Additionally, India must have exclusive arts, dance and music academies that provide an atmosphere for an individual to grow and excel. Young talent should get opportunities to be mentored by renowned artists, singers and dancers. This will help them to stand amongst the best in the world. Forums like literary meets, book launches and special events organized to promote Indian writers both nationally and internationally would ensure that Indian writers and poets get an opportunity to showcase their work.

India presently has limited number of institutes and facilities that cater to nurturing this talent. A focused approach with greater involvement of both the private and public sector will ensure that Indian artists, athletes and writers achieve their full potential.

Talent is identified and developed from grassroots level through inclusion of arts, sports and literature in education

We envision an India where children would have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with different art forms, literature and sports while still at school, and pursue it as a long term career. Every child, whether from rural or urban areas, would learn to paint, sing and dance, play sports like hockey and football and learn a few of the several hundred languages that exist in India.

To realize this vision, arts, sports and literature will need to be actively promoted right from primary school. Each school must have adequate infrastructure, equipments, faculty to support artistic or athletic talent. The equipment to player and coach to player ratio can be tracked to ensure adequate facilities. At the community level, each village or block should have access to a library and a basic playground to ensure overall development. At the same time, it is imperative to put in place mechanisms for spotting and nurturing talent from rural areas.

India should have an education system that will promote overall personality development and will encourage students to participate and excel at activities other than academics. India will be a country where every child can talk about different art forms with the same confidence as they would talk about an arithmetic problem.

Voices of India

"Training at grassroots level by providing mandatory facilities of coaching"

"Arts, sports & literature should be encouraged from primary school"

"Sports should be mandatory in schools both in cities as villages alike. It is not given enough importance by teachers or students"

"Arts should be stressed upon as a subject in school"

"World class libraries encompassing literatures of all generations need to be set up in all cities & towns"

Local arts and culture across the country is preserved and promoted

India's strength lies in its diversity of language, culture and religion - and what makes India most appealing is that its citizens are aware of the importance of its rich cultural heritage. By 2022, people would like India to grow, develop and become a superpower while keeping our cultural values, local languages and traditions intact.

Voices of India

"Maintain and enrich cultural traditions and values in arts, craft, music, dance and literature"

"Preservation & promotion of arts, music & culture"

"Classical dance & music need to be highlighted & exposed"

"Financial support to traditional Arts & artists"

Almost all states in India have local forms of arts and sports and a distinct culture. Apart from the existing major forms of sports and art, students can also learn local art forms. To ensure that local sports and culture is not only preserved but also promoted, exclusive events and festivals can be organized.

Every child, in both rural and urban areas would learn to paint, sing and dance, play sports like hockey and football and learn a few of the several hundred languages that exist in India.

Old sculptures preserved in various museums and monuments are traditional assets that represent our glorious culture. India should spend more to spread awareness about the historical value of our ancient monuments among the public so that conscious efforts to preserve them are initiated. The Archaeological Survey of India is currently maintaining approximately 5,000 monuments.

In each successive Five-year plan, the government has made efforts to preserve and promote local arts and culture. This needs to continue with local groups and individuals taking up the challenge. At 75, we should still be close to our local art and culture by preserving it and educating future generations about it.

Governance And Public Administration

- Indian citizens live in a just, peaceful and secure society
- Every Indian experiences transparent, accountable and efficient administrative machinery
- Indian judicial system ensures timely justices for all citizens
- India has enlightened young leaders as its political representatives

Indian citizens live in a just, peaceful and secure society

Our founding fathers envisioned a country which is just, free and equal. The ideals and values laid down in our preamble to the constitution are as important and valid today for our citizens as they were over 60 years ago. We need to ensure that ours is an equitable society in all respects and that we as citizens respect civic values.

Voices of India

"Rule of Law with stringent, efficient implementation and ensure credibility"

"Maintenance and strict enforcement of law and order"

"Civic values shared by all"

"Criminal and terrorist free society"

"Penalties to act as disincentive"

"Eliminate outdated laws"

People across the country have called for a society where there is no longer a sense of 'alienation' based on geography, gender, caste or race. Everyone should feel that they are a part of one India and believe in the democratic principles on which we have been founded.

The rule of law needs to be strictly implemented so that no one is considered above the law. Strict penalties must be instituted to act as disincentives for people who go against the law. At the same time, we need to eliminate outdated laws and focus on those which are relevant today.

The peace and security of our citizens must be guaranteed. Many voices have expressed a hope to see a society with better law and order, where crime rates are low and people can live without the threat of terrorism. The maintenance and strict enforcement of law and order will require an adequate police force, swift processes for registration of crimes and time bound targets for completing investigations. The complicated and lengthy procedures for reporting crimes also need to be simplified to encourage the reporting of crimes.

It is also important to understand that ensuring a just, peaceful and secure society is not only the government's responsibility but is equally dependant on how conscious we are of our civic responsibilities as citizens of this country.

Every Indian experiences transparent, accountable and efficient administrative machinery

A bulk of our daily transactions are with the administrative machinery of the government. A smooth, fast and efficient experience in such transactions is the desire of every Indian accustomed to long queues and delays. Many people have mentioned the need for a quick and efficient decision-making process along with effective implementation to facilitate this transformation.

Critical to realizing this vision will be a systemic administrative mechanism to bridge the gap between bureaucrats and public. This will ensure that feedback from the public reaches the right person and prompt action is taken to make processes more efficient. This could be achieved by empowering local bodies like the panchayat. All stakeholders, even at the grassroots level, should be involved in policy planning and execution. A proactive government machinery which shares the decision making

Voices of India

"Proactive & Transparent Govt. Administrative Machinery"

"All public offices should be under

E-governance"

"Improved delivery system and more people centric approach"

"Less interference by politicians - more power to bureaucrats and a transparent governance system"

"Right of information to be followed strictly"

"Empowerment of local bodies"

process with its citizens can go a long way in ensuring transparency.

All government offices should be brought under e-governance to cover various aspects of public service delivery. This can reduce the transaction time and costs significantly. Transparency should also be encouraged by disseminating information about basic laws and processes at all levels. The experience at public offices could be improved significantly by ensuring that the staff is more accountable, customer friendly and cooperative. Regular performance monitoring and periodic audit systems need to be put in place for the staff so that there is a clear consequence for not delivering proper services.

Lack of awareness among people, poor IT infrastructure in government offices, and multiplicity of authorities in the administration are major challenges which will need to be overcome. Every citizen deserves to have better, speedier and time-bound delivery of public services in a fair and transparent manner.

Indian judicial system ensures timely justice for all citizens

The judicial system upholds the rule of law and is entrusted with the responsibility to ensure justice to all citizens of the country. Today, our country needs urgent reforms in the judiciary that can create a fast and efficient legal system.

Voices of India

"Reforms in the judicial system"

"Fast track justice"

"Statutory time limits for disposal of cases"

"Use of technology & innovation for checking violation of laws"

"Promote out of court settlements"

"Inducting more number of judges; Increased salaries for judges to attract best talent"

Timely disposal of cases is critical for citizens to get due justice. This could be achieved by setting statutory time limits for disposal of cases. Specific cases that need to or can be addressed urgently should be put on fast track. Out of court settlements could also be encouraged for certain types of cases. Judicial powers must be extended to the panchayat level, and small courts for resolving local issues can be set up there. These could provide fast track alternate quasi judicial processes for speedy justice.

With a fast burgeoning number of cases and already strained infrastructure, our judiciary requires more judges. The tedious process of filing a case needs to be simplified to ensure that all our citizens can approach courts easily for obtaining justice and are not discouraged by the cumbersome processes. The corruption which has now seeped through even in the judiciary needs to be weeded out urgently so that all Indians can expect a fair, transparent legal process in a time bound manner.

India has enlightened young leaders as its political representatives

A democratic nation's quality of parliamentarians and parliamentary processes are perhaps the best indicator of its viability and long term prospects. The people of our country wish to see India being led by young, energetic and enlightened people - leaders who work with passion, dedication and commitment for the betterment of the country. We wish to see politicians who uphold the highest standards of public office, and will be respected by all for their uprightness.

India wants young, energetic and enlightened leaders who work with passion, dedication and commitment for the betterment of the country

Politics should become attractive for respectable people to enter into. If the enlightened and educated sector of our society feel motivated enough to enter politics, the quality of parliamentary dialogue would improve significantly. Such people would be well-aware of the issues facing the nation and competent in finding the best solutions.

Voices of India

"Enlightened and education sector of our society urgently need to enter politics"

"Increased participation of youth in politics"

"Leaders should have no criminal record"

"Development of leadership quality and decision making power at the school level"

"Derecognize political parties with criminals on lists"

"Need to have leaders, who lead by examples"

The active involvement of the younger generation can lend the much needed thrust to the pace of our developmental activities. Many voiced their desire to see students becoming more aware of law and public policy issues through various programs at the school level.

There was almost a unanimous call to ensure that politicians adhere to certain basic minimum qualifications. No political leader should have a criminal record and parties should not be allowed to field such candidates. People feel that like other professions, political leaders should also have a retirement age.

A vast majority of our population today perceives politics as a dirty game and do not look up to our politicians as role models. What they see are manipulations and horse trading by political parties, criminal cases against the politicians and unruly behaviour in parliament. It is not surprising then to see low voter turnouts during elections especially from among the young and educated community. It is time we had an influx of young leaders with a clean image who can restore the faith of our people in the democratic processes.

Moral Leadership

- India ranks amongst the 10 least corrupt nations in the world
- All Indians, irrespective of social group, gender or age, live with equal rights and dignity
- All Indian citizens are aware and assertive about their democratic rights and responsibilities

India ranks amongst the 10 least corrupt nations in the world

By 2022, people want India to regain its position as the world's moral and spiritual leader. Indians should become trusted members of global society bringing the country great recognition. We envision an India where values are inherently part of our education and upbringing. Bribery and corruption are completely eradicated and all transactions happen in an honest manner.

People across the country have spoken strongly against corruption and are aware of the extent of damage that it can do. Corruption leads to sub-standard quality of essential public infrastructure and services, which directly affects our standard of living, the country's economic growth and erodes the trust of citizens in public institutions. Yet, this issue has not been effectively dealt with by any government or addressed nationally by the political leadership. In fact, the Planning Commission in its Human Development Report (2002) noted that "Corruption is the most endemic and entrenched manifestation of poor governance in Indian society, so much so it has almost become an accepted reality and a way of life".

Many feel that the fear of penalties is the best way to stop corruption and have called for strong laws against corruption and bribery. There are numerous examples of cases where no action has been taken against corrupt officials and politicians and they no longer fear consequences.

Lets start with transparency. There is an urgent need to set up effective corruption reporting mechanisms to ensure that all incidents related to corruption and bribery can be reported by citizens and immediate action taken against the offenders. People have suggested that all monetary transactions could be made online as far as possible to diminish the incidence of black money. Additionally, it should be made mandatory for each MLA/MP to publicly declare their usage of money for their constituency each year thereby making them open to public oversight.

Corruption not only corrodes the moral fiber of society, it also impairs development that costs us billions of dollars in GDP every year. We must demand higher standards of ethics, transparency and accountability from the government using instruments like Right to Information (RTI). Civic activism is one of the key ways to prevent systemic corruption in our society. Currently, our country is at the 85th place in the Corruption Perceptions Index[1]. It is imperative that we eradicate corruption from our country and, within the next 15 years, aim to get our country in the top 10 on the Index.

Voices of India

"Moral education in an effective manner"

"India becomes a happier, safer place to live, so resource drain stops"

"Eradication of crime and corruption"

"Every citizen is honest and free from corruption"

"Make India an ethical and spiritual leader in the world"

"People should be afraid of the consequences of corruption."

"Any person found guilty of being involved with corruption should be barred from any government service in future"

All Indians, irrespective of social or religious group, gender or age, live with equal rights and dignity

By 2022, people want India to provide all its citizens with an equal chance to live happy lives. No person should be denied his or her basic rights and liberties. Both the laws, and the administration, should deal equally with people of all social groups and religions. No child should have to work for a living; the dowry system must be completely abolished not just in law but also in practice; and women must be considered free and equal members of society.

In the next 15 years, India should be able to remove the inequities in the implementation of its social programs.

1. 2008 Corruption Perceptions Index, Transparency International

Health facilities, schools, industry and financial facilities will be equally accessible to all sections of society.

India should also be able to resolve some of the other social ills that plague its society. Women and children who face, or are threatened by, sexual exploitation will find recourse in a responsive and understanding justice system. Neighbourhoods and schools will become more secure and we will be able to better protect the rights of children of all ages.

Morals, values and spiritualism should become an integral part of balanced education necessary for growth and development. By 2022, India should also see a revival of the traditional Indian values of tolerance towards all religions. These values have greatly eroded in recent years and several incidents of communal riots and carnage have already become a part of our recent history. In the last 5 years India has recorded 650-750 communal incidents every year and these have led to the death of more than 2,000 people annually. We must teach our children concepts of tolerance and equality using truthful narration of facts without deletion or distortion, emphasizing a greater understanding and compassion for the rights of all humans.

Voices of India

"Minimum level of social and security guarantee for all"

"All religions are equal and humanism given importance"

"Eradication of child labour"

"Eradicate dowry system and protect the rights of womanhood"

"Equality of opportunity irrespective of caste, gender and quality education for all"

All Indian citizens are aware and assertive about their democratic rights and responsibilities

By the year 2022, Indian citizens should be involved in the democratic process at every level. People visualize a future where both urban and rural populations will use dialogue to resolve their problems and demands. Democratic processes of engagement will become a part of daily life, rather than only during elections. People will be assertive not only for their constitutional rights but also to fulfil their societal responsibilities.

Voices of India

"Impart strong secular values from early childhood"

"Films, documentaries and seminars for patriotism nationality etc, training camps for moral leadership"

"Awareness about people's right"

"Morally upright and sense of responsibility towards society"

"Grooming right from childhood"

People want democratic and constitutional awareness to be inculcated from early childhood. School syllabus should emphasize our democratic process encouraging people at a young age to get involved. Democracy is a process that goes beyond electoral representation to include availability of basic rights and accountability to set rules under the constitution.

One of the key features of democratic awareness in India is exercising electoral choice. In this, we have progressed from 45% participation in the first election in 1951 to about 60% participation in the last concluded general election of 2004. The vision is for India to achieve 100% participation.

To support awareness, people also want citizens to show greater assertiveness in demanding their rights. The Right to Information act has been recognized as an essential tool for gaining access to government actions. People want to see a participatory and transparent administration, that includes the citizens' voices in policy formation.

The Road Ahead

The uniqueness of the India@75 initiative lies in the importance that it has given to the voices and aspirations of the people of this country. Reaching out to thousands of people from various backgrounds has helped create an agenda that can function as a common point for all the people of the country. After collating the aspirations of people on different themes, it is time to link them to actual actions and movements for change. It is this work's endeavour that the vision for India in 2022 prompts all Indians to take part in the agenda for change, and through each person's individual and joint contribution, make the vision a reality.

This section deals with the initiatives for change that have started as a result of India@75. It describes the need for scale and speed in order to accomplish our goals. It goes on to talk about the open architecture of the initiative that allows people to continually get involved. The open architecture recognizes that this is a living vision. It encourages more citizens as individuals or groups to add their voices to the vision. And it encourages all of us to take up any aspect of the vision with passion and lead the change.

The section also outlines, as examples, some action steps that CII and Yi have initiated towards realizing the shared vision. Readers are encouraged to derive their own innovative methods of creating change initiatives. This document ends by describing an initiative on 'Next Practices' which attempts to discover and promote innovation across the country.

Need for scale and speed

It is the nature of visions that achieving them requires a radical re-thinking of the old ways and means of working. It is clear from the preceding sections that for any of the visions to become reality, India needs to cover large ground in a very short time span. We will need a quantum jump both in the scale and the speed at which we are developing.

The problem of scale has two aspects to it. The first is geographical reach, which means enabling change to reach every village and hamlet in every taluka of the country. The second is quality of delivery, which is built around ensuring that the same level of services and development is available to all of India's citizens. The scale of change envisioned in the pages of this document is so enormous and so diverse that it is impossible for a top-down structure to drive it. It needs initiative and independence at the ground level. While it is important for the broad policies and directions to be aligned, actual implementation needs to be driven at the local level. Every district, every institution, every individual will need to take up a developmental agenda on its own.

The speed of development in India will only change if we are able to remove the roadblocks that often obstruct our progress. Aligning a diverse set of stakeholders to a common objective will not only result in removing many roadblocks, it will accelerate development as we all aim for the same thing. To attain the speed that we need, it is important to work on processes and forums for creating alignment between a diverse set of

stakeholders at every level and to ensure that innovations are quickly discovered and shared across the system.

An open architecture for India@75

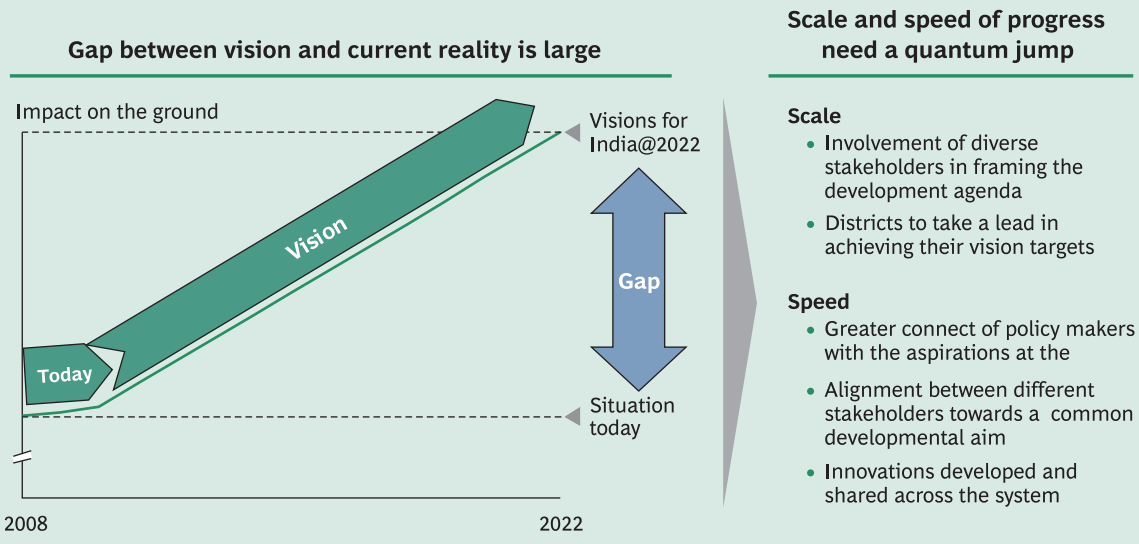
India@75 is an attempt to bring all our citizens into the developmental loop by involving them in aspiring, planning and execution. It is important that this initiative becomes a movement that can reach out to the furthest corners of the nation and enable every citizen to have a voice. So far, this exercise has touched only a small but representative section of the Indian population. It is a start that we need to build upon. We need to expand this initiative by recognizing that many more people need to be connected and involved. We need to recognize that this document is a living vision that will grow and change as more and people connect and time passes..

To make this real, we have created an open architecture which can enable everyone to connect and execute on this shared vision. A critical component of this architecture are the tools and training processes which can help engage individuals / groups and guide them in the process of aspiring, planning and execution. The entire output of the visioning exercise which captures the voices of over 5000 people has been provided as a starting point. This output (available in the Appendix) can help us understand the aspirations of people across different states and guide the developmental efforts of various institutions in a common direction. We also have a commitment from CII to put in place a team to review, manage and report progress across districts and states in the country. The various roles envisioned in this open architecture are described below.

Steering group

The India@75 initiative will be headed by a steering group composed of eminent personalities from various fields. The formation of this steering group will be anchored by CII. This group will drive the process of consolidating peoples' voices and updating the visions on a continuous basis. It will function as a guiding force for the movement and take a lead in providing the sparks that will spur the movement forward at the local and national level. It may also bring diverse stakeholders together to enable greater connection and the creation of holistic policies. The group will ensure that, at all levels, the implementation projects are connected to the

Exhibit 14. India needs a quantum shift in its current growth patterns in order to achieve its visions



Note: DDPs are District Development Plans formulated by each district based on the state visioning exercise

aspirations of the people.

India@75 desk

The role of co-ordinating this immense exercise and assisting the work of the steering group will be done by the CII India@75 desk. It will manage the central database of voices and themes. Periodically, the desk will engage in a national level consolidation exercise where all visions that have been collected will be incorporated to the existing vision elements. The India@75 desk will also catalog the many change initiatives and provide a platform to create connections across the initiatives...

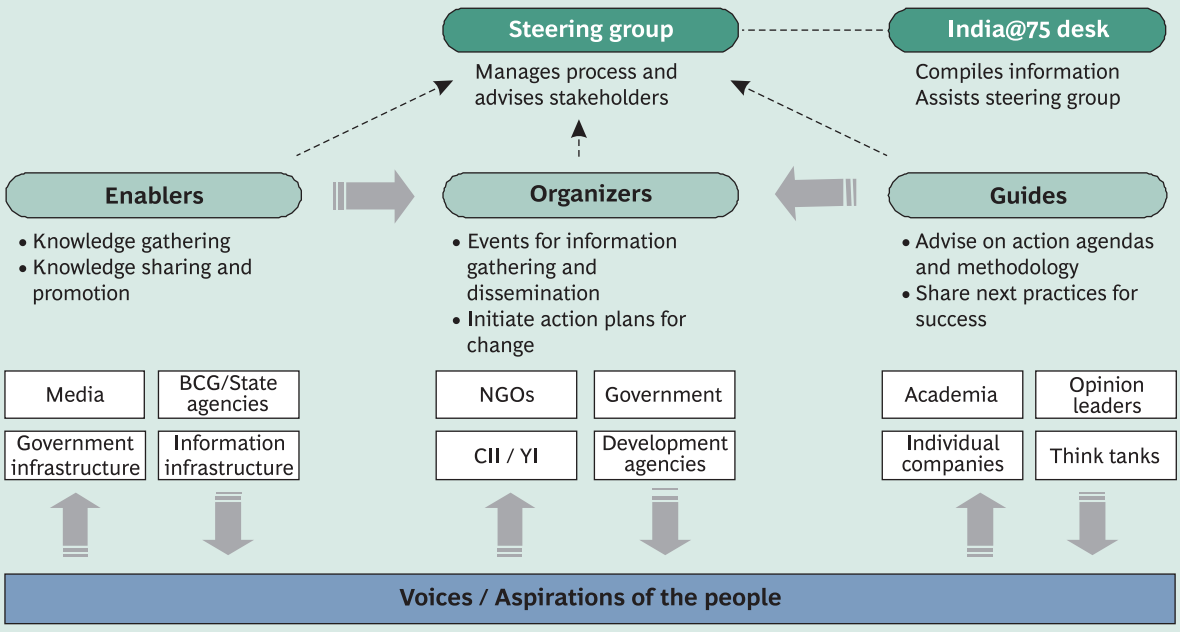
Enablers

Enablers are those who will enable the growth and development of this movement by providing forums for fostering dialogue among all the stakeholders. They will provide intellectual inputs to help grow this movement further and enable the sharing of information and voices through the right set of infrastructure. The media and communication infrastructure are primary enablers that can play a critical role in converting this initiative into a widespread national movement by helping connect many people across the view and gathering their voices. Government infrastructure especially at village and taluka level can be an important enabler to foster dialogue. The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) was one of the initial enablers who set up the framework and developed the initial tools for this movement. Many institutions across the country have already partnered with CII in each state to enable the visioning process. These institutions have an important role to play along with CII in their efforts to realize the India@75 vision.

Guides

Guides will enable change on the ground through knowledge and financial inputs. There are people who can share their experiences on running developmental projects, or those who can help analyse the policy interventions required to achieve the objectives. Academic institutions especially can be at the forefront of this movement, both in terms of intellectual inputs and their student populations as change agents. Individual companies can provide expertise in specific projects, or can take up projects in partnership with others.

Exhibit 15. To enable involvement and alignment from all stakeholders, an open architecture has been planned for India@75



Organizers

Organizers are those who will institutionalize the process of project implementation. They will initiate ground-level implementation and ensure that it is provided appropriate support and progress is tracked on a regular basis. Civil society institutions and the government administration are well placed to actively use their resources in an aligned manner. Industry bodies like CII can support the initiative by bringing in industry participation and resources. These bodies along with civil rights groups can also be a powerful advocate for policy changes at the right forums to help connect the voices to the decision makers.

Achieving scale through implementation initiatives

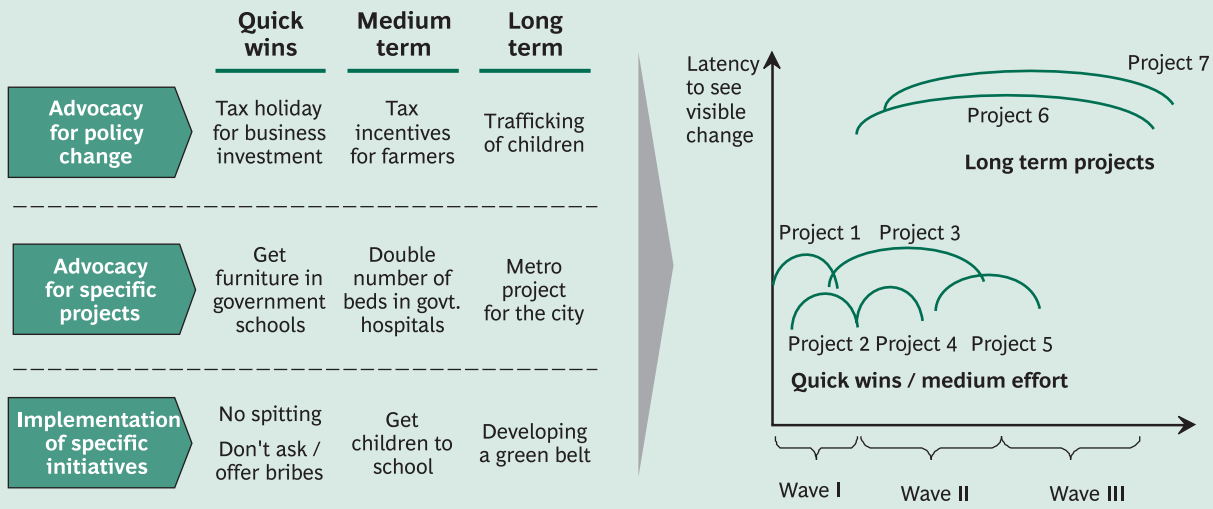
The India@75 movement is about converting the visions into actionable initiatives at various levels. Any privately-driven action agenda aimed at achieving a vision-related objective within a specified time-frame is an India@75 initiative. It can be taken up through voluntary involvement from institutions, individuals or groups who commit time and resources for it. Initiatives taken up for India@75 could potentially be of three types:

- Advocacy for policy change
- Advocacy for specific initiatives
- Implementation of projects

Advocacy for policy change includes efforts targeted at the government administration for a change in the rules and regulations. Advocacy for specific initiatives would include efforts to promote government or industry support for a specific project. There could also be instances of projects which are are self driven initiatives where an individual, group or institution takes full ownership for creating change. These could be simple projects like the adoption of a school, or setting up IT infrastructure in a village or any other project.

CII has already taken the lead in this area by starting many initiatives for action. All CII State Councils have initiated a process to set their long term agenda in alignment with the vision. On an immediate basis, they are looking to take ownership of 2-3 themes and driving projects linked to the state vision elements. They are also facilitating the alignment and involvement of other local stakeholders. The southern states have taken the lead in

Exhibit 16. For any given topic projects could be of varying size and impact



developing district development plans (DDPs), which aim to identify and implement specific initiatives required for the district's progress. These plans have also been developed through a consultative process involving the district administration and local experts. At a national level, many CII National Committees have been sensitized to India@75 and have lent their expertise towards the framing of this document. The CII Committees on Education and Skills have adopted a 7 point agenda based on the visions emerging through this exercise. They have already constituted working groups to identify specific projects and advocacy measures that can be taken up effectively through the Committees.

The entire architecture has been laid out such that all of us (individuals, institutions, groups) can find a role for ourselves. The opportunities in front of you are many. You can build on the tools and work done so far and make things happen. You can connect with local institutions (NGOs, corporates, CII) and encourage them to adopt a developmental theme from India@75. And you should definitely feed back into the system whatever comes out of your efforts. The open architecture of India@75 managed by the India@75 desk of CII will incorporate your inputs as the vision evolves. They will also help connect people across the country and provide the guidance and networks to move these projects to success.

Next Practices

The need for gathering speed in achieving developmental objectives was highlighted at the start of this section. An important initiative of the India@75 movement is trying to bring the required speed through promotion of innovation.

A change initiative as rich and diverse as India@75 cannot take place without a fundamental shift in all spheres of our current practice and thought. There are many problems for which no known solution is at hand. The problems of India are so diverse, and so tightly interconnected to our cultural psyche, that its solutions can only come from a complete rethinking of developmental models.

As has been so aptly put, '…we have to start with the potential of India. India@75 is a perspective on the potential. It denotes a level of economic, social and intellectual vitality that is a quantum jump from where India is today and where the current trajectory will take us. That requires a "quantum jump"—in our ambitions, capabilities, and capacity to innovate. Secondly, this calls for a quiet confidence in the indigenous capacity to "leapfrog" current best practices and create next practices; to turn conventional wisdom on its head.'

Next practice development isn't about making something more efficient. Instead, it is about a fundamental transformation of the core business activity. Best practices only allow you to do what you are currently doing a little better, while next practices increase your organization's capability to do things that it could never have done before.
Three basic principles can be used as guidlines for next practices:

- Scalability
- Improvement in functionality & reduction in cost
- Different / Unique Work Process

Scalability is the ability of the innovation to adapt to a variety of situations and contexts. It is a test of the robustness of the solution offered. In the context of India@75, scalability would imply an ease of replication so that the next practice can be successfully translated to many different parts of the country.

No practice, however scalable or unique ,will be taken up en masse unless it provides very tangible benefits for potential users. It could enable a process or procedure that had not been possible before, or could improve time taken or resources used by a large factor. Making a shift from current habits of working or thinking requires a large push to overcome the initial inertia. Thus, the next practice must provide benefits that are significant enough to enable that shift.

Another basic criterion to identify a next practice would be its uniqueness in comparison to other solutions offered for the same problem. A next practice needs to be the product of an individual spark of genius. It should be a radical innovation that can totally transform the way we live and work.

There are already many innovators and thought leaders among us who are leading the way in finding solutions to

our unique problems. However, it is not enough to simply find the solution to a problem. To be truly effective, one must be able to propagate it over a wide space and ensure that it gets applied to all possible areas where it may be of use. Thus, not only do we need visionary thinkers and creators who will find the solutions for us, we also need people to fine tune these solutions and actually use them for the benefit of society.

Our focus must then be on three things:

- Encouraging innovations around 'next practices'
- Looking for existing 'next practices'
- Ensuring that discovered next practices get scaled up into a variety of applications.

CII and Yi are promoting the search and promotion of next practices by instituting a mechanism by which next practices from across the country can be discovered, uploaded onto a common database and can be accessed by anyone across the country. Some starting thoughts have emerged on how to discover and rate these next practices.

A specific version of the innovation sandbox has been adopted for this template. It has 6 constraining sides to it. Each next practice must be able to clear the bar on each of these 6 factors. A brief description of each of the sides is given:

Global scale: Can the practice be easily scaled up? Does it possess the ability to impact a variety of income and social groups?

Environmentally sustainable: The practice should not result in actions which cause irreparable damage to the environment.

New price-performance levels: It is able to reduce cost, or improve efficiency drastically. Can it serve the bottom of the pyramid?

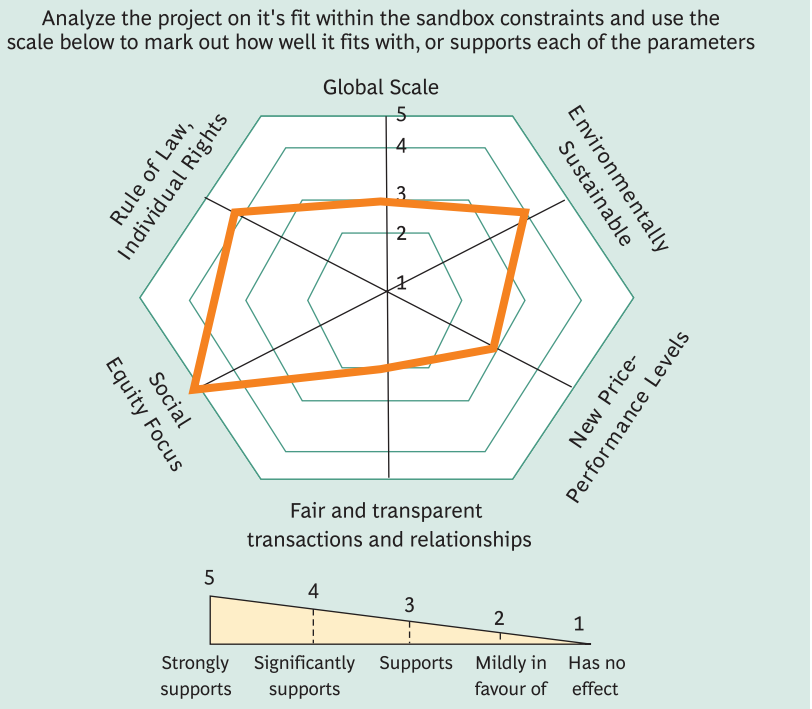
Fair and transparent relationships: Does the practice promote fair, transparent and market based actions?

Social equity focus: It should not discriminate against any particular group of people.

Rule of Law, Individual rights: It should not go against the law of our land, or against any individuals' fundamental freedoms..

A good next practice must be able to push the boundaries on each of these fronts, and yet inherently accept the constraints that they place. A good way of testing the robustness of the next practice on the sandbox is to mark its strength on each side of the hexagon. The bigger the shape at the end, the better the next practice is as a solution.

Exhibit 17. Identifying a Next Practice



A Call to Action

A movement is possible only when a critical mass of the population takes ownership of the philosophy and moves to act on it. A true movement has a life of its own, and it spawns thousands of little changes. If the movement is based on a sound and reasonable view and these little disruptions are made in the same direction, then they have the power to change all our lives for the better. This report has been part of an attempt to spark off some of these small changes. It is a compendium of the direction in which the people of our country want to move, and as such is a useful guide to creating change.

However, a document can only be powerful if it finds readers who mould their thoughts and actions around the principles it offers. It is imperative for you, the reader, to choose whether the vision enclosed here is something you find worth fighting for. For all those who choose to answer a resounding YES, some of the possible paths for you are already marked out within these pages. We hope you will define many new paths as well.

For those who say no, we ask you to engage with the visioning process and let the country know what you desire. There is a methodology outlined for you to contribute to the vision and make it something that you will find worthy of fighting for.

India@75 - 'The Peoples' Agenda' is the start of a 15 year long exercise that attempts to change the face of this country. So if you are one like many of us and find ever so often a tiny little voice at the back of your head urging you to do 'something' for the country, this is the time. We call on you to connect and join us in this journey. It will not be easy or popular. But we need to get moving - we have a tryst with destiny to keep.

The Tools of Engagement

The India@75 visioning process is designed to build alignment on the future of our country amongst many and diverse stakeholders.

BCG used three internally developed tools at various stages of this exercise to engage people, consolidate their aspirations and create action agendas based on the aspirations of different stakeholders:

- **Engagement with people** to hear their voices
- **Consolidation of voices** to refine output and identify vision elements
- **Creation of an action agenda** to achieve our vision

These tools provide a way to engage people in a democratic manner and bring in a new approach to planning and implementation – one which is based on a thorough alignment about the goals and principles before entering into a discussion on solutions and decisions. Although specifically adapted for the India@75 exercise, these tools can be modified to suit virtually any situation which requires extensive engagement and alignment between wide varieties of stakeholders. We hope that institutions that have a developmental agenda will be excited by these tools and processes and will use them to continue the ongoing dialogue and action on India@75.

Engagement with people to hear their voices

The India@75 movement is based on the idea that a meaningful public dialogue is required in order to create a shared vision for the country. A shared vision is important to motivate people and align their actions towards it. To achieve this objective, we needed a tool that could enable us to effectively engage various stakeholders in a common setting and facilitate alignment between them.

We used a dialogic process for engaging people through workshops. The workshops were conducted by state facilitation agencies trained by BCG in the methodology and equipped with all the necessary material. Every effort was made to ensure that the workshop participants were from diverse backgrounds and comprised different stakeholders of the local community. These usually included school and college teachers, representatives of civil society institutions, students, industry leaders, salaried professionals, local entrepreneurs, representatives from the farming community, cooperatives, etc. The diversity of participants was a key requirements as it enriches the quality of dialogue by bringing in different points of view. This is critical in situations where the problem is complex and involves inter-relationships between different stakeholders.

Whether the workshops were able to comprehensively reach all stakeholders can be debated, we have definitely reached a significant set of stakeholders in a manner which no visioning process before has achieved.

The participants were brought together and introduced to the idea of India@75 and the objectives behind this initiative. This was followed by a brief overview of the visions and principles laid down by Prof. Prahalad. These ambitious visions were used as a thought starter to trigger the people into thinking about their own 'stretch' aspirations for the country. The people assembled were also shown images of what India could be vis-à-vis what it is today. Not only were these images a way to communicate with people who could not read or write, they were also an opportunity for people to visualize their country in a manner they possibly never had. Images of electrified villages, world class infrastructure and educated masses served to inspire hope and optimism in people about the future.

After this presentation, people were shown a broad set of twelve themes spanning developmental areas (like infrastructure, education, health, businesses, governance etc). They were asked to individually write down their aspirations for their respective state as they would like to see it in 2022. These aspirations could either be on any of the above themes which they were passionate about or on a new theme. People were encouraged to write down as many aspirations as they could envision.

These 'voices' were collected and sorted according to themes. The participants were divided into groups of 3-5 people and each group was given all the individual voices for a particular theme. The groups analyzed the voices and collectively clustered all similar aspirations into 'vision elements'. These elements were statements which captured the essence of their own voices. The groups also brainstormed on possible 'metrics' which could help measure progress on each vision along with identifying the 'gaps' which prevent us from achieving the vision today. The group structure helped to create shared ownership and to spur dialogue between different sections of society. The output for each theme was shared with other groups to seek their opinion and gain alignment on the emerging vision. In many cases, the output was modified on the basis of views expressed by all.

We found that the workshops were fairly successful in engaging people of different socio-economic and occupational backgrounds. People felt comfortable enough to voice their independent views and the process ensured that the voices of all participants were given recognition and importance. The nature of the process also helped many people to overcome their initial cynicism and feel a new empowerment to bring about change.

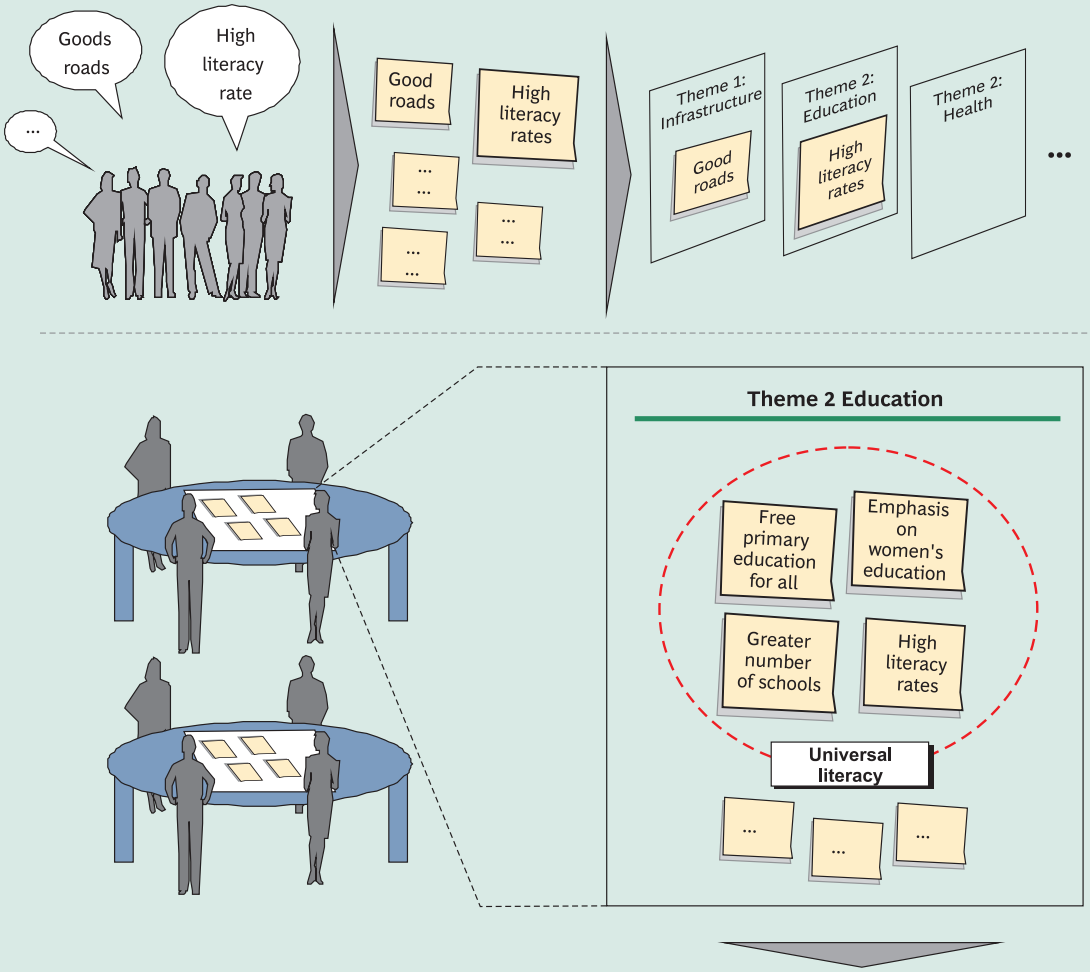
Consolidation of voices to refine output and identify vision elements

With such a rich and enormous collection of diverse voices, it becomes critical that due weightage is given to each voice. This required a tool which would enable us to get an in-depth perspective as well as help us consolidate the aspirations which should form the national agenda.

We developed a process which was exhaustive and meticulous. It took into account every output collected from the workshops across the country and helped identify a shared national aspiration. It allowed us to refine the visions based on expert inputs and have them recognized by people in positions of influence.

All aspirations collected from the various workshops were collated at the national level and an exhaustive list of

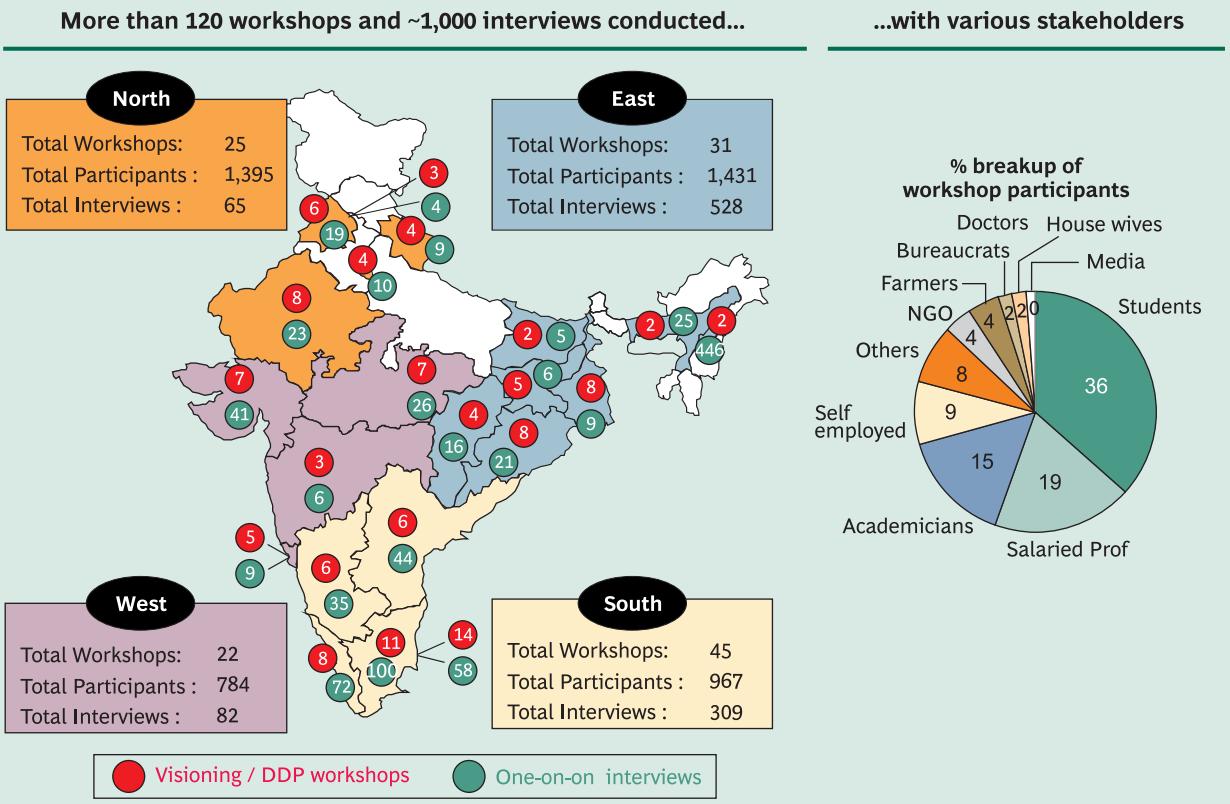
Exhibit 18. Visioning workshops were designed to build alignment amongst various stakeholders



Theme 2 Education

Sr.No	Vision element	Metrics	Gaps
1	Universal literacy	• 100% people educated till Class X	• Shortage of schools for primary education • Access to school in many areas
2	Largest pool of manpower	• 20% of population with graduate degree • 500 million vocationally trained workforce	
3	...	• ...	• ...

Exhibit 19. India@75 visioning process has engaged ~6000 people across 21 states on their aspirations for the country



vision elements compiled for each theme. These were consolidated and then mapped onto the states from where these vision elements originated. This exercise separated thematic voices which were universally voiced across states vis-à-vis others which were unique to particular states. This showed that while many aspirations were common across India, there were some which highlighted the differences between states. It is important for us to understand these differences and incorporate them. into local actions.

(These unique voices are being captured in the respective state vision documents)

An interview guide was prepared based on the workshop methodology and used to conduct a number of interviews with experts from government, business and civil society at a state and national level. The inputs from these interviews helped us gain greater insights on many of the developmental issues highlighted in the workshops.

The aspirations common across many states were synthesized into a set of national vision elements based on themes. These visions put forward an emerging picture of what people think our country should be in 2022, when it turns 75. Some of the thematic visions were discussed and deliberated at length with national councils and committees of CII. These councils and committees had detailed discussions on each vision element and prioritized an action agenda.

Creation of an action agenda based on the vision elements

The process of vision creation, though essential, cannot lead us automatically towards a better future. We developed tools to help us frame action items which are

aligned with the vision to transition from vision to action. These processes can help create a focused action agenda which can be implemented and tracked. As a first step, agenda setting exercises were carried out with many CII national councils/committees as well as CII state councils to help create action items based on the vision statements. Another initiative which has been kick-started in the southern states is the setting up of District Development Plans.

Agenda setting with the CII National Committee on Education & National Committee on Skills, HR & IR - an example

Based on the final set of visions and metrics that came out of the consolidation exercise, each committee member of these two committees individually suggested two initiatives which they felt the committee should take up to achieve the vision, along with a rationale for their choice. All the initiatives were tabled and then consolidated to remove overlaps.

After the sharing of all initiatives, the committee members collectively voted to identify the top agenda items that they would like to pursue over the next 2-3 years. This allowed the members to highlight a priority order and helped them shortlist a set of mutually agreeable initiatives. Seven items were selected after the voting exercise. These were discussed and deliberated to ensure that they were in line with the vision. Additionally, the scope and envisioned impact was also laid down for each of these initiatives. Owners were identified from within the committee members. They were entrusted the task of elaborating the items into detailed action plans along with timelines for implementation.

The respective agenda item owners spent a couple of weeks on creating a detailed action plan. Broadly, the action plans could be categorized under three heads - advocacy for policy changes, advocacy for specific initiatives or implementation of projects. Subsequent committee meetings have led to further progress on detailing the issues with the existing system and discussions on proposed changes that the committee can advocate.

Agenda setting with the CII State Councils

Each state involved in the visioning exercise is creating a state vision document based on the consolidated aspirations of the people of their state. These vision statements are being used as the basis for setting the state CII council agenda. Broadly, three major groups of action have been identified. These are:

Creating action within CII: As a national industry body, CII is well positioned to lead the effort on certain themes. Each state is outlining its agenda over the long term (> 5 years), medium term (3-5 years) and short term (1-2 years). They are also identifying 2-3 themes which will become the cornerstones for defining the specific initiatives that will be undertaken by CII over the next few years.

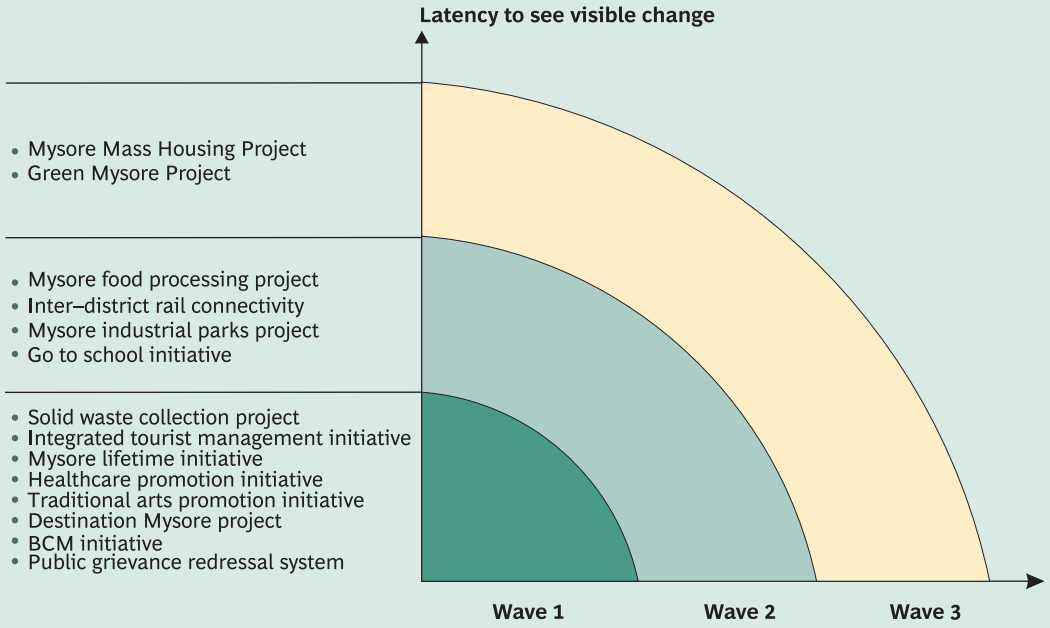
Creating alignment with stakeholders beyond CII: India@75 has been envisioned as a wide-spread movement for change. To create broad based action on various developmental issues, it is critical that many stakeholders (from the government, civil society and business) come together and support a common vision. This can help speed up and scale up developmental activities. CII can play a catalytic role in facilitating this movement.

Continuing the visioning dialogue: The state councils need to play an active role in ensuring that the voices of people are heard on an ongoing basis. This will not only ensure an inclusive and comprehensive vision, but also serve as a regular check for aligning the state's agenda. Building on the visioning efforts, the states can look to reach out to more and more people and use innovative ways to enable a wide coverage.

District Development Plans

District development plans are project agendas set up at the district level. Volunteers such as local businessmen, employees of corporations, influential thinkers or academicians, social activists, NGO employees etc can take up the local action agendas. This diverse set of people come together to form a district committee. Members from these committees become project volunteers, or commit to finding owners for each of the projects that are suggested by that committee. These projects may deal with a variety of issues ranging from those of common

Exhibit 20. District development plan for Mysore



Source: IMACS analysis

national interest, like literacy or healthcare to very district specific issues like saving a dying local art-form. The list of projects formed at each district along with their owners is consolidated as the District Development Plan (DDP).

Each committee looks at the visions specific to its geographic area along with the overall visions for India. It picks from the national vision, the elements that are most relevant to that area, and makes additions if required from the area specific visions. From these the committees follow a dialogic process to come up with a set of projects with a definite owner and timeline for each project.

Several DDPs have already been developed in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This was a 3 day process that focussed on rigorous analysis of the district followed by individual meetings with the state functionaries to fine-tune that analysis. Following this, some potential projects have been identified under each vision heading.

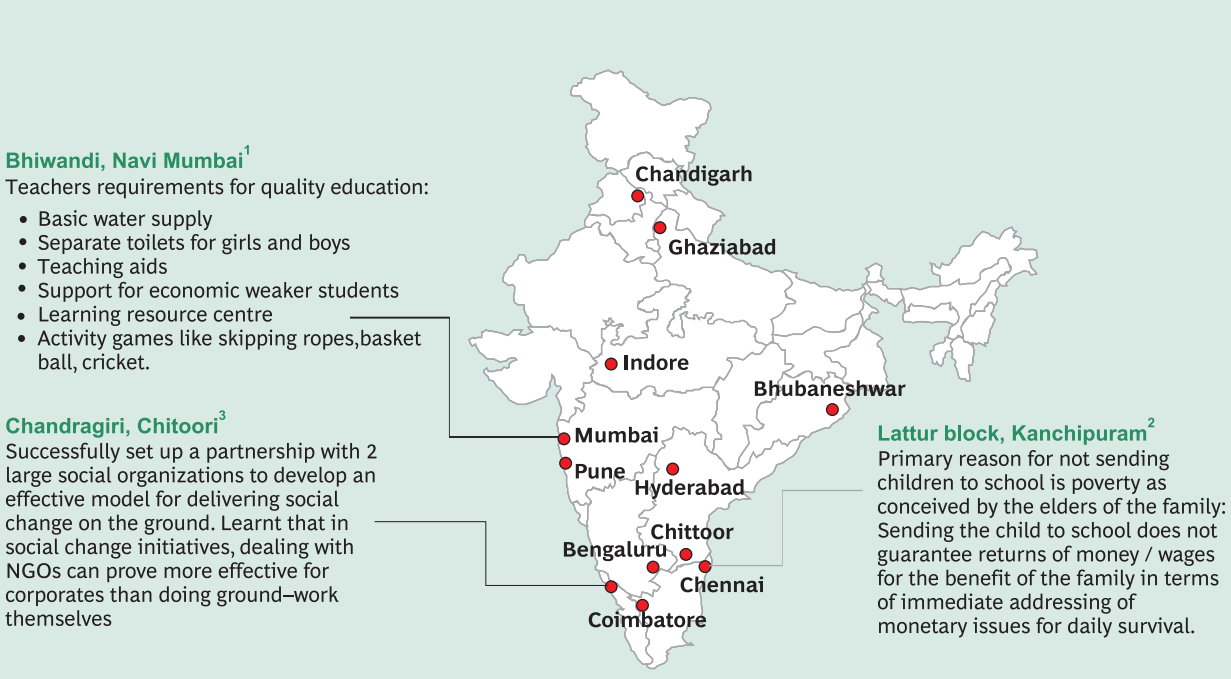
Appendix

Learning from CII - Yi experimental projects and success stories

India@75 already has the experience of 17 experimental projects conducted in different parts of the country. These projects had a common theme of 'Getting children between 5-14 years to school'. Each project was run by a group of volunteers from the industry with the mandate of achieving 100% attendance within a 90 day timeframe. Each project would focus on a small geographic area, usually a single MLA constituency.

The knowledge that these projects generated is of tremendous importance as it helps in understanding some critical things about the way voluntary initiatives should be run. This is not to say that there is any standardized template for starting a volunteer driven project. However, the experiments were able to deliver an enhanced level of understanding around designing and delivering social change in India.

Exhibit 21. Several people have already come forward as volunteers
Project on 'Getting children between 4-16 years to school'



The 17 voluntary teams were formed after a meeting with Professor CK Prahalad in response to his call for action. Teams were given the background papers to understand the rationale behind the project and to form a way forward. Of these 17, 7 teams actually completed the project cycle. Several valuable lessons were learnt through these initial experiments

Many of the teams tried to involve the local government in their efforts, but the task of collecting authentic and accurate data was hampered by access to government and other officials who did not buy into the idea that an independent civil group would be interested in school attendance. Teams were asked to come back when they had the mark of an organization or a powerful business leader to support them.

Even where data was made available, most of the teams lacked enough hands to complete the vast amount of work needed to implement necessary interventions on the ground. Teams were generally made up of about 5-6 members under one leader.

However, among the projects that succeeded in completing the cycle, 2 basic models were seen to be working. These are listed below:

- The first model that appeared to work well within the 90 day time frame is that a corporate house that was already working in the field to be covered by the experimental project extends its scope to include the new project.
- Tying up with an NGO who is already successful on the ground to be covered by the experimental project. NGOs are active in various fields across India and lack management and fiscal support that can be extended by those who are handling the project as part of DDP or any other agenda..

There are other minor do's and don'ts that can help India@75 projects make a successful start:

- Data collection is imperative and projects are meaningless unless the data collected points to the direction that the project needs to take.
- A central reporting structure should be in place for project leaders across spaces to discuss the issues they face and share best or next practices as they emerge.
- Financial models should be discussed at length with all stakeholders to avoid ambiguity.
- Stakeholders must be conversant with the idea of India@75 and share a common perspective before they engage in projects and further practice.

Theme-wise workshop output

Full detail of voices collected from state visioning workshops is appended below

Education And Skill Development

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Be a leader in all aspects of education	• All children to be educated at least until primary level and preferably until class 10 • Have a public-private partnership model in a non profit framework • Qualified and globally recognized teachers • High quality infrastructure in the school • Incentives for teachers to teach in rural areas	
Higher education in AP should be the best in the world	• At least one world class university with more than 20,000 students that is ranked in the top 20 in the world • Education institutes like IITs to guarantee employment	
AP to have skilled manpower	• Vocational training institutes like ITIs and polytechnics of international standards • Setting up farming focussed ITI's	
Knowledge and information to become a commodity	• Use of IT and web based learnings • A good school every 5 kms independent of economic configuration of the area	

Bengal

Universal education	• 100% literacy rate	• Huge population including refugees
Character building, quality and value-based education for all	• School syllabus incorporates moral teaching and life skill- Moral and vocational education is an integral part of all school curriculum • Value oriented workshops for teachers • Setting up student assessment council • Regular up-gradation of syllabus and proper appraisal system • Recruitment of right people as teachers	• Lack of funds, schools, qualified staff • Out of date syllabus • Quota system, accountability • Less umber of schools, especially primary schools in rural areas
Subsidized vocational and practical skill based training	• Identify skill requirements • Proper interface between industry and institutions • Equity participation from industry as stakeholders • By 2013 state government should have started subsidized vocational training in every school	• Skills training are not competent • Ineffective leadership to guide • Lack of goal orientation
One girl child education compulsory with incentives	• Conduct a social audit and create a database • Identify the motivating factors • Awareness programmes for mothers	• Low Awareness, low motivation • Rudimentary, traditional culture •
All children in the age group 0-18 should be in schools	• By 2022, schooling should be made free and compulsory up to class 12th	• Poor budgetary allocation for education in the state and central budgets
Inclusion of special children into the total education system	• Every school should be equipped to teach children with special needs	• The type of infrastructure in schools does not take into account the needs of special children, Children with special

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
		needs are refused admission into mainstream formal schools
Every village should have a school	• By 2022, all schools should have one teachers for every 30 children • By 2022, all villages should have schools up to 12th class	
Every school should have adequate resources of teaching and learning materials	• By 2022, every school should have play ground, hygienic toilet and safe drinking water • 10% of total budget should spent in education	• Lack of proper planning in allocation especially with neglect to marginalized sections in the society • Priority on Education is less
Inclusive and learner-friendly atmosphere in all schools	• By 2020, every community should have at least one adult education center	• The atmosphere in the community and in the schools is that of discrimination and non-inclusion
All schools should have adequate trained and qualified teachers who treat children well	• By 2015, all schools should have quality and adequate teaching learning materials • Student teacher ratio should be 15:1 • By 2013, there needs to be increased intake of teachers in the government services	• There is no method to monitor the teachers and their behaviour with children in the classrooms
Teachers behave as friends and not orthodox gurus		• Teachers resorting to corporal punishment is a major reason why children drop-out from schools
Schools should encourage the skill development of children and elder children should be a part of planning processes in the school and at the government levels		
Food provided in schools should be of good quality		
Quality education with proper budget	• Job oriented education Self employment scheme	• Monitoring and accountability • Too much political interference

Bihar

100% Literacy	• Adult education at Panchayat level • Special classes for girls, women and working people • Incentives at the panchayat level for achieving higher literacy rate • Primary education must be provided • Each one teach one	• Improper supervision • Lack of motivation • Lack of awareness about government programmes and schemes • No environment for primary education • Reluctant parents • Most of the graduate persons are selfish
Open school and colleges in every villages	• Primary and secondary school in every village and one college within a distance of 5 km • Professional and job oriented courses should be increased • Regular academic calender should be maintained	• Lack of funds • Improper implementation of government policies • Lack of trained teachers
Teachers training institutes	• Training institutes in every district • Distance education facilities for working teachers • Trained teachers should be given regular and proper salaries	• Irregular salary • Lack of training institutes • Selection on merit basis in training institutes
Educational cost should be lowest so that everybody can afford that	• Cost of undergraduate education should be normal • Reservation problem	• State economical position is not all that good • Dishonesty • Difference between rich and poor student
Educational institution should be in sufficient number	• Every educational institution must facilitate and provide good teaching environment • Every teacher should be a graduate and trained for teaching	• Government policy • Non existance of qualified committee for selecting qualified teacher

Chandigarh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Emphasis on primary education		• Knowledge imparted cannot always be applied practically
Technical and employment oriented education	• Education should be 100% job oriented	• Courses should be redesigned so as to make employment possible • Scarcity of qualified teachers & infrastructure
Education technique should be modified and innovative	• 60% Of new teaching technique should be studied and implemented	• Few vocational training institutes • No practical approach to education and industry exposure
Aim for 100% literacy		• Belief that girls should not be educated • Restricted or low access to education due to financial constraints • Lack of education infrastructure in certain areas
Provide evening classes for working people for skill up-gradation		• Accessibility to affordable education • Lack of awareness among people • Lack of infrastructure for evening classes
Incubation centres in professional colleges to overcome Industry-Academia disconnect		• Lack of realization about the importance of such facilities • No government agenda to provide such facilities • Lack of coherence between industry & academia for a common vision in business development
Compulsory & free secondary education for girls and in rural areas	• 100% - Secondary • 70% - Graduate • 45% - Post graduates	• Shortage of schools in rural areas • Poverty • Lack of awareness & reformation of education system
R&D ignored sector , due to lack of technology & finances	• 100 Research projects / year	• Lack of funds • Lack of technology
More institutes of world class level	• 1 Each	• No budgetary support

Chattisgarh

Literacy & basic education	• Each child should have access to compulsory primary education within the radius of 2 km from home • Adult education through night schools should exclusively promoted and free of cost • Primary education should be made mandatory to facilitate entrepreneurial or other employment by 2015	• Basic mindset of parents towards education • Poverty gives less importance to education • Child labour
Skill development	• Vocational courses at tehsil level by 2012 • Stipend of at least Rs. 1000 Per month to be offered • Vocational training should be made compulsory for all kind of jobs which require specific skills	• Vocational colleges and courses are few
Higher education	• Specialisation courses should be available at micro level at district level • C.G should have 5 IIT's and 5 IIMs's & 5 AIIM's by 2022 • 30-40% of C.G population should be post-graduate by 2022	• Lack of competent faculty • Higher education is costly • No specific incentives for proper education
100% Literacy in India (in rural sector like villages)	• When there are education institutes every 5 km in the rural area	• Leniency in the - Sarva Siksha Abhiyan • No education institute in rural areas
Job opportunity in the country should be increased to check brain drain & crime	• When there are 5000 industries (small as well as large ISO) set up in every state	• Less industries in the state due to strict rules and regulation of the government
Education with advanced technology	• When laptops are being used by each and every student	• Due to lack of skilled teachers • High cost of electronic educational equipment
100% Literacy	• Free and compulsory education for the poor • 100 % Focus on rural areas • Provision of funds for education by government	• Lack of funds • Lack of awareness about the importance of education

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Focus on practical study	• Atleast 50% field & practical work in education system	• More focus on theories • Education is far from reality
Proper check on donation system	• 100 Authorities and panels to check this in every city	• High corruption • 20% Admissions through donations
Rural education specially girls	• Responsibility of the parents to send their children to the school • Atleast one school in every village	• The girls are not sent to school, a greater percentage of girls should be sent • No schools in a lot of villages
No reservation	• No quota in admission	• 50% Reservation including all sorts of quota
Increase national institutes (IIT, IIMS, institute for MS)	• Increase the number of institutes for higher education • Improve the technology	• Only 8 IIMs , 7 IITs • AIIMS after reservation is open only for 34 students • High percentage of people going abroad for specialization

Delhi

Government schools should provide good quality of education	• Quality of teachers should be at par with most private schools • Pass percentage of Xth standard students should be same for both public and private schools in Delhi	• Poor quality of teachers in government schools
Education should be affordable	• Free primary education • Senior secondary education to be provided at nominal fees • Upper limit on fees charged by private schools	
Opening of many night schools in cities	• Every village should have one night school • Existing school buildings should be used to provide night/evening classes •	• Lack of regulations/guidelines from government regarding opening of night schools • No incentives from government for opening of night schools •
No practical applicability of the courses offered	• Courses should be reviewed every two years and upgraded as per the market requirements • Need to develop more vocational training schools	• Many courses offered are outdated and have not been upgraded in a long time
Education for all till graduation	• One primary school in every village • Every cluster of 5-10 villages should have one senior secondary school • For every 5-10 of above SS schools we should have one graduate college	• More budget needs to be allocated for creating quality education and infrastructure
Skill development/ Professional Education to be made more affordable	• No private colleges should be allowed to take donation during admissions • Books should be made free of cost • Every village or cluster of slums should also have a vocational training school	• In the pretext of donation , private technical colleges take exorbitant amount of fees • No provision of recycling of books and reusing of books • Fees charged by private colleges should be regulated
More number of professional schools and colleges to be set up	• At least one professional college in every taluka of each district • Student teacher ratio should be at least 40:1	• Professional colleges present in districts only or state capital so most people don't have access to it • Lack of qualified teachers
Primary education to be made compulsory and free (if possible) for needy	• Tracking of an individual through social security number like the US • One school for every 500 students • Presence of a school in a radius of 5 sq km	• Lack of infrastructure • Lack of networking
Abolish reservation based on caste/ creed and religion	• Limited reservation for physically challenged people - defined by government	• Internal Party politics • Regional political interest • Vote bank politics
Affordable higher education	• Fees charged from private schools should be approved by government • Private schools should be asked to justify the fees they are charging	• Lack of government control in institutions • Few premier institutes in India
Improved primary and secondary education	• By 2022 their should be one school for every 250 students in Delhi • There should be one school in every 5 km radius	• Lack of awareness amongst poor about importance of education
Create more opportunities for Teachers and Professors	• Top universities should collaborate for research related activities • Professors pay should increase to minimum of 80000 and should have a component of bonus in it as well	• Research facility not within reach of the professor • Low paying job

Goa

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
E-learning	• One course to be taught based on only e-learning • Courses on e-learning should be accredited by a recognised body • The number of courses taught should be incremented in the following years	• No courses on E-learning are offered in Goa
Priority to technical skills	• Separate skill cells to be established in each college so that students can enhance their skill set	• Technical Cell should be set-up by the government to guide students • Workshops should be regularly conducted on technical subjects
No reservations	• Each year the literacy percentage must rise by atleast 10%	• A lot of importance is being given to reservations
Vocational training	• 100% gainful employment	• Lack of adequate number of vocational training institutions
Career counselling	• 100% Job satisfaction survey • 100% career option available	• Lack of qualified career counsellors in school
Universal quality and value education	• 100% Literacy level upto high school • Zero crime rate	• Child labour due to poor economic status of family • Schools should be closer to the community • Improvement in adult literacy
Equal education opportunity for one and all	• Primary institute at a radius of 1-2kms and 20-25 seats per class • Secondary & higher education within a radius of 2-3kms 30-40 seats per class	• Priority to awareness being created in rural ares • Importance of higher education to be imparted to students and parents
Increase in the quality of education	• 1 qualified teacher for 20-25 students for primary & secondary education • Diversify the streams of education to win world class awards (Eg: Grammy Award, nobel prize)	• Not being implemented as of date
Education institutes and industry should work hand in hand	• 100% students immediately hired in industry • Fortnight training of new hired in industry	
Potential and need based education	• Survey all villages & towns in Goa and populate different strata in a 4 year Plan • 25% of each strata to be potential led and educated in each 4 year plan • Two year term for analysing	• Non availability of education system based on future needs of the student • Non qualified bureaucrats designing the education system • Syllabus is the same irrespective of the field
Teachers training	• Identify skills required by the society and the student and then train the teacher for the required skills in all A Grade schools across the state within 2 years	• Profession taken up as an alternative and not primary. A secondary profession does not develop the necessary interest
Value education and improvement of infrastructure	• Identify A Grade Schools and percolate them down to the other graded schools	• Huge Uncontrollable population which is spread far & wide • No Classification in a General Manner • Huge Investment required

Gujarat

Skill based education.	• No line of skill required • Organization providing the skill • Effectiveness of this skilled work force	• Awareness about the skill required • Non availability of organization providing such courses • Ineffective output due to insufficient /outdated training
Change in instruction methods	• No of schools going for alternate methods • Infrastructure resource provided by institute judgement criterion needs to be there	• Very few schools give freedom to adopt innovative methods • Lack of trained educators • Lack of effective assessment
Education needs to have holistic approach (life skill development, practical learning, value education)		
Universal education		
Educational equality Total eradication of illiteracy & unemployment	• 100% S.S.C. [All] [10th pass and no exam] • 90% H.S.C. • Technology/skill development courses like ITI, PTC, BEd, MBA, MBBS, etc., improved to 50% to eradicate unemployment	• 60% (Approx) • 60% (Approx) • 40% (Approx)

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Innovation and child friendly method of imparting education	• Online admission process • Strict measures to control corruption in any recognized institution • Transparency to check the applications for any one organization • Education loans without interests for economically challenged yet bright and ambitious students	• Inactive online admission process • No transparency in accounts of an organization • Education loans are given to those privileged, against property, service of parents at high interest rates
Sustaining Indian culture, tradition, moral values in education	• More practical & project based methods (theory 50%-50% practical) • Burdenless education [spare the rod/punishment/marks/grades] • IT based-learning opportunities in all school	• Exam oriented education & theory board • No adequate resources in school, in active dull & lifeless teachers & No proper infrastructure
Complete eradication of corruption taking place in the name of imparting education		
Practical education and not exam oriented		
There should be 99% literacy, secondary education should be compulsory for all	• Monitoring and resource data completely	
Teaching method approach should be helpful in self development and getting employment	• Drop out rate should be 0% • Work on causes of drop outing • Monitoring enrolment 100%	• Poverty • Lack of awareness about need of education, gender discrimination • Lack of policy, lack of awareness about need of education • Resource distribution is not good
Equal opportunities of education for each and every citizen of India	• 100% Employment • Population should not increase more than 50% • Violence should be reduced by 80% • Resources should be distributed equally in the ration of 60:40 • Increasing GDP	
Superior education standard for all	• All educational institutions to have the adequate infrastructure • Affordable to all • Atleast 40% of all the school children to get (pursue) higher education	• Rising cost of education inadequate facility /infrastructure • Corruption added in education
Practical orientation of our education system	• Earning and learning should go together • Full application of what is learned	• Most of what is taught is not being put to practical use (only remain theoretical) • Students have not got practical exposure
Boundary less education	• Students can choose any branches as per their liking and aptitude • Freedom to choose the specific branch after 10 years of basic education (which is common to all) • Freedom to change branch at any stage	• Rigid (time bound & long) frame work of the present education system in India
100% Literacy		
Education for all		
100% Literacy ratio upto secondary level	• 60% Should be achieved every year • 40% increase every year • 30% Poor students get scholarship so that they do not leave their education	• Poverty • Lack of inspiration
Government should provide for basic things like computers, benches, non polluted location, in proportional to the local population	• 100% Sitting arrangement like bench, furniture • 100% Computerised education in the government schools • (75% + 25% within 2 years)	• Computation should be part of the educational department • Atleast people are interested to join this field due to proper salary • Poor transportation facilities
World class universities as well as facilities	• Government has distributed at least 25% world class university to each state • 47% World class colleges & schools should be opened • 28% Should increase in next year	• Lack of government donations • Given poor importance • Lack of well experienced facility
Value based education		
Reduction of brain drain	• By setting up world class institutes	• Shortage of schools for primary education
100% Literacy rate in India in 10-15 years	• Increasing number of schools in urban and rural areas	• Negligence of females in education system, especially in natural areas
Equal importance to primary, secondary & higher education	• Creating awareness and importance of education	

Jharkhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Commitment and initiatives along with due regards to the standard of education available	• 100% accountability of teachers for the results of students • Financial incentives proportional to student performance • Low teacher is to student ratio in a class	• Low salary structure in comparison of other professions • No incentives to promote efforts from the side of teachers • Higher student population limited Teacher / school
Better infrastructure facilities for higher and primary education	• Quality undergraduate and graduate college per district as student have to move out. 100% Free education till the age of 14 (specially in rural areas) for all • Weekly report requisition to the district education office and proper accountability to the seniors • Basic parameter 85%of passing in government schools	• Lack of initiative and Follow up from the government side • Corruption in the Government hierarchy • Politics in Education through reservation based on caste creed No accountability in government schools
Vocational and Technical training along with new innovative and fun based teaching methods	• 75% of the syllabus should be based on job oriented salaries • 25% of the remote areas, to start with should use mobile schooling • 25% of the teaching should utilize technology like Audio visuals & Power-Point presentations	• Extensive obsolete and in provincial syllabus • Low rural connectivity & lake of infrastructure • Vast syllabus hampers interest and teaching methods used by teachers • Syllabus / education only for purpose of work • Skills or education not matching with job
Government initiatives for special awareness regarding education from grass root level and start the different programme to attract children	• A wide coverage • 100% attraction & the people	• The gap & education rate is 37%
Free education for all specially for women and poor people	• Up to graduation level • 100% women education in India • Number of girls school / Number of women going after primary education • Number of families motivating girls / more scholarships given to women • Literacy rate - 100% (at graduate level) • Average cost of education • Number of village with no college / school • Each area should have sufficient primary & secondary school • Less or zero drop out from school • No child labour	• Free education has been provided only up to 14 years but are vision is to achieve the higher education rate • Lack of family motivation • Security problem • Traditional / social issues • Dropouts, after primary education • Less Government schools/collage per village/district • Lack of allocation of funds • Lack of higher secondary schools even in towns • 70% or 60% of the total students able to pass • Still children can be seen in the Dhaba's
Higher education	• Medical Technology and management	• It should be compulsion for every student to get the education in any vocational field but still we are lacking it
Better facilities in rural and urban area in terms of education and financial backup	• 10 schools per district with proper trained teacher • 500 high schools as well as technical & professional • 250 high schools and colleges with better lab facilities	• Lack of schools • Lack of technical / professional college • Lack of motivation on part of teacher to go and teach in rural areas • Lack of finance • Lack of initiative by social leader • Corruption at all levels
India as a world class education leader (100%literacy)	• Highly equipped primary school at district level • Students carrying 60% marks getting scholarship • 20 technical as well as professional colleges	
Interest Based Education	• Number of scientists, research scholars, come out every year • Number of electives per standard, after primary school • Number of Arts graduates	• Money- only certain proportion have money • Population • Social statement (Skill based) - Money based
Spiritual and moral education should be taught from primary level	• Industrial houses and government should work together to establish such institutes • Proper placements of student or students should setup their own industry • Number of students getting jobs in abroad / international	• Industrial houses are not giving as much importance as government gives to moral education • Degree holders are still unemployed • Due to lack of money they are not able to go abroad

Karnataka

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Providing Education – To be a leader in Human Development	• Primary education as a fundamental right – accessible to all • PPP institutional framework for vocational training, technical education and secondary education • Improvement of infrastructure (toilets, drinking water, laboratories, library) • Gender sensitivity (e.g. more female teachers) • Resource allocation to make these improvements	

Kerala

Industry Institute partnership: Keralite youth sufficiently prepared to undertake a variety of specialized and skilled jobs at a global level- Jobs without Boundaries	• Tie-ups with world-class universities to offer specialized courses and programs (High end Education and R&D) • Industry-institution linkages	• Poor quality of education • Lack of practical orientation • Inadequate soft skills including communication skills resulting in huge skill gaps amongst students passing out from the state
Global Education: Ensure primary, secondary schools and colleges provide quality education at affordable cost	• Healthy mix of public and private schools, colleges and tertiary institutions • Access to all	• Procedures in curriculum updation are time consuming • Lack of awareness among students about career prospects after further education as well as vocational education • Preference for courses which would result in white-collar jobs only

Maharashtra

Technical Education should improve	• Every Taluka / Block has vocational training centre with quality education	• Teachers do not have caliber • Lack of Infrastructure • Highest quality of education at each Taluka
Different types of education system should improve		
Lower the cost of education	• Average fee should be affordable for all income levels • Donation should be scrapped	• Education system is controlled by unauthorised people • Fee structure decided by people in power
Education should build the character of human being	• Moral education should be compulsory subject • Character is intangible, will be seen in peoples behaviour	• Our examination system is marks oriented • Assessment system is not proper
Increase literacy rate		
Free education for all	• More student enrollment • Increase in literacy • Economic growth / development	• Financial constraints and lack of appeal in the syllabus - reason for attrition • Lack of better facilities for teachers • Lack of funds for more schools
Emphasis on ethics and patriotism in education	• Reduction in corruption • Decrease in communal conflicts • More achievements	• Corruption in all walks of life • Interstate / interstate community / groups conflicts • Inequalities / favoritism / injustice / root cause
Uniform education facilities	• CETs will be a thing of the past • Better understanding amongst students / communities	• No way to compare students from different states / boards
Merit cum means based education		
More number of institutes of higher learning in all states		
Employability oriented education (Practical Oriented)	• Debates, seminars, workshops for students to judge the understanding capacity	• Lack of political will • Outdated education system

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Affordable & Compulsory Education Promote Good Teachers - Tangible & Intangible	• More number of students from villages and downtrodden sections of society being enrolled in schools, colleges, higher educational institutions	• Lack of political will • Less sanctioned funds allowed in budget • Conservative budget
Merit based - not quota based	• Open & common merit list for all • If necessary income based quotas	• Lack of political will • Pressure from minority politicians

Madhya Pradesh

Free Education to all children/ Illiterate adults	• 100% children (3-15) should attend school in next 10 years • Free education funded by government, 100% literacy, use of psychometric tests, 25% school should use IT, Trainee, coach • 100% school should have basic infrastructural facilities	• Lack of awareness, movement, infrastructure, funds and poor system & accountability
Skill based education reforms based on temperament & interest using modern infrastructure	• 50% of top 100 institutes should be Indian in each segment • 10% of all patents should be initiated by Indians	• We need trained skilled manpower • Lack of dedicated corporation, government willingness is the main priority
Introducing specialised & advance courses/institutes of international repute focusing on research		• Knowledge/awareness is to be initiated
100 % Literacy should be achieved	• Basic education for all age groups • Individual candidate should give proper education	• Lack of adequate financial, human & infrastructure resources
Equal and quality education system for all	• Capacity building of teachers, trainers • 24x7 education system can be adopted	• Unavailability of adequate infrastructure & lack of community involvement • Lack of proper scheduling
Improved Pre schooling System	• Capacity building of teachers, trainers • More professionals/NGOs to be involved in pre schooling system	• Pre schooling is presently run by non-professionals • Emphasis more on Health rather than education
Total literacy to be achieved in the entire country	• Compulsory Education at all levels should be there • Individual candidate should be given proper education • To achieve this the government should bring a policy of 24/7 running of schools	• Lack of adequate financial, human & infrastructure resources
Education must be job oriented	• Quality skill development and livelihood programmes for all	• Pattern of eduction system is conventional and not job oriented
Primary and Secondary Education for all	• Creation of infrastructure and trained manpower	• Lack of professionals and private sector involvement in primary education system in rural areas

Orissa

Moral Education	• Good co-operation between student & teacher • Discipline should be maintained • Yoga education should be provided	• Lack of relationship between student & teacher • Indiscipline inside the campus • Lack of yoga trainer
Corporate Trainer Should be provided	• Business information should be provided • Global information training • Provided advanced skill & training regarding current scenario	• Absence of updated business information • Lack of corporate trainer • Lack of advanced skill
Education should be practical-oriented	• Study tour should be conducted • Develop communication Skill • Develop Vision & Mission	• Vision and mission of the student are not clearly understood • Inefficient communication
Quality education for all, at all levels : from primary to higher education	• Area Population • Literacy Rate • Primary Schools & Colleges: Lectures and faculty	• Improper utilization of funds • Lack of awareness • Transportation

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Allowing private investors for promoting education	• Corporate adoption of the children from an area • Giving them training with free of cost • Providing them book, cloths , food	• Lack of primary education • Lack of importance • No value for secular & liberal ideas
Establishment of Special Education Zone (SEZ)	• Empowering students through education • SEZs should be up to date	• Lack of professional faculty • Lack of monetary assistance • Lack of technological implementation
No discrimination in providing education on the basis of caste or creed		
Government must be proactive in education		
KBK should be given optimum priority id education		
Universal Literacy	• High percentage of educated people • Better economic development	• Better Class rooms & LABs • Access to schools in rural areas too
Skilled & Trained manpower	• Provide outstanding technology for future generations • 80% trained and skilled workforce by 2022	• Trained lecturers • Training faculty • Modernised syllabus
Free education for all in primary as well as upper primary level	• Better contribution for rural people	• Better implementation access to modern act • More quality teachers should be appointed in the rural areas

Punjab

Improved education level	• Each school to have well equipped laboratories and libraries • Job-oriented courses to be introduced at school level • Free education for all	• Lack of funds • Obsolete syllabi • High fees
Increase in number of schools & colleges	• Number of government schools should be atleast double the number of private schools • Atleast one IIT or equivalent in each district of Punjab • A healthy teacher-student ratio	• Lack of vision among governments • Education not a priority while budgetary allocation • Lack of technical education for rural youth
Improvement in quality of teachers	• All schools to be monitored by the community • All teachers at all levels in all schools to be qualified • Refresher courses for school teachers every year	• No monitoring system at present • Teachers are engaged in non-academic work • Lack of initiative on the part of government
More practical education	• 60% time to be devoted to practical aspects • Atleast 25% of the faculty should have industrial background	• Lack of funds • Lack of awareness • Weak education system
Primary education to be promoted in rural areas	• Free education in rural areas • Free books and stationery to be provided	• Narrow thinking • Lack of funds • Weak administration
Improved quality of education at government institutions	• Compulsory rating of all educational institutions • Faculty Development Programs to be organized in all institutions	• Non-willingness • Lack of infrastructure
Affordable education for all	• One education board for all of Punjab	• Financial constraints
Making education practice oriented	• 30% input from industry in course designing • One IIT & One IIM, 4 medical colleges, school for aviation	• Lack of infrastructure & equipments • Lack of job opportunities • Lack of awareness among people
Improving quality of education in Punjab	• Computer in every class-room • In one session, two compulsory training programs for teachers • No extra duties for teachers, except teaching	• Lack of facilities for upgradation of teachers • Lack of training methodologies
Universal literacy	• 100% education for rural population • 100% education for women • Awareness campaigns on right of education	• Lack of delivery/implementation mechanism • Lack of cooperation among state & central governments • Improving status of teachers

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Larger number of institutions of higher learning	• 2 IIMs and 2 IITs in the state • Proportion of vocational education institutions to go up • All higher education courses to be career oriented	• Lack of budgetary support • Lack of willingness & foresight among leaders • Lack of awareness among people
Emphasis on value based and character building education Focus on technical & practical knowledge	• Marked reduction in instances of corruption • Environmental education to be compulsorily a part of school education • Half the time in education shall be devoted to practical knowledge • Atleast 2-3 workshops/seminars per week in every institute • 2-3 industrial visits per term/academic year	• Corruption ; Attitude of the people • Lack of sensitivity towards society • Financial constraints • Focus on theoretical knowledge • Parental pressure on students to pass exams
Universal literacy	• One primary school in 1 km radius • One secondary school in 2 KM radius • Teacher student ratio of 1:20 at school level	• Lack of schools • Unwillingness of teachers to serve in rural areas • Reservation
Affordable primary education for all kids	• 10% government expenditure on primary education • Compulsory computer education at all levels • Increase in number of teachers in rural areas	• Large number of people living below poverty line • Greed of private schools and colleges

Rajasthan

100% Literacy-free English education till secondary	• Literacy rate	• Non-availability of quality resources
Affordable world class quality education & infrastructure	• Assessment system (like CMMI)	• Corrupt educational system
Effective vocational & technical training	• Percentage of employed people	• Gap between industry & education system
Education for all	• National programme on education with budget allocation • 100% women's literacy • Interesting & attractive education techniques to be followed for children • Education to be made compulsory	• Lack of education infrastructure in rural areas • Lack of basic facilities in rural schools like water, electricity, road, toilets • Lack of teacher discipline and less number of teachers in rural schools • Less budget allocation to education • Lack of girl child education
Job oriented education	• Understanding of child interest at early stage • Examination system to be changed	
Affordable, accessible education	• Economic support for poor people	
Basic primary education to all	• Attendance of schools / dropout level to be below 5%	• Lack of infrastructure • Dependence on infrastructure
Awareness of importance of education in rural areas	• Rural school attendance is +90% • Teaching staff should be from the same area (90%)	• No schools available • Teaching staff not available in rural areas
Higher education to be in synchronized with industry to create employability	• Low level of unemployment -< 5% • Accountability of education institute for their unemployed students	• Education institute not made responsible for employment • Every industry to be judged by number of fresh students employed
Compulsory free education (minimum level of literacy)	• Free education till 12th • Each one teach one	• Monetary problem • Lack of information
Practical education at affordable cost	• Specialisation from class 10th for job oriented education	• Good teachers • Proper channelization of resources
No reservation in education	• Economic criteria	• Free from religion
Equal education	• Merit based admission • Free education till 12th	• Poverty • Increasing inflation
Technical education	• IT education • ITI to be established for technical education	• Lack of facilities in villages
Trained trainers	• Accountability of trainer towards results	• Lack of honesty
Free education ion rural areas	• Number of secondary schools in each village • Approach of schools • Compulsory education for girl child	• Lack of education infrastructure in rural areas • Lack of basic facilities like water, electricity, road, toilets • Less number of teachers in rural schools

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
No reservation	• Economic criteria • Lack of educated leaders	• Political will • Casteism, corruption
Computer literacy		• Lack of awareness • Lack of resources
Education for all (100% literacy)	• Survey of literacy growth every year	• Lack of awareness
Job oriented and practical education	• Number of colleges/universities running professional courses	• Lack of exposure
Reservation free education	• Admission should be merit based	• Politics • Casteism (majority & minority)
100% Education : affordable, accessible, accountable	• Primary education@village level & secondary/sr. Secondary@block level with proper connectivity/transportation especially for female students • Create more avenues for private schools in rural areas with liberal scholarship for bright students	• Availability & allocation of funds • Inappropriate access infrastructure • Lack of incentive and rewards for institutions with good performance
Reduce gap between academics and industries i.e. More job oriented courses	• Instead of spreading academic colleges, vocational colleges based on local requirements facilitating employment & entrepreneurship	• Non-involvement of industries in designing the course curriculum • Non availability of qualified vocational teachers
Moral education, science & maths basic to all Compulsory IT education at the primary level Leaders to be selected on the basis of education Education to inculcate moral values & political awareness	• Value based education focusing on eradication of female foeticide, corruption, casteism etc	• Mindset of people for opting academic courses over vocational courses • Lack of moral success stories • Deterioration of value system at family level

Tamil Nadu

Education will be accessible to all and not denied to anyone	• Ensure compulsory enrollment in schools so that 100% of the children are completing high school • The GER (Gross Enrollment Ratio) for higher education should grow 4 times the current levels • Schools within 2 km distance of every habitation • Admission to schools regardless of the capacity to pay • Upgraded school infrastructure and availability of adequate teachers of good quality • Strict review mechanism on funds available for education projects & infrastructural development of schools	
Universal secondary education	• 50% of the students will enroll for colleges • Near Zero drop-out rates in secondary education • Build a base of 1.2 crore graduates and 3 crore diploma holders • The number of institutions for higher education should increase by 4 times • Capacity and infrastructure of the higher institutions to be quadrupled to accommodate 30 lakh students	
Ensure access of vocational training institutions to all	• Base of 3 crores vocationally trained and certified technicians • The number of institutions for vocational training should increase by 4 times	
Greater recognition of human resources from Tamil Nadu in the health sector	• The number of medical colleges should be increased by 4 times • Number of colleges teaching allopathic medicine to increase from 30 to 120 • Number of doctors graduating per year to increase from 3,000 to 10,000	
Develop TN as an 'Innovation Hub' by evolving an ecosystem of industries and education systems to encourage Research and Development (R&D) and entrepreneurship	• Nurture a minimum of one Nobel laureate by 2025 • Introduce flexibility in college curriculum to spur innovation • Develop exclusive science parks for Nanotechnology, Bio-technology and Pharmaceuticals • Ensure more institutes (IISER, IISc, IITs) are established in the state to give thrust to research and innovation	

Uttarakhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Free compulsory & quality primary education for all children	• 100% population with education upto VIII standard • At least 15% intake in higher technical education	
Job-oriented, skill based quality higher education with conventional & distance learning approach	• Establishment of atleast 6 institutes of higher education with e-learning facilities • 75% youth population with technical skills & insured job placement • Largest pool of trained technical manpower	
Vocational training institutes to utilize youth resources	• Establishment of cottage industries with the target of 6-7% contribution in GDP • Increase in rank in HDI by 1-2 step • Compulsory 1 orientation training once a year for all professionals	
Education for all - Job oriented, Quality and value education	• To achieve 100% by 2018	• Poverty • Economic Resources • Geographical Conditions
Well trained and qualified teachers according to specific regional needs	• To achieve 100% by 2018	• Teacher unavailability in remote village areas • Infrastructure of schools
Education according to regional and global needs	• To achieve 100% by 2018	• Lack of representation of regional and global needs into school syllabus
To develop educational entrepreneurs to link with industry & State of the art facilities	• PPP Studies/Social research • Percentage absorption/Placement in the state itself • Number of ITI s/Polytechnics adopted by Corporate sector	
Providing access to all including rural region, Girl Child, Physically Challenged & Socially and economically underprivileged	• 100% literacy rate • Decline in child labour • All ITI/Polytechnic institutes to have some sort of sponsorship	
Integration of ICT, Extra Curricular activities & environment education should be must for learning community	• Effective implementation of State Council of Education Research & Training (SCER)/ Curriculum	
Compulsory education for below poverty line and rural children	• Introduce concept of Child Literacy Rate • To achieve 100% literacy rate below 15 years by 2015 • To Achieve 100% literacy rate as a whole for children, adult by 2015	• Low income level • Preference to beggary due to lack of employment opportunities • Schemes are not properly implemented
Emphasis on Quality, Training & development along with the quantity to meet the world class standards	• Centralised training centre in every district for training teachers by 2010 • 100% training of teachers to be achieved by 2015	• Lack of incentives given to teachers • Traditional methods of teaching with no emphasis on technological measures • Emphasis on theory rather than practical learning
Sufficient number of educational institutes at minimum possible distance	• 1 primary school per 50 students in Plain area and 1 per 25 students in hilly area 1 school within 2 km radius by 2012 • 1 secondary school per 100 students in plains and 1 per 50 students in hill areas • 1 secondary school within 3 km radius by 2015	• Lack of teaching staff • Lack of funds • Lack of students dedication for studying

Technology & Innovation

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Become wisdom hub for up-liftment of mankind and environment	• Focussed R&D efforts; realignment of R&D with industrial needs • Improved infrastructure of existing universities with adequate funding for R&D, academic teaching • Pure merit based admissions • Some % of industrial profits invested in R&D at academic institutions and further at their own institution • Large PPP	

Bengal

Advanced and environmentally compatible technology leading India	• 25% of India's energy through non conventional energy sources • Environment friendly technology in use	• Cost of non conventional energy
Use of Technology in Education	• Distance learning classes in rural West Bengal	• Lack of adequate internet connectivity
Productive Technology	• HYV seeds and better technology	• Dissemination of technology not adequate
Optimal and judicious use of all forms of energy		
Wider usage of indigenous technology and its dissemination	• Increased practice of applied / indigenous science	• General population have lack of education regarding applied/ indigenous technology • Indigenous technology not used and preserved
Society with scientific temper and liberal thoughts free from superstitions	• Every school has established associations to raise awareness among common people on issues related to science and technology • Awareness camp against superstition in every village • More scope for scientists to practice in India	• Scarcity of public, private efforts to popularize science and technology • Laxity in balancing ethical conduct and desire to grow

Bihar

100% Literacy	• Adult education at Panchayat level • Special classes for girls, women and working people • Incentives at the panchayat level for achieving higher literacy rate	• Improper supervision • Lack of motivation • Unawareness about government programmes and schemes
Open school and colleges in every villages.	• Primary and secondary school in every villages and one college within the distance of 5 km • Professional and job oriented courses should be more • Regular academic calender should be maintained	• Lack of funds • Improper implementation of government policies • Lack of trained teachers

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Teachers training institutes	• Training institutes in every districts • Distance education facilities for working teachers • Trained teachers should be given regular and proper salaries	• Irregular salary • Lack of training institutes • Selection on merit basis in training institutes
Educational cost should be lowest so that everybody can afford that	• Cost of undergraduate education should be normal • Reservation problem	• State economical position is not all that good • Dishonesty • Difference between rich and poor student
Educational institution should be in sufficient number	• Every educational institution must have facility for good teaching environment • Every teacher should be a graduate and trained for teaching	• Government policy • Non existence of qualified committee for selecting qualified teacher
100% literacy	• Primary education must be provided • Each one teach one	• No environment for primary education • Reluctant parents • Most of the graduate persons are selfish

Chandigarh

Promoting R&D by allocating more expenditure	• 10% at GDP amount	• Lack of promotion and efforts by the government policies & procedures
More grip over time and space in terms of faster communication	• 20 % at GDP amount	• Emphasis on R&D efforts in universities and research institutes • Lack of remuneration for R&D Scholars
To cut down cost of production by eliminating intermediaries		• Prod units for raw materials are not there in Chandigarh • Transportation is high • No Rail connection
Rolling out a Platform where people in Science & Technology can share their experiences Advance Technology should bring in to economy of School		• Monthly there is only one Platform where people in Science & Technology come and share experiences (Driven by Industries), CII Measures the action items • Commodatize advance technololgy
Centre for common people Participation		• 5 to 6 centres which are innovative where common people can participate with Basic fee
Encouragement of Technology related Education & Research Program	• Every District Should have minimum 15 Institutes	• Inequality, Poverty, Lack of Awareness • Proper Resource Management
Development Purpose	• Modern Technology in Agriculture-Organic Farming should be used. 60% should be given Training • Manufacturing Sector- Energy & Power should be increased for this sector	• Lack of Education • Lack of Resources • Unbalanced Grown
Manpower Should not be Effected	• 100% of Unskilled Manpower should be trained to use advance technology and equipment	• Lack of Training & Education • Proper Management of Human Resources

Chattisgarh

India as a hub of IT & Banking Sector	• 100% skills and literacy to achieve that • 500 million students should be given education of Commerce & IT	• Illiteracy • Lack of skill education • Brain Drain
Best Research & Development Centre	• 30% increase in seats of IITs and direct recruitment to R&D Centres	• Corruption, Poverty • Still a Developing nation
India to be ranked number one for doctors engineers & scientist	• 60% Scholarships to prospective students • 100% dedication and support by institutions	• Brain Drain • Lack of encouragement by government
Most thrust to be given on R&D	• Focus to be on pure science • Right person should be there for the right job i.e. Right researches should be promoted	• Corruption • No proper allocation of exact profession • Government does not ……like corporate

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
More funds to be made available for R&D	• Equal weightage & distribution of funds to all states irrespective of the political parties ruling at centre for R&D	• No proper utilization of alloted fund most of times those laps or it is mis-utilised
Strike the synergy between the industry & technology so that it can be used by society	• The government should ensure that they should earn money in the transfer of technology to industrial which will be useful in refunding R&D	• Culture difference • Both the working in isolated platforms
India will be able be send manned space craft to moon & achieve technology excellence in the field of IT	• Establishing 1 aeronautical space engineering centre Where all world class scientist will be working to achieve the objective	• At present there is no such facility available in C.G.
Alternative source of energy	• Installation of solar batteries in each house hold for light, heaters, and other electricity dependent equipments must be operated	• Less than 1% population is using , alternative source of electricity power i.e. Solar energy
Establishment of IT parks in C.G	• Government should take initiative to invite multi-national companies for IT and allocate them land and other benefit of SEZ	• Till date there is not IT parks

Delhi

More manned space missions	• 2 lunar missions • Pump at least 10 billion dollars in ISRO	• Corruption • Lack of government interest
More number of nobel laureates	• By 2022 we should have at least 20 nobel laureates	• Lack of government interest
Boost research	• Invest 2 billion dollars in research institutes	• Non implementation of policies • Less emphasis on research activities endmost people don't even have access to good laboratories

Goa

Local World class Science Research Centre per district	• Information center in each village panchayat • One centre for every 5 lac people	• Investment and financing • Trained scientific manpower
Distribution of Information	• Webinars every week on new technologies and other innovations • Minimum of 2:1 ratio of students to be equipped with computers and better distribution of knowledge in all subjects	• Lack of financial resources • Lack of planning and implementation skills
Development of Sustainable Technology	• Reduce unit transportation by half • Reduce unit cost of alternate technology by half	• Lack of financial resources • Lack of planning and implementation skills
Well spread centres of Research	• Centres of excellence atleast one in each district in pharmaceutical or medical research within 10 years • Smaller centres in all talukas to generate awareness within 15 years • 100% Networking of all talukas on a priority basis	• Government policy does not focus on research • Inadequate budgetary allocation for research • Politicians are not experts to decide on issues
Environment Friendly Technology	• Solar / Wind Power energy to be made mandatory for 40% of industry • Solar street lights in all villages in the next 3 years across Goa • 100% Rain Water Harvesting System and use of CFL for lighting for all Mega Projects in the state	• High cost of installation • No long term planning is undertaken
Technology for rural masses & better communication	• Knowledge Centre at every ward for all panchayats equipped with VSAT connection and networking facilities across the state • 100% Broadband internet connectivity at every village within the next 3 years	• Political interference in decision making process at every level • No budgetary allocation / provision

Gujarat

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Village development through student participation & infrastructure developments also technology development	• 75% Villages	• 15% To 20% currently giving undue importance to child labour
India should be a bench mark for all other countries	• 30% Of the rest countries in the world • Above the rest of the 3rd world amongst the top ten	• Insufficient for global curricular • Political interference • Weak financial position
Focus on R&D	• $20billion /now less 2 billion (India gdp$750billion & R&D should be 2 or 3% of GDP 30should) • It should be more 4 for next 10 years	• Lack of creation of proper environment • Lack of technology • Lack of higher educated people
100% Literacy		
Recyclable power sources		
Promoting energy efficiency	• Atleast 25% of the energy needs should come from renewable energy sources like solar/wind & hydro energy • The entire public transport should run on fuel efficient & cost effective technology	• Initial investment in renewable energy equipment is very high • Public transport system needs to be revamped and the cost involved is huge • Lack of awareness about renewable energy
World class research and development facilities	• Atleast 75% of the NIITs (formerly RECS) should be world class labs & research facilities • We should double the number of institutions like IITs, IISc, ISRO & SAC, NIE, PRL etc • Atleast 25% of the "brain drain" in science and technology field to be reversed	• No proper support (subsidy) from the government • Less attractive packages for scientists and technocrats
Promoting solar technology	• Atleast 50 institution dealing with rural technology development at state & district level should be set up • All universities & institutions of higher learning should setup fellowships for research on rural technology	• Lack of public awareness & education • Need to disseminate and replicate rural technology
Use of state of art communication technology		
Knowledge-hub for science and technology		
Invention of technologies rather that adoption	• 100% Avoidance of tech adoption • Agriculture reforms using non conventional fertilizer for edible item • 25% improvement in portable water by proper rain water management •	
Green & clean technology	• 50% of chemical industry will adopt green technologies • 50% of chemical industry to use non-commercial energy sources carbon dioxide	• Lack of serious in law order authority & industry • Feasibility & cost of adopting non convenergy • Awareness, training, rising standard of living
Efficient use of intelligent people		
Every child to be acknowledged all the importance of science & technology		
Invention of global competition technology	• Developing technology in home country to raise our position to the global level	• India is dependent on other countries & should become self reliable
Use of renewable sources of energy involving technology	• Use of solar, wind, tidal , thermal resources	• Not in each & every house hold due to lack of awareness
Indian scientists & researches at international level	• In terms of space ,medicine, electronics	• Since India is developing country there for other countries are ahead in these fields

Jharkhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Promotion of research and development through better pay to scientists and PhD holders in research sector	• Pay scale should be at par with that I. T. professionals. The difference between private and government research professionals should be negligible	• Corrupt bureaucrats who eat up money funding research • Politicians who do not see research as a tool to increase their vote bank
Promoting young graduates to remain in India rather than working abroad by improving their pay	• A pay scale that is at par with that of the international counterparts	• People have more attention towards western values and lifestyle
Incorporation of practical approach to science starting from grass root level primary level though videos experiments etc	• More frequent conduction of workshops and exhibitions related to science and modern technology preferably twice per month	• Mentality of the school officials who think that a book worm is a best student and the additional impractical attitude towards science
Increase in Government spending for research centers as % of G.D.P.	• Spend less on defense and more on research • Fund should be made available for professionals in research areas • Government support laying high technology M/C in this area • Increase public expenditure to more than 40% public and private sector	• Improper distribution of funds • More tax is imposed on foreign M/C • Corruption • Financial problem • Lack of infrastructure facilities
ISRO become as powerful as NASA	• Innovative idea should be encourage and provided 25% financial help	• Machines are out dated as comparison to NASA
Government should encourage IT sector	• Involve in private sector	• Financial problem • Lack of awareness in modern technologies
Availability of clean energy from various sources	• Every village should have source of renewable energy • All states should have alternative energy units (Ref: JRDA) • Percentage of people using clean energy year should rise	• Lack of policy at the centre and state level • Inactive state level alternate energy units
Better accessibility of scientific infrastructure to all sections of people	• Better scientific instruments / lab facility to all technical & research institutes • Every state should have one IIT • Use of basic science in agricultural productivity	• Lack of scientific infrastructure and institutes • Lack of knowledge to use scientific equipments in agriculture
Enhanced R & D facilities for advancement of basic & higher science	• More number of world class research institutes in each cities / states • More scholarship and stipend to research scholars • Number of research scholars working within India in basic sciences • Research centers in urban areas • Innovate method of teaching, to open small research centers in villages • Industrial M/C shops could be used as training centers	• Less no of R & D Institutes • Less Government expenditure on R & D in terms of scholarships, stipend • Less number of teachers available • Less number of foreign M/C
Development of innovative technology	• Number of pollution free innovative devices • Number of innovation ways to trap renewable energy • World leader in biotechnology and nanotechnology	• Not cost effective , no incentive for mass • Not enough funds • Lack of focus and lack incentives to attract talent
More science institutes and collaborative scientific research	• Number of research institutes • Number of Ph. D. student per year • Number of collaborative programs with international research institutes	• Lack of government initiative • Lack of interest, in students • Poor quality of research infrastructure
Increased job opportunities in 'R & D' sector	• Number of job openings • Better remuneration at par with job opportunities in other sectors in R&D sector	• Research industries are not developed • No incentive to pay mare • Perception
More educational centers related to science and technology	• Spend less on defense and more on education • There should be free education in every village funded by Government • NRI tax should be used for education	• Inadequate distribution of funds • Corruption

Karnataka

Karnataka to be a global education and research hub	• Capitalisation and improvement of existing infrastructure, schools, college labs, research labs etc • Integration with global companies • Awareness of vision at primary levels
Karnataka to be a global hub on space technology	• No of global orders received • Basic research and data collection

Kerala

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Kerala to be the scientific research capital of India	• One noble prize in science • 10 Bhatnagar awards/ year • Building of new and enhancement of present scientific and research institutes to global standards	• Inadequate leadership in research • No clear international collaborations • Low quality of higher education in the state

Maharashtra

Energy: Use of non-renewable resources like - rain harvesting, sea waves, low - high tides, bio fuels, solar energy, wind energy etc		
Innovations in R&D: New product development, India Super power	• 100% Self Technology at Taluka levels or village levels	• Lack of R&D facilities
Infrastructure: More colleges, better facilities	• Maximum utilisation of existing resource • Roads, power, water, transport facilities made available	• Lack of political will, mis-management, corruption
Education	• 100% literacy rate • Educations institutes, primary , secondary, technical knowledge at grass root level	• No structural plan for education • Government has to make Education compulsory • Lack of technical knowledge in grass root level
Use of Science and technology for development of non conventional energy resources - Bio diesel, solar, wind, atomic	• Solar - 10% of total energy consumption • Wind - 10% of total energy consumption • Atomic - 5% of total energy consumption	• People are not aware of advantages • Initial investment • Competitiveness of conventional with non-conventional
More focus for fund availability for R&D (DRDO, HAL etc) Use of Science and technology for development of agriculture More focus on development of manufacturing industries	• To reach a level of stop importing technology and start exporting technology and fund should be provided for that • To increase 25% from current level	• Infrastructure is very poor for development of R&D • A decent salary should be given for the people working in R&D • Poor awareness and money among farmers • Traditional approach towards farming

Madhya Pradesh

Science & technology can be used by all sections of society Revive ancient science & work closely with nature to research and fund creative usage		
Atleast 60% of our energy consumption should rely over renewable sources of energy India should be well equipped & systematically planned organization to promote science & technology so become independent in all aspects Use more advanced & new technology for manufacturing and production	• Zero percent reliability on fossil fuels	
Widely acceptance of Science & Technology for overall development	• Creation of apex body for integration of knowledge from various streams of presents education systems like IIT's, IIM's Industries etc. • Expansion of sub centers across regions & state in India	• Inadequate budgetary allocation for research component • Poor mapping of knowledge available in various streams of education

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Increased application of science/ technology in the development for basic sectors like agriculture & industry	• Creating an advisory group as a resource to pool all available information and disseminate to the beneficiaries	• Lack of guiding document giving real needs of these sector
Developing cost effective & eco-friendly technologies	• Active research coupled with intensive field testing & modifications	• Under utilization of financial, human and infrastructural resources
Best Utilization of Science & Technology	• Increased focus on development of science & technology for the upbringing of life for the common • Basic knowledge of science & technology at grass root level	• Lack of education and low literacy rate
Increased R&D activities	• Optimum utilization of funds & resources for encouraging the research and development activities	• Improper utilisation of fund available • Lack of encouragement and awareness on incentives towards R&D

Orissa

Nuclear & Green technology are to be vehemently used for constructive purposes	• Indo-US Nuclear deal • Usages of advance technology • Clearing unused land for testing technology	• Political Pressure • Lack of finance • Lack of proper education & finance
Nano-technology, super-conductor technology, and bio-technology are to be prioritized (with Orissa as the hub)	• More Technological Institutes with good facilities • Scholarships & Award for encouragement • Awareness • Securing the technology produced by copy rights	• Lack of higher education • Improper goal setting & Research • Constraints of Government Policies
Nobel Prize	• Awards & Recognition for new developments	• Lack of Government aid for research
Research and development department is to be strengthened in order to innovate sophisticated technology		
Technology	• Improve the communication facility • Helpful in future forecasting • Provide safety & security	• Creation of arms is harmful for society • Creating problem through wrong way of communication
Medical Science	• Known as second God • Helpful in creativity • Good hospitality	• Various narcotics are made
Industrialization	• Improve employment • Solve the economic problem • Create the high living Standard	• Improper use of scientific technology

Punjab

Innovation to percolate to grass-root level	• Number of rural students joining research fields to increase 5 times • Half the patents in punjab should come from rural laboratories/areas • Each block should have a high-tech laboratory	• Lack of funds • Lack of willingness among bureaucracy • Lack of awareness among people
Punjab to use latest technology in every field	• Technology upgradation teams to be for every field • 100% Automation of agriculture • Industrial technology to be benchmarked against us	• No system of latest technology transfer at government level • Mindset of people • High cost of technology
Technology to be affordable to masses	• Government regulation on commercialization of technology • Patent protection for only 5 years • Government to subsidize technology upgradation	• High cost of technology • Government is not willing to fund
Innovations & research to focus on agriculture	• One research centre per district • New government schemes to be launched • 20,000 Patents per year from punjab	• Lack of funds • Not looking beyond 5 year plans • Inability to find out key areas

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Replacement of manual work with mechanical work	• Increased output levels • Rate of economic growth t show steady increase • (Metric 3)	• Lack of education • Lack of awareness • High cost of equipments
Increased use of renewable sources of energy	• Government to subsidize these technologies • Renewable sources to contribute half the energy requirement of punjab	• Such technologies are costly • May not suite all climatic conditions
Creating capacities for education in science & technology at village level	• All schools to have well-equipped science labs • Internet facility in all rural schools	• Educators not skilled in modern education systems • Infrastructure
Providing opportunities for R&D and innovation throughout the state	• All PG institutes to have R&D facility • All university & college P.G. courses to have industry interface option	• Linkages of educational facility with industry • Infrastructure
Punjab to achieve at global level	• Dozen nobel prizes, one patent per citizen • All R&D centers to have access to global patent deposition • Patent & royalty regime to be a part of science curriculum	• Knowledge& awareness • Facilities
Innovations at gross-root level	• 50% Of national income to be spent on science & technology • Qualified instructors to teach science at primary level	• Lack of finance • Lack of government support & industry participation • Lack of awareness about patenting
Properly equipped laboratories & computer technology to all	• Establishment of science technology fund at state level • One science laboratory in every school at primary level • Student:computer and student:equipment ratio of 1:1	• Lack of resources • Lack of efficient & skilled manpower • Corruption in bureaucracy
Development in nuclear technology	• One ITI in each city/town • Atleast 60% of total power to come from nuclear energy • Atleast one nuclear power plant in punjab	• Concentration of technical institutions in particular (urban) areas • Use of nuclear technology for destruction only
Promoting new & latest technology	• 8-10% Budgetary allocation for science & technology • Each state shall have atleast one science & technology park • Focus on science & technology from class 6th onwards, stress on practical aspects	• Conservative budgetary support • Government policies not supportive • Economic policies not in tune with requirements
Reducing brain drain	• Salaries of scientists to be increased by 30% • More and more scientists to be recruited • Steady decrease in reservation in this field	• Lack of job opportunities in India • Unattractive job packages • Reservation policy
Increasing standard of living by using science & technology	• Every household to have a personal computer	• Per capita income is very low • Lack of awareness among masses • Illiteracy

Rajasthan

Strengthened research and development	• Largest number Of patents & satellites launched	• Improper infrastructure • Insufficient funding
Make life easier	• Highest reach of technology to the masses	• Lack of accessibility, affordability and availability
No brain drain	• Highest no of research labs • Highest number Of nobel prizes to Indians • Sufficient emoluments to technocrats	• Lack of opportunity
Energy production by new means of energy - wind, solar, nuclear	• New resources should be setup in India	
Mission to moon and built up a space program like NASA	• Set-up of at least 8 space projects	• Dependant on other countries to develop technology first
Technical manpower development and reverse brain drain	• World biggest technical man power • Number of technical persons produced by India every year • Number of technical institutes every year	
Innovative education (improved technology)	• More labs should be provided; practical knowledge should be given more preference	• Lack of funds • More theory knowledge • Improper equipments
Modernization & advancement of medical technology	• Number of R&D should be increased, more Government Funds should be implemented on medical education & practices	• Lack of banking services for medical education & practices • Lack of knowledge in R&D

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Channelised ability of a person	• A person should be appointed as per his potential capacity and ability, should be given a chance to prove himself	• Exploitation of the person ability in every field
Reverse brain drain	• Handsome packages to stop brain drain • High technical facilities to attract youngsters	• High packages
Developed scientific technology	• 3 D vision for better understanding in education • Improved technical tools • More technical education	• Shortage of resources
Low cost technology	• Everyone can be part of development	• Improper utilization of resources
Technology in field of education	• Improvement of 60% scientific & technical tools in education • At least 2 high tech laboratories in every city	• 50% Gap in implementation of science & tech in education field
Overall improvement in technology	• Better satellite communication • Technology improvement in space tech to know a world other then earth and to have our homes on other planets	• Lack of capital resources for overall improvement
Technology in field of nuclear power projects	• Science should stop the ill effects of nuclear & uranium power projects	• Lack of electricity by nuclear power
Knowledge of modern technologies to masses	• TV, media, newspaper	• Education and communication gap
Alternative sources of energy	• Solar, nuclear energy	• Allocation of funds
Patenting of technologies and support for research	• No of research projects running • No of patents obtained	• Proper awareness is lacking
Science & technology should offer solutions to the problems of the country	• Basic information centre (S&T) and R&D centre related to (S&T) at district level of the country • 70-80% Of population are aware about the information centre & R&D centers • Problem related to agriculture, health, education, environment are being identified	• Unavailability of tools & equipments • Non availability of skilled manpower • Shortage of funds
India should be home to global innovations	• Developing/creating invention centre at block level • Promoting/educating local people / villager to innovate their thought & ideas	• Required infrastructure and equipments • Fast patent and copyright policy • Lack of money to start experiments
Vehicle to be run through solar energy	• 50% Of vehicle will be converted in to solar energy	• Lack of R&D centers
Each state should have research & development centre		

Tamil Nadu

Develop TN as an 'Innovation Hub' by evolving an ecosystem of industries and education systems to encourage Research and Development (R&D) and entrepreneurship	• Nurture a minimum of one Nobel laureate by 2025 • Introduce flexibility in college curriculum to spur innovation and well equipped laboratories with adequate facilities – computers etc • Develop exclusive science parks for Nanotechnology, Bio-technology and Pharmaceuticals • Ensure more institutes (IISER, IISc, IITs) are established in the state to give thrust to research and innovation
Focused research and development	• High quality research institutes to be established • Availability of monetary help to students
Growth in new Sectors	• Appropriate facilities and systemic frameworks created to attract New sectors such as Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Food processing, Pharmaceuticals, Financial services, IT services with periodic monitoring to ensure sustainable development • Development of applications useful to common man using new technologies

Uttarakhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Need based / Area Specific Technology	• Database - Training for skill development 100% Implementation + monitoring	
Renewable Energy Options	• At least 4 energy parks in UK • At least 10% use of NR resources for energy use • At least 10% increase in reduction on petroleum products	
Transfer of Tech, lab to land industry	• All blocks equipped with latest tech • 100% interaction between institution & industries • Establishment of mobile units accessible to all villages	
Use of new Resources & Techniques in Agriculture, Biotechnology and other sections. " Lab to Land Programme"	• By next 10 years	• Faulty Planning process • Check Brain Drain
Non Conventional energy resources to be developed for production (Solar / Wind Energy)	• By next 5 years	• Financial Setup • Lack of scientific e - knowledge • Lack of awareness
Participatory approach for development of technology programmes	• By next 2 years	• No Such programmes being conducted so far • No participation of villages
Development of Low cost Science & Technology and inclusion in curriculum	• Scientific use & development of local available resources • Every village should have power supply through renewable source energy • Curriculum for research at all levels of human needs & requirements	
Citizen Science Approach	• Science centre in all districts- Establishment of science and technology promotion centers in all districts • Research & Development on Traditional System of Livelihood	
Capacity Building/Skill Development in Science & technology particularly for poverty reduction and health	• Establishment of different R & D Institutes to increase food productivity, Processing & marketing • Science Policy	
To become pioneer in the field of technology by providing scientific research incentives/ infrastructure to scientists	• No of technical institutes • Number of research paper published • Number of people awarded prizes & scholarships	• Handful of technical institutions • Low no of research papers • Lack of scholarships provided
To have more number of technical institutions like IITs, Medical Institutions to propel technological scientific research / Private participation	• Total number of technology based industry in the state • Budget provided by industrial sector for promotion of science and technology	• Communication gap between technical institutions & Government • Encouragement for adoption of new technologies • Low R & D Budget in private sector
Production of power to overcome power crunch & become most eco-friendly state by utilising natural resources	• By measurement of Carbon Credits • KWH of power generated • Reduced number of thermal power plants	• Less efficient utilization of resources • No steps taken by government to utilize natural available resources • No policy for effective production management

Agriculture

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Re-capturing APs eminence in agriculture but in a modern way	• Setting up of industries like oil mills, cotton ginning, food grain processing, fruit and vegetable processing, dairy, fisheries, meat processing etc • Setting up farming focused ITI's • Organic agriculture should be promoted • Developed agricultural practices (eg E – Choupal etc)	
All suitable forms of irrigation to be explored	• Explore all forms of irrigation including river, canal, tank and farm ponds • Rain water harvesting to avoid water shortages	
Farmers become the foci of all agriculture related activities	• Setting up farmers organizations/self help groups • Implement a PPFP model • Rural food processing to be taken up • Facilities built around agricultural areas to encourage youths to stay there	
Mechanized farming with scientific tools	• Loans for mechanized tools to farmers • Micro finance and credit • Extensive use of tools like soil surveys to gauge productivity of soils and seeds	
Affordable pesticides for all		

Bengal

Leader in agricultural prod and export	• Trade figures	• Strategies to reduce crop loss ,post harvest loss
More crop with new technology	• Productivity of land in terms of return	• Lack of information on technology
Government should make provisions for easy loans (0% interest) for all marginal farmers with consideration of writing off the loan if there is a crop failure	• By 2022, all farmers in the small and marginal category should have quick and easy access to loans form the banks facilitated by the government	• No such policy exists which will entitle small and marginal farmers for ready accessible loans from the private banks • Lack of initiatives from the part of government and banks
There should be ready markets available to sell the produce of the farmers, government should buy the produce form the place of production- Every village is running cooperatives for agro-based activities, product development and business	• By 2015, every block should have at least one Agriculture cooperative society • Per capita income of farmers • By 2015 every farmer is a member of the farmers cooperative in their village	• Lack of proper infrastructure for storage, value addition and buying and selling of produce of small and marginal farmers • Lack of controlled atmospheric storage, levy in air freight, connectivity

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
All small and marginal farmers should have ready access to seeds and fertilizers subsidized by government	• By 2015, there should be provisions made for all farmers below poverty line to avail agricultural support (seeds, fertilizers) free of cost	• Lack of coordination within concerned line departments within the government
All small and marginal farmers have the opportunity of being trained by the government on appropriate agricultural techniques and methods of using improvised tools and implements	• By 2015, all the farmers below poverty line have access to and are availing appropriate training on better agricultural practices	• Lack of appropriate knowledge and enterprising skills within the farmers • Lack of budgetary allocation by the government for encouraging small scale entrepreneurship for agricultural based products
All farmers are aware about the use of better, low cost and environmental friendly agricultural techniques and are getting all required agricultural equipments at reasonable rates	• By 2015, all farmers have access to and are utilizing better and efficient tools and implements for agriculture • By 2015, all farmers will apply the use of improvised techniques	• Lack of access and knowledge on the use of advanced implements among the farmers • Low and less efficient methods of cultivation exists resulting in low productivity. Most of the farmers are in the debt trap
Every village has multi-speciality cold storage facility	• All farmers can access cold storage • In high fertile zone, atleast 5 per block according to volume and nature of product	• To specify an ideal model is difficult in absence of proper data
Thorough agricultural planning suitable for the human being and for the environment, present and future	• Agricultural planning in panchayat level	• Planning mechanism is not well structured and implemented to reach out at the grass root level • Incorrect agricultural policy of the government is not farmer-friendly
Land reforms program should be implemented properly	• By 2016, strict law in place and being implemented to prohibit and regulate transfer of agricultural lands into other types	• Increase of rapid and unplanned urbanization,
Agro-economic industries should multiply	• Agricultural loan and subsidy with proper pay-back terms	• Banks are not ready to offer loans to the marginal farmers and loans are not equally recovered in time • Absence of proper training and technology • Lack of marketing facilities
All agricultural fields are irrigated and having sufficient facilities for irrigation	• By 2018 all agricultural lands are under irrigation facility	• Lack of coordination with several departments in the government systems and vested interests operating to influence irrigation projects
Land banks and survey reports		
Farmers are in a position to ensure basic amenities for their homes	• No farmer is ranked Below Poverty Line in India by the year 2018	

Bihar

There should not be scarcity of electricity and water for the farmers. These facilities should be ensured 24 x 7	• 100% flood water be used for the generation of hydro electricity • State boring be developed in every village • Every farmer be provided a solar system to generate electricity	• Lack of fund and infrastructure • Feudalistic mindset of the village heads • Unavailability of technical knowledge
There should not be scarcity of money for the farmers	• Micro-finance system should be developed. Interest free loans be provided to the farmers • High subsidy be given to the farmers for the purchase of fertiliser, seeds, • Un-utilized land of government be distributed to the landless farmers free of cost	• Lack of liquidity at the financial institutions • Lack of commitment at the leadership level • Red Tapism at the government level
The contribution of agriculture in India's GDP should be brought down to less than 3% compared to 20% as it is today	• Other sectors of the economy like industry and services be developed at village level • Productivity of the agriculture be increased by the use of technology • Agriculture Entrepreneurship should be developed at the village level	• Lack of education and training • Lack of skilled trainers • Technologies and machines are expensive

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Chandigarh		
Organic Farming	• 40% of Chandigarh Population should be consuming Organic Foods	• Gap - 35% (Move from 5% to 40% Adoption)
Awareness of Commodity Exchange	• 30% of Farmer's produce should be sold directly in the World Commodity Rate	• Gap - 25% (Move from 5% to 30% Level)
Technology Updation (To Increase Productivity)	• 70% should be equipped with world Class Technology & Tools	• Gap - 50% (Move from 20% to 70% Level)
Education to farmers	• 90% education on various means/methods of production	• Lack of Initiative from local government bodies
Organic farming		• People are not aware about the organic farming • Lack of awareness of Bio pesticides • No R&D
Advanced Technology	• 100% Technology transfer • 80% Modernisation of tools	• No Financial Aid • No Information/Awareness about latest Technology • No R&D
Provide - Full time Electricity and water & Knowledge about Natural crises to our farmers	• Provide 24 Hrs Electricity on Tube well • 100% Impart knowledge about natural crises	• Lack of Electricity • Lack of estimated data on future natural crises • Shortage of Water
Agricultural area should be marked Only for Farming	• More Marked field area out of the agricultural land	• Due to More Industry developed on Agricultural Land • High Land Rate
Educate Farmers about new kind of crop and minimum use of Pesticides & Fertilizers	• Minimum use of Pesticides @ 80% • Use of Natural fertilizers	• Uneducated villagers and lack of information to them • More development of Fertilizers & Pesticides Companies
Chattisgarh		
Financial assistance to farmers	• Reduction of interest rates • Presence of banks in rural areas by 2015	• More of financial security
Increment of agriculture products for exports	• Reduction of export duties for agriculture produce by 35 to 40%	• Excess of formalities
Agriculture Education & training	• Increase in number of agriculture colleges by 30% in the country • 100% literacy rate in our country • 100% training programme should be developed for young Indian • Opening or promoting 50 -60% agriculture colleges in rural areas	• Shortages of schools and lack of agriculture education in rural areas • Child labour , below poverty line , lack of women education • Lack of practical implementation • Misconception regarding the future scope of agriculture
Use of proper technology	• 100% optimum utilization of scare resources • 100% awareness regarding new & high technology • Promoting 60- 70% R&D practices in the field of agriculture	• Dependence on weather condition • Less participation of farmers in T&D programme • Researches concentrate more on other sectors of the economy rather than agriculture, inspite of the fact that 70% of India's population is agriculture
Improve government mechanism	• Reduced number of intermediaries to 70-80% • 99 % Government intermediaries in the regulation of agricultural laws • Loan and finance facilities should be provided atleast interest rate(3 - 4 %)	• Exploitation of farmers as well as consumer just for earning more money • Malpractices from the side of government i.e. Corruption & bribery, black marketing etc • Because of high inflation rate& low purchasing power
Organise training to farmers on farming & effective measures to be taken to protect crops from insect & pests	• Every year 70% of the total villages are to be covered for marketing scientific farming methods &techniques • Atleast 100 farmers to be selected for interactive session with the agriculture department officers of the state • Establishment of additional agricultural colleges(5)	• Government should allocate every year funds progressively for imparting training • Lack of information ……people on one common platform • Authorisation of local panchayats for distributing of government funds
Use of high yield variety seeds, organic fertilizers & introduction of modern scientific farming methods and techniques	• Production of food grains to be increased by 15%per year • Every district should have atleast 10 distribution …for selling fertilizers & pesticides at reasonable rates • Per capita income of the farmers should be increase by 50% by 2022	• Effective spreading of message through media, roadshows to the farmers • Farmers shall be given credit facilities to purchase seeds & fertilizers at subsidized interest rates

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Introduction of cooperative marketing on a large scale for selling farmers product	• There should be state wide network of outlets i.e. in every block there should be a marketing outlet for farming product	• Introduction of public - private partnership
Farmer awareness	• A government bank in each block and its policy • Evening classes in each village/ literacy rate • Induction program every fortnight	• No awareness regarding micro finance, strict bank policies • Lack of initiative by the villages • Low literacy rate in the villages. 28% in 2008 to 100%
Adoption of modern technology	• Use of local media • Number of induction program by local body • Support from agro-based company	• Lack of connectivity • Monsoon dependent agriculture
Removal of middle man	• Number of government warehouses • Proper conveyance facility to the farmers • Making farmer aware regarding government rates	• No initiative measures taken by the government and the villagers • Lack of awareness

Delhi

Increased production of food grains in the world	• Wheat production should increase by at least 200% • Rice productions should increase by 50% • Cereal production should increase by 100%	• India stands at 7-10 position • Presently India produces only 10% of the worlds production • Only half of cereal is required is produced by us now
New and better species by using bio techniques	• Discover at least 2 new species of grains • Double the nutritional value of cereals • Number of schools offering information about agriculture should double by 2022	• Zero species discovered in India • Low nutritional value of cereals than what is required • Less awareness amongst farmers about latest varieties available
Minimal effect of climatic conditions	• Damaged crops due to bad rains should be less than 10% of the total production • Campaign about best practices in agriculture should be increased to one every month per village • 90% of the agricultural land should be under scientific irrigation & harvest techniques	• Almost 50% of the crops get damaged due to bad rains • Less information • Less than 50% of the land under irrigation
Better return on agricultural products	• Farmers should get at least cost+20% return • All farmers should get their crops insured • Initiatives like e-choupal should be present in all villages	• Farmers should be well informed of their rights • Guaranteed/Demand market for the produce • Farmers are ill -informed about the market
Rates offered for the production	• Government should monitor prices offered to farmers and set a minimum price	• Rates should be depend on the cost of production and continuously updated for inflation
Proper irrigation facility	• Rain water harvesting should be made mandatory for areas having more than specific amount of rainfall • Building of new dams and increasing capacity of existing dams • All the cultivated land should have irrigation facility	• Fixed irrigation facility

Goa

Banking Innovation	• 0% interest loans for farmers who are engaging in new farming practices • Recovery of loans must be limited to top five producers in the district • 70-90% recovery for micro-credit	• Shortage of credit facilities in villages • No collateral agreement by banks to lend low interest loans to farmers
New technology for higher productivity & lower production cost	• Double the productivity per hectare every two years • Direct access to market prices by farmers avoiding losses due to intervention • Every village should have atleast 2 sets of farming machinery & equipment	• Lack of co-operative farming practices in the state • Poor infrastructure facilities for irrigation • High fuel prices, droughts and extreme weather conditions should be predicted and farmers should be warned and guided
Better storage and distribution	• Every village should have atleast one granary • Drop & pickup facilities for vegetables and other farming produce from farmers on a daily basis	• District level granaries should be brought down to village level • No uniform pattern of distribution existing

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Eco Friendly Practices	• No reduction in available agriculture land • 30% increase in cultivated land • 60% of farmers should move to organic farming	• Only 10% to 15% Agriculture land is being cultivated • Only 2% of the farmers are practicing organic farming
Education	• 1 Agriculture University in Goa by 2015 • 1 subject on agriculture in all schools across in Goa by 2012	• No agriculture University existing in Goa • No subject on Agriculture in Schools
Land Reforms	• Model Farms based on Eco-friendly practices in each taluka • Law on co-operative farming • Legislature on Tenancy Act to apply to Government Land also	• To be implemented within 2 years by 2010 • To be implemented within 2 years by 2010 • To be implemented within 4 years by 2012
Resources	• 100% Agricultural land to be brought under cultivation • 100% finance to be made available to all farmers at 5% rate of interest • 24x7 Power supply and Water supply be made available to all farmers for farming activities	• Agriculture activity is not as lucrative as other business activities • Banks do not provide loans without collateral security for agricultural activities and lack of government assistance to banks • Lack of proper water harvesting techniques, huge investment for building of canals, extreme working conditions for farmers
Technology	• 80% of farming activities to be carried out using mechanized equipment within the next 5 years across the state • 70% of organic fertilizers to be used in all farming activities within the next 5 years across the state • Crop yield to be tripled every 5 years across the state with use of environment friendly and human safe fertilizers	• Lack of funds and resources available with farmers to adopt technology based farming activities due to small farms, no co-operative farming • Bio fertilizers are costlier as compared to chemical fertilizers • Lack of information to farmers about technology based farming techniques, technological innovations and cost cutting technology
Self Sufficiency	• 80% of the total state's agricultural requirements should be produced locally within the state • 10% of agricultural products exported to other states should be produced locally within the state	• Less area under cultivation due to pressure on land for other purposes • Lack of government focus and commitment to promote agricultural activity • Lack of manpower (Youth) engaged in agricultural activity

Gujarat

Technology	• By sales (revenue) from automobiles & • Quantum, quality & variety of products	• Lack of finance (from farmers point of view)
Training programmes for farmers	• Schools based on skills based education (should be raised) in rural • Number of Students enrolled in such schools	• No training schools for grass root level (farmers)
Raise productivity	• High yields • Buffer stocks (with government as well as with farmers) • Import substitution policy. To encourage farmer produce more	• Lack of awareness regarding new innovations in farming • Farming in India is just based on rain
Increase the productivity for quality & quantity not for export	• Minimum wastage lies between 2 to 5% no exceeding of total production	• Poor storage facility, transportation, in corrective use of pesticides, quick service for perishable items
Return (adequate) to the farmers	• 90% Of acquisition of technology within 5 yrs	• Introduce the agriculture camps in village frequently • Up gradation & latest technology
Education to farmers & financial independency	• To have 80-90% return on total investment	• Subsidiary to the farmers • Case rules & regulation for distribution of corps
Technology upgradation & effective utilization of it	• In natural calamities 40-60% return includes government liability	
Every farmer having access to agriculture infrastructure electricity, canals, road connectivity	• 24*7 Electricity is available to all farmers • Good connectivity of roads below agricultural land markets • 100% Farm land have excess to canals	• Enough electricity power stations are not available • Government Paid less attention to road development • Lack of canals near agricultural region
Better access to markets by farmers-elimination of middlemen	• There would be government regulated commodity selling centre one b/w will 5 villages all over India • Government collecting commodities from these villages and taking them to selling centre	• Lack of awareness to the farmer about commodity selling centre • Lack of transport velocity to farmers

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Farmers should have access to all latest technologies	• Government will allot 2% of GDP for R&D of agriculture • There would be agriculture training institute in every district of India • Latest technology will be available in subsidies rates	• Technology is not affordable • People have less interest in agriculture education
Public-private partnership-corporate farming		
To provide information about agriculture and farmer	• 65% Land cartels, cultivation get irrigation facility • Atleast 70% of price on which two is sold must be get by freeness • More & easy loan to farmer at interest rate of 5% per amount	• Government delayed plan of irrigation power generation not utilities • Government purchasing foods products but not enough
Propaganda for organic irrigation	• To have minimum of 70% literacy about agriculture in farmers • To minimize scarcity of electronic appliances to 30 % • 100% Utilization of irrigation facilities	• Very costly, less production, not in demand, awareness not more
Agricultural innovation	• Today about 65% to 75% farmers are illiterate	• Old method through radio
Maintaining the standard of food quality by employing old methodology	• 100% Utilization of modern technologies by farmer	• Illiteracy in farmers • Lack of scientific knowledge
Sufficient supply of water , electricity , and finance for the farmers, real income is not generated because of improper organization of sealing , because of unscientific method , fertility has gone down		
Agriculture should be driven by technology	• Each farmer should be possessing atleast 1 • 24 Hour electricity and water • Every farmer should be having all sort of equipments (atleast 1)	• Politics of low level • Financial position of farmers • Less transportation facility
Agriculture should not be depended on rain water	• 24 Hrs of electricity & water • 100% Transportation to each farmer	• Politics of low level • No storage facility • Financial condition
Agriculture should not be exported	• No commission system(100% is of farmer) • Farmers should be the owner(100% is to) • Support should be reduced farmer by 80%	• Financial condition of country • Politics • Trading system of country
Agricultural equipment should be provided at lower cost		
Agricultural land can be converted from hilly region		
Healthy employment scenario in the agricultural sector	• Creating employment opportunities for these who are in need in a disguised manner in the secondary & the tertiary sectors	• Disguised unemployment with more than 1/2 of the people engaged in it while GDP contribution remains lower than 1/2
Optimizing food corporation	• Government Promoting genetic, hybridization & other advanced technologies	• Farmers committing suicides due to heavy interest rates on loans, alliance of subsidies & lack of skills & training
Better living for the farmers & their families	• Waivers ,incentives, training & providing skills	

Jharkhand

Training and Education the farmer	• 70% farmer using traditional methods • 40% illiterate farmer • 40% land is not cultivated • Number of agricultural institution or collages • Number of farmers who is educated up to metric level • Number of farmers who is going to the internet to increase their knowledge productivity of agriculture	• They are unaware of the modern techniques • Lack of education facilities • Lack of irrigational facilities, unfavorable • Education is not given to the farmer in every village. 80% of the farmers doesn't have primary education also
Providing financial supports	• No excess to financial organization • 80% farmer are not using credit cards • Difficult loan process,	• Poor farmers are not able to approach them • They are unable to take leans from the bank • Ill-treatment of poor and downtrodden farmers

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
	• Loans must be provided for needy farmers at a very low interest rate at 100% insurance feasibility must be given to them for their respective fields	
Research in Agricultural field	• We have only 20 institute in our country but we need at least 40 - 50 institutes	• In our country there is not any good agricultural institute. So government should establish such a good agricultural • Institute who will not only teach the farmers but also invent good equipment or seeds for farmers
Good variety of seeds, more equipment water and electricity should be given to the farmers	• By seeing that yielding / new seeds are using or not by the farmers • By seeing that number of equipments are using or not by the farmers • Number of equipments seeds brought by the farmers • Provide electricity at cheap rate right if the 20% farmer getting the benefit of electricity it rate will be cheaper all 70 to 75% farmer will get benefit	• Many farmers still using old methods of farming • Farmers are hesitant to purchase high quality seeds & modern equipment • Government should provide proper irrigation facility as well as give loans to poor farmer at cheap interest which will encourage them for farming
Modern to latest technologies should be used to improve the agriculture. Instead of cows tractors should be used	• By seeing the number of tractors using in particular area by the farmer • Percentage increase in production • In balanced proportion of fertilization used • 60% extra fuel should be used • 20% of the farmer are using modern techniques • 70% – 80% Provision of continuous electricity areas • Well connected communication facilities • Improvement of information technology	• Modern & latest technologies is not using in every villages. Approx 30% using • Poverty and lack of knowledge • No sincerity regarding energy conservation • Huge gap because of lack of qualified agricultural scientists and funds • Lack of awareness programmes related to the pesticides. Failures of organizing various workshops on this topic
Modern Technology & High Productivity	• Sale of hybrid seeds / crop • Number of tractors being used per unit area of agricultural land • Increase of per capita income of farmers • 70% – 80% Provision of continuous electricity areas • Well connected communication facilities • Improvement of information technology	• Lack of awareness of hybrid seeds • Lack of agri related studies at higher education centers • Increase in business acumen of farmers • We are having a huge gap because of lack of unqualified agricultural scientists and funds • Lack of awareness programmers related to the pesticides. Failures of organizing various workshops on this topic
Surplus output, no imports, self dependency	• Volume of imports of food grains & agri-products • Volume of exports of food grains agri products • Increase in output per unit area of agri land	• Black marketing • Lack of incentives to increase agri productivity
Removal of intermediary agents & corporatize agriculture	• Measure of decrease in gap between support price & market price	• Awareness amongst farmers • Intervention of NGO's Government bodies to break intermediary lobbies
Right amount of pesticides at the right time	• 100% awareness and information about the pesticides	• They are not getting the financial support because of the high rate of interest, that must be minimized

Karnataka

Be at the forefront of agriculture and to capture value addition potential through agro-based industries such as food processing	• 4.5% annual growth in farm output • Better irrigation planning • Better utilization of available water • Promotion of water-efficient technologies and crops • Strategic approach to agriculture research • Change in strategy from a grain-based approach to a diversified approach including horticulture, poultry, and livestock	
Achieve self sufficiency in food	• Maximum cultivation area • Minimum % of food wastage	
Framing as a viable and preferred choice	• High per capita income for farmers / comparable to city folks • High living standards • Automation in agriculture	

Kerala

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Revive Agriculture Sector	• Target to be among the best in the world in productivity of key crops	• The share of the primary sector continues to decline (from 37% in 1980-81 to 16% in 2004-05) and is predicted to reach about 5% of the overall economy by 2022 • Marginal land holdings- Only 7% of the total cultivated land classified as large holdings • Migration of labour from agricultural to non agricultural jobs • Conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural usage • Lack of modern practices and equipment • Increase in fallow land
Organic produce bowl of India	• Higher/ compensation income levels in agriculture	• No clear developed agricultural plan for the state • Laws preventing change of crops
Technically savvy agriculture	• Skill and technology development for agriculture	

Maharashtra

Research based Agriculture	• Establish research institute based on geographical and environmentally similar demographics • Establish applied practical research based institution district wise • Establish stringent quality norms using accreditation agencies	• Today it is more politically based • Non availability of adequate funds and infrastructure to those deserving due to corruption and bureaucracy • Sector is totally unorganised
Organised infrastructure	• Equipments made available to utilise optimally • Group farming • Water management should be very effective	• Total lack of organization and guidance to farmers • Rain harvesting is non-existant • Modern equipments not available to small farmers
Policies National level policy involving all stakeholders to achieve targets framed in point 1&2	• Farmers to have direct access to market without middlemen • Research institute to help farmers and fees charged should corroborate results • Establish accountability of research institute	• Policies benefitting small farmers non-existing • Policies to give correct crop price to the farmer is non existant • Accountability in the agri sector is not existant
Government support: No subsidies to be given. Full market price to be given. Pension for farmers	• Don't interfere in agriculture produce market • Government reserve funds for pension • Stop corruption in subsidies distribution	• Corruption
Infrastructure development. Water management, electricity, roads	• By government create infrastructure as priority by BOT • Create awareness about water management • Create electricity by using natural resources	• Preference is given to urban areas and industries. • Due to large amount of population inadequate infrastructure • Last preference for agriculture due to IT and industry for electricity
Minimum interest rate for farmers (not more than 3% per annum)	• Give direct finance to farmers • Decrease interest rate of deposits • Give rebates to regular re-payers	• Too many channels in between for loan procedure and distribution • Not received loan to proper user • Give priority to agriculture
Food processing industry to be promoted and contract farming to be supported		
R&D, Education for Agriculture, training for farmers		

Madhya Pradesh

River revitalization or connection water resources so that rivers had sufficient water level		

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
By 2022, agricultural activities should be advanced so that every village can become a self dependent cities having all facilities	• Devise models suitable to Indian weather & environment and share them with all • Agriculture should not be 100% climate or rain dependent • More importance should be given to agriculture so that we should not depend on other countries	
Mechanization of agriculture		• As it's a major source of Indian economy, we need to relate it with latest trends in science & technology
More use of organic fertilizers instead of chemicals		
Ceiling act in agriculture to be abolished		
Cost based agricultural practices & farming Full utilization of available agriculture land	• Removal of middlemen and direct dealing can be done • Awareness on best agriculture practices, establishment of research centers and education on effective use of water	• Maximum benefit to the farmers gets affected • Lack of basic education and training
Increased Autonomy to the Agricultural Universities	• Proper formulation of policies, encouragement to new trends and technology in farming, capacity building of trainers and supporting infrastructure	• Conventional agricultural techniques are still in practice • Exploitation at all levels
Proper Supply of Electricity and Irrigation Facility	• Supply of electricity to farmers to be provided @24/7 • Effective Irrigation System	• Proper networking of irrigation system and allocation of electricity support to the agriculture sector is lacking
Educating Farmers related to Modern cultivation Methods	• Latest tools & Techniques of Irrigation to be given to the Farmers through training and Literature	• Lack of proper trained staff and institutes to teach the farmers in their own language of latest methods of doing farming
Easy availability of crops, fertilizers and funds	• Resources allocation through effective network system	• Proper information dissemination, awareness and effective distribution of seeds, fertilizers and funds so that it should reach to the beneficiaries

Orissa

Develop Agriculture system with using advance technology	• Good Irrigation system- Stretching the irrigation facilities across the country • Proper Electrification • Well fertilized • Terrain areas should come under cultivation • Should go on a higher value chain platform • Irrigation & use of fertilizers should require maximum cultivation, land availability, rain , harvesting. Micro-drip irrigation should be adopted	• Lack of advanced technology • Lack of good fertilizer • Reduction in availability of cultivable land due to use in different purposes • Environmental concerns regarding use of fertilizers & pesticides
Training & Education should be provided to the farmer	• Trained the unskilled farmer • Advancing them for profit making • Motivating for multi-agriculture	• Lack of good specialist • Lack of proper training of using the infrastructure
Providing loan with subsidy	• Investment in right time • Invested & self motivated for farming • Crop insurance	• Most of the banks are not providing the loans with low interest
Improvement in agricultural production and productivity both per man and per hectare	• 60-70 percent of cultivable land must have come under multi-cropping • Use of GMS should be increase atleast 50%	• R&D constraints • Availability of GMS to farmers • Cost constraints
Orissa agriculture should go on a higher chain of platform	• Agricultural products should be commercialized for increasing growth 80%	• Cost constraints regarding development of means of growing crops for commercial purpose, motivating farmers to adopt newer ways of cultivation
Bio-fertilizers & bio-pesticides should replace synthetic ones Channelizing the agro-based inputs/ outputs		
Hiking the MSP (Minimum Support Price)		

Punjab

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Use of science & technology in agriculture	• All agricultural operations to be mechanized • Consumption of pesticides & fertilizers per hectare to be reduced to half • All farmers to use improved and high yielding varieties of seeds	• No laboratories at village level • Not enough learning centers for farmer education • Students not interested in the field
Supportive government policies	• Subsidies to encourage crop diversification • Budgetary allocation for agriculture to be at par with industry	• Subsidy support is being reduced • Vote bank politics and populism • Agriculture is considered a means of sustenance and not a business
Increased awareness among farmers	• All villages to be covered under awareness campaigns in every cropping season • Organic farming to be promoted in almost half the punjab	• No interest shown by governments • Mindset of people
More fertile and less toxic soil in punjab	• Soil productivity to be doubled • Use of pesticides should be reduced to 1/4th	• Lack of political will • red-tapism • Lack of awareness among farmers
Better price realization for farmers	• Crop price to benchmarked against international prices • Minimum support price to account for cost of all inputs • No intermediaries in procurement	• Insensitivity towards farmers • Speculative forces
Increased productivity through use of technology	• Production to be doubled • All farms to use mechanical seeding devices • Storage losses to be benchmarked against western countries	• High cost of technology • Lack of awareness among farmers • Small size of land-holdings
Revival of agriculture in punjab	• Free marketing information available to all farmers for all crops • Farmer education and awareness programs to be conducted at block level every year • Consolidation of agricultural land	• Information available to only 10% of the farmer • Atleast 20% farmers are illiterate • Failure of cooperative & contract farming
Higher levels of mechanization in agriculture	• All agricultural activities to be mechanised • IT network for agricultural information dissemination	• Only 30% mechanisation so far • 40% farmers are not getting god quality, reliable inputs (fertilizers etc)
Excellent agriculture development infrastructure	• Round the clock power supply for farms • Irrigation facility for entire punjab • HYV to be implemented everywhere	• High power cuts • No efforts to increase to canal irrigation • Half the farmers not getting HYVs
Promoting high yielding varieties and latest technology in agriculture	• Output/hectare should increase by 3 times • 5% of the budget for agricultural R & D	• Corruption • Inadequate number of agricultural universities
Enabling farmers with education & information	• 5 learning centres to be in every district	• No emphasis on farmer education • Agricultural teaching not a lucrative career option • No volunteers coming up for this work
Legal & regulatory support to farmers	• One cooperative bank in a cluster of villages • Village panchayats to be empowered as courts	• Administrative unwillingness
Increased use of latest technology	• Crop yield to increase by 25% • Manual harvesting to be reduced by 60% • Yield loss on account of vagaries of nature to be reduced by 80%	• Customization of technology required • Lack of initial support by government • Conservative attitude of people
Resource optimization in agriculture	• Water consumption per hectare to be reduced by 30% • Productivity of land to be increased by 20% • Power consumption in agriculture to be reduced by 25%	• Lack of systematic training • Lack of incentives for optimal resource utilization
Crop diversification	• Contribution of wheat & rice in crop production to be cut down by 60% • Crops in between two main crops to be promoted	• Problems in marketing of other crops • Attitude of people • Pricing support for other crops

Rajasthan

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Optimal utilisation of resources and enhancement in technology	• The vision can be possible given by training & education	• Investment of 0.8% Of GDP, unable to access world / global market • Lack of knowledge & technology / lack of it knowledge
Production of world class product and further strengthening of exports	• New technology & liberal government policies like subsidies	• Unable to access world markets
Fertilizers should be eco-friendly	• Ban non-eco friendly fertilizer units	• No proper development channel for the bio-fertilizers
Agriculture development by higher & newer technology	• Every panchayat should operate agri training & research centre with government & farmers partnership	• Lack of education
Basic facility for the agriculture (electricity / water) on nominal prices	• Electricity to be privatized and supply to farmers 24 hours on nominal prices	• Corruption
Agriculture should get the industry status	• Foreign experts on agriculture to visit farmer training centres • Subsidy on agri inputs or free inputs like China, Malaysia and Chicago	• Lack of partnership of farmers in policy decisions on agriculture
Education about agriculture from primary level	• Agriculture schools • Short term courses • Technocrats having discussions with farmers about new technologies	• Financially weak • Unawareness
Incentive based farming	• Free land and electricity, water • Good quality seeds & pesticides could be provided by some government recognized shops/stores	• Risk taking factors • Less profit no gain (low returns)
Allotment of agriculture areas for organized farming	• Loan for land, financial aid to start up agriculture farming	• Because it not paying so well • No bank provides loan for land or harvesting • Legislation
Agriculture development by higher & newer technology	• Tools to increase yield percent area • Using technology to get better utilisation of resources	• Lack of education • Time lag in transferring technology to the field
Government facilities	• Better seeds • Power supply & water	• Lack of priority to rural areas • Too many middlemen / agencies
Promoting organic farming	• Ban of harmful chemicals • Improved breed of plants	• Lack of awareness
Proper irrigation facilities	• Number Of wells, hand pumps, borings, tubewells and canal projects	• Low water levels • High cost of tubewells
Fertilizers and seeds to be available of good quality	• Low prices of fertilizers on government shops	• Costly fertilizers
Training to farmers	• Education camp • Training camps	• Lack of education
Education and knowledge of technologies to farmers	• Number of schools in the village • Agriculture schools	
Availability of facilities (like : water, light, pesticides, chemicals)	• No of tubewells, hand pumps etc • Knowledge of bio-waste management	
Availability of modern technology	• 80% Of the farmer should have modern technology of agriculture	• Availability of means of finance with small farmers • Lack of technical awareness
Fair price for all agriculture product	• Ensuring the total sale of the product of the farmer by the government • Defining the price of the product base on geographical area and availability of the product by government	• Fixation of basic price of agriculture products • Middlemen
Rain & waste water management Promotion to animal husbandry Agriculture development by higher and newer technologies	• Water harvesting / waste water management at every hector of the land (90% of land should cover under this)	• Social awareness • No availability of sufficient resources & infrastructure • Technical training/change of mindset

Tamil Nadu

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
TN to have improved agricultural practices	• Use of technology and mass mechanization in agricultural practices • Ensure scientific selection of crops • Ensure agro - marketing measures are taken • Impart skill training, agricultural education and sensitization • Use of high value add products in horticulture and poultry that are less water intensive • Self sufficiency in food requirements	
High per capita income of rural household through improved agricultural practices	• The per capita income of farmers should grow by 5 times to reach Rs 45,000 • Government participation in fair policy and demand generation	
State to have comprehensive agricultural policies	• Comprehensive agriculture policy that takes into account the impending retail boom • Cooperative movements and Self Help Groups (SHGs) in agriculture and allied activities • Private sector participation	

Uttarakhand

Sustainability of agriculture and horticulture endeavours	• 1% soil carbon content • Maintenance & no further decline in water table • Balanced use of nutrients in 100% area based on local recommendations	
High Quality Products	• 50% of organic produce under certification & 60% of cereals under seed production • 60% replacement of old culluvars of fruits with new cullevars and 50% seed replacement rate in cereals • Adoption of GAP at 25% agricultural area	
Global Market Outreach	• 75% of certified organic produce to be exported • 100% agricultural product to be sold on line & be • All fresh produce markets to have appropriate infrastructure and market intelligence mechanism	
Promote mixed forestry which can play an important role to increase our sustainable agriculture Monoculture to be avoided	• Mixed forestry in community land in next 10 years • Mixed forestry in forest panchayat land by next 5 years • Mixed Forestry in Forest land by next 10 years	• Lack of strong will in state and national forest policy • Lack of identification of Mixed Forest Models
Information on new techniques for agriculture for the improvement in agriculture processes and sharing of information between agriculture scientist and farmers	• Village and village panchayat level in next 5 years • Area Panchayat & District Panchayat level by next 5 years • State level by next 10 years	• Lack of interest in Agriculture education • Lack of taking interest in involvement of grass root level • Lack of Agri Equipments
Government to give priority to agriculture sector and provide help from time to time	• Under Zila Panchayat Yogna by next 5 years • Under District Panchayat Yogna by 5 years • Under State Planning by 10 years	• Lack of healthy agriculture policy in the interest of public • Unavailability of farmers at the grass root level • Lack of rewards and praise for Agri Scientists
Water, Road, R & D Laboratory and latest Agricultural Technologies in every village	• Rain Reservoir • Sun power energical pump of water • Mechanical charkhi can be provided for pumping water from the nearby canal from down to up areas	
Development of fruit cultivation & processing, Medicinal & Aromatic plants cultivation and promotion of horticulture and packaging	• Cold storages at block level • Fruit processing unit at block level • Medicinal Plants processing unit at block level	
Cattle breeding & milk production	• Prior Compost units to be developed • Red Sindhi, Tharparkar Saliwal cows can be introduced to the farmers • Chara store at village level	

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Popularizing the concept of terrace farming & mixed cropping and expediting agricultural reforms unification of land	• Difference between yield of agriculture yield where agri. Reforms are in practice and where they are not in practice Eg.: Comparative studies with Haryana & Punjab	• Lack of awareness and lack of technical know-how • Convincing farmers to unify the land and make them understand the benefits of unification and increased yield as outputs
Technologically advancements by using genetically modified crops, organic farming, R & D institutes & inventory improvements	• Analysis of sales of agri equipments like tractors	• Lack of awareness on micro finance availability to farmers
Tapping untapped natural resources in irrigation & power dependence (No dependence on rain)	• % electricity used per hectare of Agricultural land with reference to yield of agriculture	• Shortage of economic support for R & D Institutions • Licensing from government, manpower • Land for irrigation

Businesses

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Industrial growth to be strengthened and be more widespread in different parts of the state	• Micro industrial parks at district level (village economic zones) • Developed district level marketing networks • Differential tax structure for micro industrial ventures	
Better Industry academia interaction for sustainable innovation	• Industries to plough back some % of their revenue into innovation	
Encourage growth of industries in rural areas as per local resources	• Growth in oil mills, cotton ginning, food grain processing, fruit and vegetable processing, dairy, fisheries, meat processing etc in rural areas	
Corporate social responsibility to achieve higher level of excellence	• 100 % tax compliance • Increased budgets for CSR	

Bengal

Networking of service sector Micro and SSI units to be developed	• Technology Transfer	• Lack of infrastructure
No educated unemployed youth in the country	• By 2010 every local government should train educated unemployed people to increase their interest in business	• Lack of infrastructure in comparison to public demand
Government supports small scale entrepreneurship on a priority basis	• Each deserving unemployed should get government project based grant to start their own business	• Lack of positive approach from government • Mal-utilization of government funds
All banks to provide loans for small scale entrepreneurship	• All banks have made special provision for financing small scale industries on a priority basis	• Unwillingness of the banks to finance unemployed • Lack of planning both in case of bank and government
India is ranked first in agro-based industry	• Local resources identified to boost agriculture and benefit the poor	
Handicraft industry in India is flourishing	• Export of Indian handicraft products has increased and is in demand	• Neglect by the government on handicraft industry

Bihar

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Infrastructure Development	• Establishment of separate body at block level for infrastructure development • Establishment of industrial estate at every district • Regular power supply	• Lack of political will • Lack of fund • Lack of private investment, resources and theft
Proper coordination	• Right to participation in decision making • Setup grievance cell in every organization • ESOP	• Lack of understanding and trust among employees • Lack of willingness or initiatives • There should be a law in this regard
Socially responsible	• Atleast 2% investment for the social welfare • Establish social audit cell • Publish the list of top ranking socially responsible corporate every year	• They are more interested in profit making • Lack of willingness • Lack of initiative
Raw material easily purchased	• To meet all farmer • Easy transport facilities • Storage facilities available in large range	• Good transport facilities • Raw material is not available in all areas
All businessman should be careful about their own business	• All time view the stock market • Invest money in reliable company • Assign good employees and better skill developed	• Sensex display and update is not available in every area • One man is not satisfied with one business and opens a new one
Corporate sector should support in development of Bihar and its people	• All businessman of the world to help Bihar with money • All people of Bihar should collaborate • Government should be helped with money and good skilled persons	• Government are not helping with money • Government want bribe in every field for any work

Chandigarh

World Leader-Development of Global Market for Indian Companies	• 50 % of Indian Companies	• 2% - Gap of 48%
Value Creation in Trade & Commerce, Business Ethics	• 100% of all Business Units	• 5% - Gap of 95%
Government Support for Infrastructure	• 100% Support in all fields	• 50% - Gap of 50%
SME	• 100% employment level for the local people • 100% financial Inclusion • 100% Skilled Labour	• 100% Gap • 100% Gap • 70% with Skilled Labour
Corporate Houses	• Atleast 30% corporate houses providing services • 50% in Financial Analyst Job	• 30% Gaps
Transport	• Multi storey Parking facility • More rapid Transit System • More Railways Tracks	• 70% as per railways transport concerned & Parking
More MNCs in Towns	• Atleast 3-4 MNC's in each Town	• Shortage of MNCs in Rural areas • Lack of Employment Opportunities
Indian Economy should not serve to US Economy	• By Inviting FDIs - More Investment in India	
Introduce New Products	• Like China Products	

Chattisgarh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Economic power centre in the country	• All districts must have SEZ • 10% allocation from budget for infrastructure • Licence free state	• Lack of political will • Low level of illiteracy • Lack of clarity &…… among policy makers
To be world class market in the country	• All villages must have market & proper connectivity through …… • At least 15% of country's financial transaction should take place through SEZ • Training marketing skills to 40% of population in order to generate self employment	• Lack of infrastructure • Unwillingness to change • Lack of higher education/skills
Employment generation based business and CSR	• 6% of profit must be used for CSR • ...Development of 10 anciallary…units per industry • Tax holiday for employment generation based business ranking …10000 jobs	• Unawareness of CSR • Lack of industrialization • Lack of government support
India should be world leader Government should be a facilitator not prohibitor	• More than 50%share of Indian companies in foreign joint ventures • Worlds other countries depend more than 50% for trade with India • When India will be among the top 5 countries • It should not take more than 2 months to start new business • There should be no limitation on production capacity • Export should be facilitated by reducing custom duty	• Dependency on US Market • Lack of leadership qualities • Less negotiation ability • Government procedures are complex • Limitation of licensing to increase the production capacity • Government earnings are less
Atleast 25 companies should be enlisted in top 100 list of fortune 500 companies	• When more than 90% Indian products will be successful • 80% Indian companies should be MNC	• Lack of quality • Lack of capacity
Use of Credit Card should be encouraged	• Every state should emphasise on Credit Card facilities • Core banking should be implemented in every city	• 70% People should be educated • E banking is not promoted yet
Trade Policy should be checked before implementation	• Taxes should be reduced to 5% • Everyone should pay taxes	• Interest rates are very high • Inflation rate is very high
Participation of private sector should be encouraged	• All Government business should be in PPP mode • Almost 90% business should be in private sector	• Only 30% business is in private sector
Concentration on core competencies	• Number1 rank in power generation in India	• More than 95% of energy come from conventional resources
Attract entrepreneurs through SEZ	• SEZ for manufacturing steel • SEZ for information technology	• No SEZ in chattisgarh • CG is unable to retain IT professional to this place
Tourism and tribal handicraft promotion	• Building training & technology • Centre for tribal art & handicraft • Tourism counters for visiting cities, update website, government help for tourism development	• Elimination of agents • Development centres in each city for handicraft & tribal art

Delhi

Use of latest technology for production facilities	• Production yield from manufacturing units should be equivalent to global standards in terms of quality • Manufacturing companies should use latest technologies	
Safe working environment should be provided to all people	• Less than 50 cases of occupational hazard should be observed • Yearly survey on "Great Places to work" should be carried out for all companies	• Less regulations about safety standards • Little awareness about one's right at workplace • Lack of initiatives by manufacturing companies to improve working conditions
Nobody should under paid	• More awareness campaigns about market rates- an office in each district should be set up which disburses requisite information • Minimum pay should be clearly identified - an awareness campaign in every neighbourhood once a year	• Information asymmetry • Labour laws are not strict

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
India should dictate trade practices and practice fair trade	• No cases of international trade breaches • Exports should be greater than imports for our state	• Self Realization X Awareness • Internal Party politics • Production base less/ Weak mass production
To make India production base for skilled manpower	• Number of SEZ's and Production house should double by 2022 • Number of industries deploying mass production strategies should double • Number of ITI's - Institutes offering knowledge based education should triple by 2022	• Corruption • Lack of vision of politicians

Goa

Ethical Business Development	• Product with society needs Oriental Compliance & Government Rules 90% • Fulling of 100% social obligations • 100% World class quality standards for all manufactured goods	• Substandard products due to lack of government control • Tax evasion on a large scale
Planned Industrial Development	• 35% utilization of local Raw Materials & Manpower for each industrial unit • Industrial development in underdevelopment areas should benefit 75% of local population	• Lack of proper infrastructure facilities • Non development of industrial estates due to local politics and bureaucracy
Government facilitated development for Small Scale Industry	• Single window hassle free clearances for SSI's by 2015 • 100% Preference to local population for employment • Set compliance reporting system instead of government verification system within 5 years	• Cumbersome government procedures • Unplanned development of Industries • Type of Industries setting up their establishment not suitable for employment of local population

Gujarat

Ethics in business with corporate social responsibility	• Constitution of India should be considered as everything for business houses should fulfill are the responsibilities towards shareholders	• Corruption at every stage
Ease of entrepreneurship in rural and burden area	• One day should be enough for anybody to start business and completed all legal formalities • Fast availability of required resources • Non business houses should get as co-operating there corporates	• Profit figures at the center of the activity • Small houses are being dominated by big houses • Today if takes 30 days to start business • Improper use and allocation of resources • Dominances of political, bureaucratic & social system
Making India a better brand	• Producing the best quality products • Through research & developments • Re-branding of image of India at globe • Every third company in fortune 500 should be Indian	• Lack of research & development funds & awareness to wards technology • Old image of India eg corrupted country
Global presence		
Globalization	• 100% Employment level	• Only 60% of skilled labour are employed • Unskilled worker is more as compared to skilled worker
Rise in employment level	• Use of MNC's coming from our country • Use of modern technology /better business work& make doctor globalize	• Small scale industries are suppressed
Promotion of small scale industries		

Jharkhand

Liberalization by the Government	• All the policies should be redefined by 60% • 55% of the industries should involve foreign trade • 65% of the country's industry should be promoted	• 40% (only 20% of policies never been redesigned be cause of lack of awareness • 40% only 15% of good are reported be cause of export barriers • 50% of industries are underdeveloped because of lack of resource

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Promotion of Entrepreneurship	• In every 10 richest family should be a one entrepreneur • 60% employers should country from self employment • 80% of small scale industry should be encouraged • 70% of private industry should be encouraged	• 20% employment has not been generated properly • 40% of industries have never been good • 35% Private liberalization is restricted • Lack of exposure
Increase the brand value of Indian products and services and value of 'made in India'	• Export growth should be 300% • 60% of Indian goods should be meant for foreign markets • 90% of the good in Indian market should be product with our own resources	• 150% Expert growth is less • 40% only a small part is exported • 50% grand monopoly
Multinational companies should be in India	• Approx 30 MNC's for IT • Approx 20 MNC's companies for automobiles • Approx 15 MNC's for Telecoms	• 1st problem is the corruption • 2nd problem is the political issue • 3rd problem is the skills are hard to find
Global Giant	• Number of companies listed in fortune 100 • Number of foreign firms acquired by Indian companies • Number of companies listed in NASDAQ	• No supportive Government policies
Increase the small industry in village	• 10 small companies should be in a village • 1 big company should be in village	• 10 small companies should be in a village • 1 big company should be in village • Non availability of a market
Ethical Business	• Customer satisfaction index • No of complaints / disputes • Code of conduct	• Less transparency in business activities • Selfishness • Un-ethicalness of higher authority
Social Entrepreneurship	• Number of persons empowered • Number of women leaders created • Number of families above global poverty level	• Less no of companies paying attention to social entrepreneurship • More emphasis on profit making rather on social responsibility
Cheap availability of raw materials		• Non availability in the country • Lack of infrastructure
Business innovation should be equally provided	• Equally provision can be made by not observing the distinction between religion or rich or poor • The innovations provided can satisfy the means • Deceasing the population pressure	• Population pressure is increased considerably • Distinction between cast and creed, rich and poor is decreased but not up to the mark
Share markets and sensex should be made accessible to the common mass	• Share markets and sensex can be at moderate level in order to facilitate the common mass participation • Knowledge about share markets should be given • Internet facilities are not up to the standard	• Different sectors have been provided in order to enhance the knowledge among the mass • Internet facilities are increased • More penetration of facilities should be provided and should be standard at the common mass
Business Loans at less interest	• The loans can be provided at low interest with the increasing of investments • Factor of savings • More Banking sectors	• Saving investments are providing but not satisfying the mass • Banks have been opened in different areas • Saving policies are increased

Karnataka

Leader in knowledge Intensive, ecologically-friendly Economic activities Have a leadership position in software and information technology Enabled services, biotechnology, nanotechnology, and light engineering industry (Particularly precision engineering)	• Genuine single window clearance system for new investors with specific timeframes • Minimal inspection and submission of one integrated return to the government per year will go a long way to encourage small companies that are typically more labour-intensive than large enterprises	
Become one of the leading tourism destinations: State's natural (Beaches, rivers, forests and wildlife) and historical attractions	• 1st in class physical infrastructure. Strict safety measures and sensitivity to tourists	

Kerala

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Traditional Industries -Nurture and revive	• Need to modernize and upgrade technology along with sustainable environment • Need to upgrade product- focus on value-added products, add new designs • Income levels of employees	• Viability challenges • Scale of operations • Inadequate market linkages • Lack of working capital
Promotion of environmentally sustainable industries	• These sectors (like Tourism (including medical tourism), IT / ITES, Electronics and Allied Manufacturing, Health Care, Construction, Retail and Food Processing) to contribute 40-50 % of state's economy • Enhanced perception of industry-friendliness of the state • Reduce procedural bottlenecks in setting up of business	• High fiscal and revenue deficits • Low developmental expenditure • Perception that the state is unfriendly to industry and investors • High labour costs • High land costs • Preference of people for non-labour jobs
Globally Competitive and growth-focused Industrial Sector	• Growth rate of 8-9 % • Services sector to grow at 10 % p.a. and contribute 77 % of total economy • Size of economy to grow five-fold to Rs. 525,000 crore	• Increased Urbanization and migration • Increase in old-age dependency ratio (1:3 as compared to the national average of 1:10)
Globally Engaged	• Collaborations and exchanges with other global economies (economic, cultural, sports) and enhancement of trade • Individual firms to become Brand Ambassadors for the state and promote its growth • Tapping into the Malayali Diaspora	• State viewed in other countries as a pool of low-cost and low-value labour • Difficulties in pursuing business opportunities
Growth of Knowledge Economy	• High growth rates in IT and ITeS industries • IT as employment tool • IT for common man	• The state was the first in the country to set up an IT park but has been late in capitalizing on the IT boom witnessed in its neighboring states

Maharashtra

Encourage SMEs with Innovative Ideas to make India Number1 in GDP	• India to become Number1 in terms of GDP in the world	• Not enough entrepreneurs • Government Regulations • Lack of Finance
Major Global trade to come from India - 10 - 20% of Global Trade to come from India	• 15- 20% of World GDP	• Lack of R&D • Infrastructure • Government Incentives
Ethical business practices without exploitation of poor	• Anticorruption / Fair Business Practice Index	• Lack of good / fast moving legal system • Crisis of Moral values
Public sector should compete with private sector	• Service rating both public sector and private sector	• Lack of technology in PSU • Corruption in PSU
Developing Tourism industry as we are blessed with 4 seasons	• Revenue generated from tourism industry	• Development of Infrastructure • Less advertisement of tourist places
Business needs protection from politics and unions	• Number of strikes or agitations per year	• Illiterate politicians towards world economy
Taxation procedure and rule of taxation should be revised		

Madhya Pradesh

by 2022,India should provide innovative products to the world		
Encourage students entrepreneurs at school or college level	• Develop institutes for Entrepreneurship rather than only BBA/MBA where students are only thought to get a job	

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
By 2022,India should best service provider to the world		
Small cottage industries like candle making etc should be given proper aid and means to blossom		
Promote SSI Industry	• Tax benefits to SSI • 10 % of State budget to finance SSI	• Lack of political will • Lack of an environment conducive for SSI development
Ownership to some extent in business to the labours	• 20% ownership by the worker classes	• View of present managements • Selfish attitude of family business
Improved Business Skills	• Participation of Education Institutes for designing and development of work oriented modules	• Lack of vision and willingness towards developing a planned blueprint for overall skill enhancement
Fulfilling the growth requirement at all levels	• Upgradation, training and workshops	• Newer concepts and techniques for imparting effective business development strategies
Financial Aid should be more flexible	• Proper scanning should be there before lending financial aid to the people	• Financial aid doesn't reach to the person

Orissa

Knowledge	• Start business with proper knowledge • To develop the business in less time apply the knowledge • Increase our vision with the help of knowledge	• Lack of literacy, media, newspaper both in urban & rural area • Government Participation • Knowledge
Capital	• Accessibility of capital • Majority contributions by owners • Capital structure, FDI inflow due to the cost of capital • Capital is the vital resource for the business • It will create a new environment as well as a new atmosphere • It will help for the economical development • Increase per capita income • Government should help the business investor	• Credit policy by bank • Liquidity crunch in the economy due to global impact
Technology	• Improve our productivity use advance technology • It should be science, arts & Profession • It helps maximize profit & minimize loss • Use latest Technology • Inspire the technology education • Proper modification of business through technology	
Manpower	• Large amount of semi skilled labour & skilled manpower will be available in Orissa in 2022	• Orissa market in terms of global exposure is lagging too behind • Needs more opening up of the market
Market	• Huge potential Market • Highly competitive market along with bargaining power of consumer, supplier • Threat of substitutes	• Lack of proper training & developments in terms of industrial aspect • Lacking in global standards & exposures which needs more focus
Electricity- Shifting and depending more on green electricity generation	• Approximately 80% of the total electricity generation from green electricity	• 50%
Tourism & Hospitality- To make it a global destination of India	• Approximately 90% of the tourists places of Orissa are marketed globally	• 80%
Steel- producing at par with global production rate	• Achieving 210 kg per person consumption	• 180 kg per person
Business by providing education	• Getting specialization in some skill • Provide more employment • Provide political stability	
Manufacturing Business	• More import	

Punjab

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Self-employment & entrepreneurship to emerge as a dominant trend	• Specialized institutions for entrepreneurship at district level • Soft-loans for new entrepreneurs	• Corruption at every level • Lack of encouragement by government • Risk-averse attitude of masses
Small scale industries to be encouraged	• Number of SSI units in punjab to increase 4 folds • Employment in SSIs to increase by 4 folds • Tax-holidays & exemptions for SSIs	• Corruption at every level • Lack of encouragement by government • Lack of awareness among people
Business should be of global level	• Half the companies in punjab should be exporting • SEZs in every district of punjab • Government support to boost exports	• Trade barriers & duties • Indifference shown by government
Increasing rate of economic growth of punjab	• 10% annual growth rate for agriculture • 15-20% annual growth rate for industry • 20-25% annual growth rate for services	• Lack of capital • Lack of appropriate technology & its application in agriculture • Low productivity
Innovation & development in new technology	• Increased number of patents • Enhanced funding for basic & applied research • Developing public-private partnership in research projects	• Qualified human resources not going into research • Lack of funds for research • Absence of motivating environment
Increase in employment opportunities	• Adoption of labour intensive technologies • Increased contribution of small scale industries in state GDP • Increase in number of small scale industries	• Low rate of growth • Inadequate investments
Punjab to be the base for global business	• Number of global companies having head office in punjab • Percentage of turnover of Punjabi companies from other countries • Number of products sold abroad	• Lack of vision • Inept political leadership • No state support to business
Quality of business governance to improve	• Consistency in government decision-making and time consumed in it • Speed of business facilitation • Quality & charges of government provided infrastructure	• Infrastructure • Obsolete laws, poor judicial system • Poor quality of state services
Increased opportunities for entrepreneurship	• Number of new entrepreneurs joining new business • Number of institutions for entrepreneurship development • State support to entrepreneurs for technology & business upgradation	• Entrepreneurship training • Lack of entrepreneurship in rural areas • Lack of institutions
Liberalization of business	• 15% of total equity funding to be in Small scale industries	• Lack of institutional support • Focus of economy on big industrial houses than SSIs
Large investment projects in punjab	• 15-20% of earnings of big industrialists on Punjabi origin should be invested in punjab	• Policies of punjab government are not attractive • Vindictive politics
Promote entrepreneurs than managers Excellent Infrastructure	• Creation of a budding entrepreneurs fund of Rs. 10,000 crore • 10% subsidies meant for SSIs should be allocated to budding companies • 100% power supply- no power cuts at all • 100% connectivity-by road and rail to all industrial hubs	• Non availability of finance; Lack of guidance & support • Non availability of technical know-how • Financial constraints • Lack of political and administrative will • Procedural hurdles created by government before private companies
Improved marketing performance	• Increased availability of finance to business • Lesser role of government in business	• Lack of policy initiative for promoting marketing
A big boost to Professional education	• Atleast 10 national level professional institutions in the state • 20% of Indian institutions to have foreign collaborations • 80% of the students should be covered under different scholarships	• Poor budgetary support • Short-sightedness of government • Conservative attitude of society

Tamil Nadu

Become the manufacturing hub of Asia that leverages skilled human capital	• 93% of the GDP contribution should come from manufacturing and services • High performance sectors are expected to generate 3.4 crores direct and indirect jobs (2.6 crores additional jobs) • Excelling using innovation to retain its leadership in the high performance sectors with 342 lakh employment in high performance sector • Geographical Indications of products and services of Tamil Nadu to be branded and preserved

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Moving Up the Value Chain	• Innovation to retain leadership in the high performance sectors • Auto/auto ancillary (rank 1 in India) • Leather (rank 2 in India) • Textiles (rank 1 in India) • ICT –Manufacturing (rank 1 in India), • ICT -IT/ ITeS (rank 1 in India) • Construction • Leverage existing success of service sector	
Cluster Development	• Ensure clusters for industrial hubs • Branding and marketing of regional products and services which have gained popularity • Focused development of Domestic industries & markets	
Business partnership with local government	• Aligned government short term plan according to business needs • Balanced regional development of Industries	

Uttarakhand

Tourism hub for UK - cultural, ecotourism, agritourism promotion on corporate scale. Establish of orchards for tourism purpose as well	• International airport till 2015 & 5 domestic airports • Connecting UK with adjoining states with 4 lane road • Broad gauge rail network	
Government policies - SEZ well framed policies - spare land, agricultural FIIR FDI, (Globalized markets should be promoted)	• Increasing processing to 60% in UK from the present level • 100% dependence on non-conventional energy sources • Global market for UK handicraft (Export)	
Industries - Development of world class infrastructure. Cottage industries require better policies in terms of flexibility in credit facility & market for the product. / Suitable infrastructure as per the business module	• Declaration of UK as a green state • 100 % literacy by 2012 • Development of proper disposal of industrial waste	
Sustainable Tourism Development	• Impact assessment • Monitoring • Involvement of Local people	• Lack of awareness • Monitoring
Promotion of Small Scale Industries	• Position of employment generation • Dependency on Government	• Lack of appropriate weightage • Introduction of new technologies
Local Participation in Planning at various levels	• Satisfaction Level • Number of people involved at every level • Whether the local views are kept at forefront or as an afterthought	• Corruption • Improper working of Government machinery • Influence of high profile people/politicians
Uttarakhand state as prime investment destination for green technology	• New Expansion plans worth 20000 crores by 2020 • 1 Lakh Manpower employed • 25000 crores investment in green technology by 2020	
Development of ISO certified small enterprises in hilly areas	• 60 - 80 % of total enterprises to be ISO certified • 200 Agencies flourishing in the state for getting ISO certifications	
More women entrepreneurs & more opportunities for such enterprises	• 30% of total entrepreneurs to be women entrepreneurs	
To encourage Green and Environmentally friendly companies	• No of Industry fulfilling government Standards Like ISO • No Polluting industries in the state like Steel, Fertilizer etc	• State Government giving benefits to all industry Polluting & Non Polluting • State Govt. not following proper guidelines and standards
Focus on tourism development	• New places to be on heritage list of world • Set guidelines for hotel industries about the size of hotel	• Lack of proper authority and dedicated department • Large industries are disturbing the ecological balance and beauty of the state • Tourism should be the states core objective
Tax sops to industry including service industry so that employment gets boom	• Tax benefit to IT Industry • Small Scale labour intensive industry should be encouraged	• No special benefits to IT Industry • Lack of encouragement to service sector by government

Infrastructure & Urbanization

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Have world class infrastructure meeting the needs of both the urban and rural areas	• Developed infrastructure in all districts • All buildings incorporate elements of 'green building' and recycle resources whenever feasible • Industry meet appropriate environmental guidelines	
Provide all basic services like water, electricity, sanitation, housing, education and health at affordable costs	• Adequate and free water with optimal utilisation • Recycle of biological waste at local level	
Match supply of power with the growing demand	• Generate more power than the demand • Reduction in industrial power tariff • Reduced wastage / optimal utilisation of power • New and sustainable forms of power generation	

Bengal

Clean drinking water and sanitation for all	• One water reservoir/treatment plant per 10000 people • One covered toilet/dwelling unit • Volume of filtered water/dwelling unit	• Implementation inefficiency • Inadequate maintenance due to lack of ownership • Inadequate planning • Lack of dedication and commitment • Non existence of proper infrastructure to use advance technology
Shelter for all- Every house have minimum basic amenities and hygienic condition	• By 2010 every family have their own house • No of people/listed dwelling units • 450 sqft/family • No of old age homes / orphanages per sub-division • No of kms of metalled roads/million population	• Lack of funds • Bureaucratic / Implementation inefficiency • Population explosion and splintering of families
Motorable roads and connectivity across villages towns and cities	• No of highways/connecting cities • % allocation and utilization of funds for maintenance of roads	• Inadequate planning • Gap between resources and requirements • Implementation inefficiency / Bureaucratic
Cheap and abundant power for all		• Lack of proper utilisation of funds • Lack of technology penetration
Universal access for all sections of society to all facilities		
All schools where roofs do not leak All schools should be connected with good approach roads		• Schools have leaking roofs, no drinking water, no proper approach roads

Bihar

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Hydroelectric power unit and solar system should be introduced	• Government should provide facilities of education and training, etc in North Bihar • Every citizen should be educated	• Awareness of public as well as government • Implement the project • Availability of land
Food processing unit should be installed	• Government should provide loan to those willing to install through bank and others	• Warehousing facilities • Entrepreneur should be encouraged • Availability of land
Road, bridge should be made and be connected to every village and town	• Government should be encouraged • Village level societies and individual to come forward and to assist building it	• Contractors takes the contract but they misuse the funds • Rules and policies of government • State government is not active

Chandigarh

Better Public Transport & Road Network System (Fly overs)	• 75% of Population enjoying Congestion free traffic (15% more than present Scenario)	• Present - 60% • By 2022 - 75% • GAP - 15%
Development of IT/Tech Hub / SEZs	• 25% more than present	• Present - 20% • By 2022 - 45% • GAP - 25%
Better Group Housing Facility	• 30 % more than present	• Present - 20% • By 2022 - 50% • GAP - 30%
Roads, Traffic Management, Fly overs	• 100% Roads to be metallic • Link road to be connected with all remote/ Satellite / Towns • Multiplex parking / Roof Parking	• 20% in metallic roads • 9 Flyovers
Transportation (Pollution)	• 75% CNG- Bus, Personal Cars/vehicles • 100% Metro Train	
Electricity	• 100% Electricity for all connecting satellite Villages & Towns • 1 Nuclear Power Plant to be in place for Flawless Energy	• 8 Hr Supply Gap / Day • 100% Gap
Develop Metro by 2015	• Helps in saving time and controlling pollution • Helps lower Segment of people to use this mode of transport if they cant afford cars 7 other vehicles	• Legal Procedures • Expensive
Better Roads & Connectivity through Constructing Flyovers	• Considering the heavy Traffic Congestion and to control this emerging problem in future, there should be more Number of Roads and Flyovers	
Introduction of More Infrastructure Projects by Big Giant companies and Government	• Big Corporates & Government should start more Infrastructure Projects which helps the Country to Develop	• Lack of Help from Government • Lack of Financial help from Bankers • Delays in Government Procedures

Chattisgarh

Roadways throughout and connectivity	• 100% tar road through out the state • All NH should have one way traffic • At least one international airport	• Corruption • Poor planing • No funds
Basic amenity	• 100% availability of clean drinking water through out the state • 100% sums should be converted to PUKKA house	• Poor economy • Low standard of living
Maximum power generation	• 100% power availability through out the state i.e. 0% power failure	• In- sufficient power generation units • Make government …… • Industries should have their own power generation units

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
More and more infrastructure with reduced cost Balance emphasis on modernized infrastructure to villages , town, and cities and is 2022 there should not be a single slum area	• When 60% rural area will be covered with increased number of infrastructure • When 45% urban area will be covered with increased number of infrastructure	• Economic constrains • Under utilization of resources • More poverty line people • Political constrains • Lack of education & skilled manpower • More poverty line people
Better facilities like transport , electricity, water, residential area to each & every segment of India	• When 50% village area with modernized infrastructure • When 30% towns area with modernized infrastructure • When 20% city area with modernized infrastructure	• Lack of political commitment • Improper utilization of resources &man power • Some times due to natural calamities
Villages should be developed and modernised	• When 60% village area with better facility • When 55% town area with better facility • When 40% city area with better facility	• No proper drainage • Illiteracy • Corruption
Proper planned colonies for all class of people	• All village should have proper drainage • All villages should have electricity • All villages should have proper roads atleast 50 each district	• Lack of planning • Improper execution of plans • Shortage of funds
Private companies should be given authorities for infrastructure and should be made accountable	• Atleast 40% of slums should be converted into colonies • Atleast 500 townships should be developed	• Negligence of Government • Corruption of Government
Well development of transport facility	• Atleast 20 Private companies should be appointed for infrastructure development in each state • Atleast 7 governing bodies in each state	• Every village is not connected with travel road • No international airport • Bhubaneswar line is not electrified
Conventional & non conventional energy development	• Connectivity of every village to near by town • One international airport at Raipur • Electrification of all railway line & double line	• More than 95% of energy come from conventional resources • No bio- plant fuel • Not every village has electricity
Drainage system	• 1\ 5 of power generation is should come from non - conventional sources • Bio- fuel plant • Electricity to every village& broadband connection to every village • Every town must have pre planned for drainage system	• No proper planning for drainage before planning townships

Delhi

Good and more roads	• Increase the area covered by roads by at least 50% • In every three months, roads should be checked for any need of repairs and maintenance	• Poor quality of roads • No check on Municipality who builds this roads • Lack of regular maintenance of all the roads
Development of roads and flyovers	• Number of traffic jams reported per month should come down from 200 per month to 75 per month • Number of road accidents per month should come down by at least 50% • Increase number of flyovers by atleast 30	• Build flyover over junctions • Better roads to prevent accidents
Development of road tourism	• Number of tourist coming from roads • Budget allocated towards road development should increase by atleast 100%	• Poor roads and few expressways • Poor condition of roads with no proper maintenance
Improvement in public transport facilities	• Number of DTC buses added every month should double and buses should not carry more than fixed number of people • Increase in number of metro routes by double - metro should connect all the four corners of Delhi • Metro tickets should come down by at least 50% and made more affordable	• Employ daily and monthly cleaners for buses and metros • Poor planning from government
Better availability of electricity	• No instances of electricity cuts due to shortages • All villages in Delhi should have access to electricity • T& D losses should come down by at least 30% in 2022	• Not enough power for all • Rural electrification • Large amount of loss in T&D
Better infrastructure in existing institutes	• Number of technical institutes should double by 2022 • Intake of students in existing institutes should increase by at least 2 times • Set up an overseeing committee to constantly monitor there performance of existing infrastructure and identify need for a new institute as an when it arises	• Money and Location a problem • No Regular maintenance of existing institutes
To develop more sub-cities or sub	• 5 more sub cities to be added in Delhi NCR	• Lack of proper planning

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
towns to ease the load in tier 1-2-3 cities	• Increase in number of expressways to improve connectivity to these cities by double	• Poor implementation
Planned, all inclusive infrastructure development that takes care of common man's problem of housing in an environment friendly and pollution free way	• Each resident should plant and nurture one tree • All illegal colonies and slums to be regularized and a check should be put to prevent it from mushrooming • Housing for all	• Lack of incentive to afforest and ignorance about impact of deforestation • Vote bank politics prevent enforcement of relevant laws • Lack of proper infrastructure for villages and cities
Use of environment friendly technologies	• 50% of the buildings to be converted into green buildings • 40% use of renewable energy. Substitution of coal based power with renewable energy sources	• No incentives to builder and real estate agents to promote green cities • Lack of commitment from government • Power theft and support in this from local political leaders and sitting MLA's

Goa

IT Industry	• Support locals with awareness about projects • Sufficient manpower • Government support: Financing projects , land	• (Gap 1) Creating Awareness Campaigns • (Gap 2) 10,000 jobs for government officials, 40,000 to others
Transport facilities	• Setup sky bus in more populated areas across the state • High quality equipment and material • Well engineered designs	
Well designed Public Transport System	• North to South Goa in 1 hour by public transport	• 2 hours
Better infrastructure wrt Education & Sports	• A room alloted to each student with basic facilities • Sports academics to nurture talent of youth • One sports academy per 1000 people	
Water	• 24x7 supply of safe potable drinking water	• Rain water harvesting • Water treatment plants • Two type water system i.e. Raw & treated
Basic Amenities	• Daily collection, disposal and treatment of all garbage generated in Goa • Zero flooding of roads • Zero potholes on all roads across the state	• 100% use of technological devices • Planned and clutter free drains • 100% use of consistent material and timely repairs of all roads
Transport	• Mass transport system from to all points across the state	• 100% Planning & Implementation • Financial Resources • 100% Awareness to be created
Quality and Good Network of roads	• 2 lane high speed roads connecting all villages • 1 lane road connecting every house in the village • 4 lane road between talukas across the state	• 50%
Quality, Consistent & Green Power	• 1 power failure per year for 1 hour • 25% of power to be from renewable energy	
Good & wide roads for transportation	• Four lane connectivity between talukas • 3 mins / km to reach the destination from any corner of Goa • 6 metres wide roads in all rural areas	• Poor planning and Implementation • Improper priorities given to developmental projects
Uninterrupted Electricity and Water Supply	• 24 hours water and electricity supply on all 7 days of the week • Rain water harvesting / water shed management • Proper power back-up systems	• Dependence on neighboring states for power supply • Rampant Industrialization • Mismanagement at the policy making level
Provide Solid Waste Management	• Well equipped garbage plants which will cater for the future needs 50-60 years from now • All garbage to be converted into energy resources	• Migrating population • No plants setup for disposal of solid waste

Gujarat

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
A school's needs - goods infrastructure	• Every village should have a schools with good infrastructure	• Vision :- lack of awareness, population, limited vision for development. Poverty, limited, resources, health failures, social evils, does not motivate them to give up corruption-dishonesty
Sanitation and hygine - awareness	• With good classrooms, sufficient no of classrooms, proper toilets, playgrounds, availability of books, good library, teaching aids, electronics media, • Track down the numbers of toilets in villages houses - panchayat's responsibility. Check proper drainage system - panchayat's responsibility. In case of behavioral problems of the villagers (by they don't use toilets) • Some counselling session & punishment could be allowed out to them • Private company takes up infrastructure responsibilities for nearer villages	• Lack of awareness about health, laziness, illiteracy, addiction to commonly liquor & drags (tobacco), corruption - dishonors • 100% Housing in rural areas • 100% Health care • 50% Reduction in infant mortality & morbidity • Un-education, poor telecommunication network, lack of social responsibility
Individual acquitted to latest technologies, broad band in rural areas, laptops common for poor also Private company investing in infrastructure	• Increase education & awareness to latest technology	
Bastis and chawls replaced with good housing facilities with proper sanitation	• Bank or builder provide better interest for loans • Replace their houses (chawls) with good building and increase their employments	• Benefits for farm reality • No one would provide interest for loan
Proper network of canals for cultivation of farms & water for household purpose Storage facilities for all finished products like industries or agricultures to avoid wastage Every village should connected with roadways or airways	• Stop wastage of water • Start processing of canals • Government's sector approach required	• Wastage of water, lack of irrigational facilities • Political influence, old technologies • Man power usage other than machine
Proper roads and faster inter connectivity	• 80% Coverage by all highway roads • District connecting trains @ 150 kmph • All cities having population>=500000 should be connected by at least & flight /day to each other	• Lack of funds • Lack of visionary leadership • Corruption in systems
24*7 Electricity in rural & urban areas	• Per capita requirement of el. • Should be atleast 30% by renewable/alternate sources	• Inadequate power generation • Improper implementation of panel provisions • Political interference • Lack of better R&D and monitoring technologies
Self sustainable township/cities	• 100% Recycling and usage of water except portable • Atleast 25% area coverage by greens • Availability of amenities within 2kms	• Lack of awareness • Improper pricing of natural resources
Greater use of renewable energy, no dependence on fossil fuel	• 100% Dependency on renewable sources of energy • No import of any energy sources from outside India	• Lack of awareness, EMI schemes • No implementation, time assuming • Corruption ,lack of pro-activeness • Lack of R&D for education in prices of technology, lack of technology for storage
Improvement of village & city infrastructure, so that the quality of life is at per at any other mega cities	• 100% Road connectivity to remotest areas • 100% Electricity • 100% Water (clean)	• Corruption (top to down), no nation spirit • Lethargic approach of government, construction of roads with quality • No proper utilization of technology • Eg: water overflow transferred to water shortage
Improvement of public transportation, it should be well connected, efficient and it should be well managed	• 3/4th of the public using effective efficient public transport (including government authorities & staff)	• Bad quality ,less frequency, irregular timings, no dedicated lanes, routes (bus lane, cycle lanes, scooter lanes) • Social status (due to bad quality), different classes of bus for different types of people
Eco-friendly and seamless infrastructure	• Neat & clean (pollution free) environment • Green area (trees), public parks, • Hassle free effective public transport, communication & electric supply system. (No congestion, no slum no encroachments)	• Pollution, lack of parks & trees • Encroachment ,congestion, slums, unauthorised housing colonies without infrastructure • Bad condition of roads, no street lights, blocked drainage sys-

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
		tem, no parking space, traffic jams, corruption in public service
Rural-urban divide in infrastructure be minimized	• Access to public utilities to poor be ensured in rural & urban ares • Rural housing, labour housing & poor men housing be priced by the state • Digital divide between urban-rural areas be reduced	• Villages with no RCC roads, no connecting roads, no proper housing, health care, no internet facility, poor communication, no regular power supply, lack of proper education facility
CCTV's be installed at strategic points to control terrorism and crimes	• Problems of eye-witness to prove the crime, problem of hostile witness	• Terrorist attacks, serial blasts have taken place, no one punished till today • Success rate in prosecution IAS very poor
Better housing facilities Improving transport modes Better electricity supply	• Providing para houses to BPL people • Road, railway and air travels development • House to house electricity supply	• Today we have slums to be converted in pucca houses. Having all weather loads & better rail connectivity • Don't have electricity supply and frequent power cuts which should be avoided

Jharkhand

Rural infrastructure Development	• Accountability in plan implementation • More road connectivity for the market • Special attention towards agri sector so that it plays a vital role in our GDP as earlier • Development of Schools • Development of Hospitals • Pucca Houses	• Only 2/3 port of Bharat Nirman program implemented • Lack of Public private Participation • Non Availability of Doctors in Villages • Poverty
Power / Electricity	• 100% electrification of all the villages • 24 hrs electricity supply to industrial regions • Load shedding reduces to 2 hrs / day in towns and cities and 5hrs / day in villages • Generation of power 80000mw through nuclear energy • To improve utilization of conventional source of energy • To stop bad transmission i.e. breakdown, etc • PPP in power • Voltage Consistency	• Lack of resources and improper utilization of resources • Loopholes in the distribution system • Lack of government initiative • Lack of Security • Theft of electricity • Loss in Transit
Better Roadways and Transportation	• Traffic density during peak hours should be comfortable • 100% connectivity of all villages to nearest town / city by weather proof pukka roads • 4 line highways across the country (inter city & inter state) • World class quality airports in all metros • Formation of good highway i.e. connectivity between rural and urban area i.e. formation of more 7000km road • Port development through Setusamundaram project that is good source of income of foreign • FDI on airport and railways	• Condition of roads • Condition of the vehicles plying • Crowding by street vendors • Hindrance by local people • Lack of control by government • Lack of raw materials • Cancellation on urban areas unproper allocation of resources • Quality of roads already constructed is poor ; poor maintenance • Lack of Government initiative; lopsided policy making • Government funds are not allocated properly
Planned cities	• 100% houses should have proper drainage system • 100% houses should get water supply • At every 5km. There should be shopping centres	• Municipalities is not working actively • Wastage of water resources • It is costly to establish shopping centre
Buildings / Dams / Bridges / Cerds	• 100% replacement of slums with pukka houses in metros and 2 tier cities • 80% of arable land should be brought under verification through construction of cerds and dams • All bridges (railway & road transport) more than 25 yrs old should be repaired / reconstructed	• Unbridled nupration of rural population • Non-use of the best technologies available for construction purposes • Mishandling of Government funds
Metro Revolution	• Number of metropolitan cities • Number of constructive project • Ratio of urban and rural areas	• Lack of interest by the politicians • Improper planning • Few number of metropolitan cities
Development of Slum Prone Areas	• Number of slum areas per sq km • Number of people staying in those area • Number of people below poverty line	• Improper implementation of the various welfare facilities • Illiteracy • Huge number of slums

Karnataka

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Have world-class infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas	• More Public-Private Partnership arrangements • Government investment in infrastructure at "Tier-2 cities" such as Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Bellary, Raichur, and Gulbarga • Rehabilitation policy, vulnerable sections not to be effected – fair compensation in case of land acquisition • Infrastructure planning to factor in local geography	

Kerala

Housing schemes that aim at providing affordable houses to all with access to sanitation facilities, water and electricity	• Affordable housing will facilitate equity • Proper sanitation facilities will facilitate waste management • Land use to be on economic criteria	• High population density and migration leading to pressure on land • Pressure to divert agricultural land for real-estate development
Comprehensive Transportation plan for the state	• Connectivity across Kerala to be improved without compromise to Kerala culture or the green environment • Develop better public transport system	• The state's road density is Four times the National Average • Poor connectivity throughout Kerala
World-class Infrastructure	• Facilitates logistics and enables cost-competitiveness	• Growth of services sector, such as tourism is constrained by the lack of infrastructure, especially roadways and waterways
World class cities to be established	• World class cities - Trivandrum, Kochi, Kottayam, Calicut, Trichor	• Missing urban infrastructure

Maharashtra

Ensuring availability of basic amenities such as food, water, shelter, transportation, communication, education, health & employment opportunities at the grassroot level (Effective town planning)	• Atleast 80% of Indian villages should have the said town planning amenities • To be amongst top 5 is the world on the Human Development Index (HDI)	• Lack of political will • Citizen's inaction in holding the political system accountable
Effective and efficient public transportation system at an affordable price	• At least 80% population using public transportation system for all their needs	• Inadequate funding coupled with lack of focused action
Encouraging power generation from renewable resources	• Restrict the usage of coal for power generation to maximum 10% • Increase by 10% each year the use of renewable resources	• Lack of Financial incentives to the industries
Rural Development: Funds to be transferred to rural areas than malls and modernisation Technical know how to be provided tot eh farmers. i.e knowledge upgradation industries to be started in rural areas	• Number of villages having no connectivity, no electricity, no water system, no sanitary system. Number of villages where people have to depend on natural resources for their occupation. Number of villages having no industies, no entrepreneurs	• Budget not allocated properly, if allocated not used properly • Sufficient funds not available / used properly • Infrastructure like transport, electricity, water are weak
Roads and public transport: Better connectivity from rural towns to cities, use of BOT schemes, maintenance of national highways, public transport in smaller towns should be encouraged	• Number of villages and towns where there are no roads, no railways • Number of roads built on BOT schemes across India • Number of accidents, numbef of traffic jams	• Funds not used / not available. Revenue generation could be less • Projects not viable because of less revenue and low ROI in rural areas • Quality of maintenance not ok
Utilisation of Natural Resources: Awareness of wind mill, tide mill, solar energy should be spread e.g. A very few people know that we get subsidies. Irrigation and water harvesting to be implemented	• Number of wind mills in a year • Number of tide mills build in a year • Number of solar equipments installed in a year • Number of water canal • Number of people implementing rain water harvest	• Less awareness among the people, high investment • Fund problem and no priority • No awareness and people don't understand the need •

Madhya Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Drinking water &electricity,energy should be aviliable at all places	• Water-pipeline, No of well, Tubewell, Canal, Tanks	• Financial Resources
Connectivity by Rail.Road,Water,Air & means for same	• Electricity-MW generation, Traditiional, Non Traditional • Surface-KM Highway, Rail Lines	• Priority & Governmentpolicy • Technology Improvement
Conservation of water fromrains,promoting watersheets	• Air & Water-No of Ports	• Education / Awareness
Improved Connectivity between rural and urban areas with world class facilities through rails and roads	• Villages / Towns to be connected to Urban Areas	• Inadequate focus of Government for the development of the rural area • Lack of proper allocation of funds
Connect all rivers of India through canals and supplementary rivers	• State to initiate interstate connectivity for rivers • Consensus building at national level	• Lack of agenda for common objective • Lack of political initiative
Availability of Basic Needs - drinking water, electricity etc	• Government has to take proper measures to make ensure optimum and effective use of resources, check misuse and losses • Adequate supply & generation of power	• Lack of awareness and commitment towards conservation & management of resources • Improper utilization of funds available • Policy implementation with proper compliance to it

Orissa

Basic Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air should be developed more and be easily accessible to all	• Connectivity upto the grass-root level • Developed connectivity to all the tourists' places in order to attract more tourists to the state • Water Communication reduces the environmental pollution • Develop Business communication • Financial help from Government	• Political issues in different areas • Corruption • Price hike • improper use of money • materials are to be good enough
Technological Infrastructure: Electricity, Telecom, Irrigation and Banking are to be modernized	• Convert to cyber city- Every person, including people in rural areas should know how to operate a computer • Mass media Development • Universal brotherhood due to proper communication	• Lack of Money • Illiteracy • Lack of good coach • Media should be more active • lack of good connectivity
Identify usable & non-usable lands(4.7% Max) and putting unusable land for infrastructure development in order to optimize utility Social Infrastructure: Health, Education and Agriculture are to be upgraded Establishment of sea port & International air port In Orissa by 2022 Construction of Storage facility Bridges are to be made strongly to avoid accidents Arrangment of vocational training / technological information/ upgradation Proper training in technical institutes	• Proper utilization of those lands for development	• Personal use of irrigation land • Non cooperation
Capacity utilization by any units(Land, Resources)	• Time management for critical activities • Proper planning and Good engineers	• The contractors should be work properly

Punjab

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Adequate road infrastructure	• All roads to be 2-4 laned • Average speed of vehicles on roads to be 80 KMPH • All roads to have trees on both sides	• Lack of access to RTI • Corruption • Lack of political will
Superior overall infrastructure	• School in a cluster of 3-4 villages • Street, lights, sewerage lines and safe drinking water to all villages and towns • Rain water harvsting to bemandatoy	• Lack of technical manpower • Lack of awareness among masses • Lack of grievance redressal mechanism
Improvement in electricity supply	• Non conventional sources to contribute half the energy • All households to use CFL lamps • Round the clock electricity • Reduction in T & D losses	• Less number of power plants • Power theft • Poor technology being used
Excellent road network & connectivity	• All villages to be connected by all-weather, metalled roads • Mass transportation system and metro rail in all major cities • 6-7 international/domestic airports	• Lack of proper maintenance • Mushrooming of unplanned cities • No intiative to use mass transportation system
Planned urbanization & affordable housing for all	• No slums in punjab • 40% areas in towns to be reserved for green belt • Basic civic amenities to all households	• No town planning • Lack of regulatory body for real state sector • High rise buildings not very popular in punjab
Uninterrupted power supply	• Power tarrif to be reduced • No power cuts • Nuclear energry to constitute 50% of all power supply	• Power theft • Not using nuclear energy • Lack of awareness regarding power saving
A network of roads, flyovers & metros	• 100% road connectivity for all villages & towns • 10 flyovers in each big city, 2 flyovers in each small city • Metro service in all big cities of punjab	• Corruption in the system • Lack of funds • Lack of technology
Focus on housing & urbanisation	• All colonies to be PUDA aproved • No slums in punjab • Atleast one park in each colony	• Corruption breeding illegal colonies • No easy availability of credit • Lack of planning
Water supply & electricity for all	• All power supply in punjab through nuclear power • No power cuts in punjab • Clean drinking water in all cities, 80% villages to get it	• Corruption in the system • Thefts of power • Lack of motivation in staff
Excellent public transportation with metro and local bus system	• 100% metro linkage for all towns and cities • Local bus service within all towns and serices • All rural areas to have communication linkages with each other and rest of the state	• Lack of financial resources • Lack of initiative by local & state administration • Lack of incentive for private players to invest in infrastructure
Construction of more cemented elevated roads & flyovers	• 100% cemented roads • Atleast 8-10 flyovers in every city • Maintenance of all roads on annual basis	• Poor quality of raw material being used at present • Corruption • Lack of acountability among public servants
Uninterrupted electricity supply	• No power cuts • All houses to have electric connection • No deficit for state electricity board	• Lesser number of power plants • Transmission & distribution losses
Infrastructure upliftment for the backward area	• 24 hour electric supply • All roads to connected to highways • Double-laned roads in every village	• Lack of power plants • Non-availability of funds • Less investment from private sector
Adequate infrastructure for the industries	• Increased financial support by government to all companies • Increased number of Indian companies entering into joint-ventures with MNCs	• Rigid government policies • Lack of subsidies to industries for infrastructure development • Rapid pace of technological obsolesence
Improving road connectivity	• All highways to have flyovers on them • Four-laned roads in each city • Each and every traffic signal to be manned by traffic police	• Insufficient funding by government • Lower level of involvement by private sector • Lack of sincerity in government servants

Rajasthan

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Transportation & connectivity	• Number & quality of road, rail & air networks • Every village connected to national highway	• Low budgets & lack of awareness by government
Low cost housing	• Maximum people below poverty line should have access to well finished houses	• Poverty & ignorance in people in rural area • High cost of construction
Hygiene & basic amenities	• Low epidemic rates & good medical facilities	• Lack of technology
Best transportation - rail & road	• Road contractor's quality & monitoring should be assured • Highways should be well connected with rural areas also	• Lack of proper monitoring
Basic needs of life - water & electricity to be full filled	• Low cost housing in rural areas • Solar energy systems can be adopted for electricity problem	• Lack of low cost housing • Creation of biofuel facility
Water harvesting systems to be adopted by everyone	• Every house should adopt water harvesting system compulsorily	• Lack of water harvesting policy • Lack of facilities in rural areas
Drainage & sanitation system	• Government workers for each area to clean the garbage of the city, individual persons should get responsibility	• People don't take the authority to do the specific work
Broader roads with proper connectivity	• They should start up with small town areas as there the roads are narrow, more funding	• Government should fund for the bridges, roads a better amount
All forms of pollution control (air, water, power, traffic)	• They should start up with more public transport system as mass can go together& less traffic	• By gathering garbage create water pollution, should be eradicated
Better roadways connectivity	• Every village & remote area to be well connected • Public transport to improve	• Lack of transparency • Political will
Better basic infrastructure	• Every village must have a school and hospital • Buildings that can sustain in natural calamities	• Corruption • Lack of resources
More power sources	• Proper water and electricity management via power houses • Better waste management	• Lack of future thinking
Best transportation - rail & road	• All villages to be connected through road network • Adequate public transport system to minimise the individual vehicles	• Lack of proper monitoring and private partnership
Construction of houses, shops, malls and other amenities	• Ensuring the home for all • Hospital, school, parks, community hall etc within reach of every individual • Modernisation of existing facilities matching to international standards	• Lack of proper planning • High cost and low quality
Adequate energy from various sources for development	• Adequate electricity at reasonable cost • Exploration of various energy sources • Availability of power in 2022 as per demand pattern with 10% growth rate	• Lack of new sources of power generation
Transportation (roads, bridges, flyover, railroads etc)	• Length of roads can be measured in kms • How many villages & cities connected • No of persons benefited	• Transportation - 70-80%
Eco friendly power generation (atomic, windmills, solar power)	• How many windmills installed • How many atomic power generation plants installed • How much megawatts of power generated • How many solar power generation units/panels installed	• Power generation - 50%
Housing for all	• How many new houses constructed	• Housing - 60%
Eco-friendly and affordable housing to all	• 90% Of population	• Available housing 50% against 90% aspiring • High cost of construction • No funds to make houses by poor people
Green, uninterrupted power supply	• 105% Of total requirement	• Insufficient resources & technology • Lack of political commitment
Well connected road network with efficient public transport system	• Available to every block • Village be well connected • 70% Of national/state highway may be converted to express highway	• Highway/expressway 20% against 100% • Started late to construct well connecting roads • Lack of funds

Tamil Nadu

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Develop well planned cities comparable to Asian metropolises	• Development of 1 unique mega urban region around Chennai • Development of 4 mega cities • Upgradation of 25 urban centers to world class levels • Urbanization to be at 75% with 5.4 cr urban population • The 5 mega cities to be connected to 25 urban centres in the state through 7000 kms of 6-lane and 8-lane highways • Time taken to travel to Kanyakumari from Chennai by road to be reduced to 7 hours compared to 13 hours now • Rigorous scale of social indices that every infrastructure project to be subjected – environment, land acquisition, water, power etc	
Multimodal public transport systems of international standards	• Travel time within city limits to be compressed to ½ hour • Growth in parking capacity and pedestrian paths • Introduction of a high capacity bus service and integrated rail and bus transport system along with metro rail • Digital Traffic Simulation planning	
Building low cost housing for urban poor / Housing for al	• Higher FSI for residential projects with a fixed minimum low cost housing component • Energy efficient buildings with non match box houses	
Tamil Nadu's rural areas will have well developed infrastructure and well connected to the urban hubs	• Every remote village in Tamil Nadu to be connected through high quality road and rail networks • Length of roads per 100 sq. km should increase from 132 to 300 • 4-lane road connectivity of the district headquarters to the block headquarters with trees planted on road sides	
Uninterrupted water and power supply	• Installed power capacity should increase 10 times • 20% of the energy requirements will be met through renewable sources • Each citizen should be provided with 150 lpcd of water • Develop long term sustainable solutions for drinking water	
Airport and port infrastructure that matches the best in the world	• Airports should be augmented to handle 7 crores passengers annually • All 5 mega cities to have an airport • Develop regional airports connecting 25 urban centers • Add capacity in the existing airport • The port capacity in the state should be increased by 12 times and minor ports to be developed	
Become one of the premier tourist destinations	• Tamil Nadu should attract 5 crore foreign tourists • Creating new mega tourism ecosystems • Providing tax incentives for setting up accommodation facilities in less known tourist spots	

Uttarakhand

Transport System & Electrification	• Fully connected / universal connectivity	• 95% of people should be connected by road • All cities should have air connectivity • Doubling the transportation in 2022
Communication		• Double the present status • 100% e-learning of e-governence in higher education
Providing Urban facilities in rural areas (PURA)		• 100% housing in rural areas • 100% health care • 50% reduction in infant mortality & morbidity
Well qualified and educated people should be elected and appointed in the local bodies	• 50% qualified and skilled staff by next 10 years • Up to 80% qualified and skilled staff by next 15 years	• Government Policies • Lack of quality education • Vote Bank politics
'Proper and high connectivity (I.e. well connected road network, Metro, Banking, Health Facilities, water Supply, Schools, Means of	• 50% within next 15 years	• Lack of proper planning, physical and financial resources • Local politics and functional politics

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Communications) & Sufficient provision for financial resources		
Regular & Transparent Monitoring and evaluation	• 80% within next 10 years	• Administrative inefficiency • Lack of proper training and orientation • Lack of dedication towards their duties
Roads/Circulation - Better intercity & intercity approach roads and circulation system	• Proper planning and implementation of integrated road projects • Organization & resource mobilisation • Ensuring road network within easy reach by 2020	
Power & Electricity	• Identification and harnessing hydropower projects potential - 20000 MW by 2020 • Ensuring 100% urban & & rural household electrification by 2012 • Generating revenue from surplus energy	
Urban Planning/Regional Planning	• Preparation of Master Plan for Urban and at Regional Level • Proper implementation of Master Plan/ Regional Plans. There should be strong legal backing • Ensure economical viability & sustainability of Urban bodies	
Inter-connectivity of cities with towns & village by means of highways& pucca roads	• Road density and road area should be atleast four times of the present by 2022 • Upgradation of state highways to national highways, kacha roads to pucca roads, 4 lane to 6 lane roads by next 10 years	• Lack of funds for infrastructure development • Lack of political will among the public representatives
Each house to have proper drainage/waste disposal/sanitation and drinking water facilities with overall focus on development of all cities, towns, villages rather than developing few cities alone	• Construction of 5 public toilets for every 100 people • Putting up dust bins for proper waste disposal at every 100 meters • 1 recycling unit in every city or town	• Lack of awareness among people • Lack of political will • lack of funds
Creating of Infrastructure for penetration of IT in Rural Areas	• Electricity availability to each house in the remotest of the areas • Electrification of all roads by means of street lights • Atleast 1 computer centre in each village	• Lack of funds for establishment of telecom & infrastructure • Better education required

Health

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Be a leaders in Health care	• Provide all basic health services • Low infant mortality rates • Increased number of PHC • Special care and support for senior citizens • Increased numbers of professionals / doctors	
Provide basic nutrition facilities to all	• Increased number of health education programs of TV / Radio • Presence of stringent laws / actions against adulterations • Classified stores and bazaars providing standard food and encouragement of use of organic food	
Proper safety and disaster management	• Adequate equipment and infrastructure • Trained personnel	

Bengal

Adequate number of trained doctors, and proper health Infrastructure for all, in every village	• By 2022, for 1000 population there is a full flagged health center with trained doctors, quality infrastructure and efficient services • Every average Indian is maintaining a healthy life	• Lack of infrastructure and budgetary allocation by the government, No proper training facilities to the health staff • Lack of efficient workers and supervision
Ever village has a well equipped health center	• By 2022, there are in place At least 2 trained doctor per health center • By 2013 every village level hospitals has 24 hour trained doctor and nurse on duty • 1 primary health center for every 2000 population by 2013 • Each primary health centre will consist 1 trained doctor and 4 trained nurse	• In many villages there are no proper health-centers and treatment facilities, Trained qualified doctors and nurses are not keen in serving in the villages due to low salary, poor facility and lack of scope for private practice • Lack of budget to establish more medical colleges • 2 Lack of funds to invest on Public Health Infrastructure
Free medicine and timely response by the doctor	• By 2022, free medicine for all BPL population and doctors availability round the clock	• Government policies are mostly urban centric, people in the villages are not well educated
Increase awareness of the communities on health services, different diseases and cures, and immunization	• By 2022, people are aware about the frequently occurring diseases and its treatment • By 2022, 70% reduction in the Infant Mortality Rates • By 2012, all pregnant and lactating mothers and children in 0-5 yrs will be covered under Universal Immunization Program • By 2022, every health center will be in a position to provide immunization • Regular awareness camps are being conducted by the Health department	• Lack of infrastructure and facilities for awareness generation in rural areas • Lack of infrastructure in rural areas, myths and misconceptions among the villagers on immunization, lack of health centers and adequate health workers • Inadequate awareness of general people, lack of media publicity
Access to health facilities	• One trained doctor and nurse per 1000 population by 2022 • One public hospital in every village by 2022 • AV facility in each panchayat for access to tele-medicine	• Lack of adequate number of medical colleges • Lack of adequate funds/budgeting allocation • Poor health seeking behaviour and lack of information
Affordability	• Medical insurance cover for each earning member (compulsory by 2015)	• Lack of disposable income available for healthcare

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
	• Free primary health check-up for all by 2015 • Indian medical system is cost-effective and within reach of common people	• Cost of healthcare has gone up beyond common people's reach • Far too many complications/testing requirements, even when it is not necessary
Quality of care	• All health center to have qualified health staff proportionate to the number of beds • Should enforce medical regulations strictly • Medical school with every hospital in every assembly constituency	• Very poor infrastructure including qualified doctors, trained nurses, testing facilities • Total lack of hygiene in public hospitals • Poor or 'no' accountability in private and public hospitals
Ambulance service round the clock		• No ambulance facilities in many health-centers
Hospitals and health-centers are neat and clean with all facilities		• Lack of proper hygienic conditions in health-centers
Transparency - No middle men who make business when people are sick	• Close coordination between heath worker, panchayat, teacher, parent, and political leader	• Lack of moral ethics • Lack of blood banks in many villages and towns • Corruption at all levels
No person should die of lack of treatment		
Government undertakes mandatory health check-up for all and do the necessary follow-up	• By 2013 ensure vaccination and general medicine is in place for all and people are benefitting	
Proper sanitation	• Every village has supply of potable water and hygienic toilets • Every citizen of our country will have access to hygienic toilet and safe drinking water	• Lack of civic sense • Population growth

Bihar

Mini hospitals in ambulance van and separate ambulance track	• Government should provide infrastructure and line people to achieve objective • Government and business tycoons should collaborate and can take joint action • Agency can take initiative and the number of ambulances finalized on the basis of population and ambulance tracks	• Fund related problems • Political problem, i.e., internal conflict among political parties Sleepy people with lack of initiatives • Roads related problems in many villages means difficult to establish roads
Government's effective roles on provide medical facilities at subsidized cost	• Health camps can be set up by government's hospital • Free medicare and free health insurance for the people below poverty line • Facility for labour rooms and extra medical facility	• Proper utilisation of funds provided for medical aid is not done because of corrupted medical employees • Many talented doctors don't prefer to establish their clinics in village or rural areas • Loopholes in proper government functioning
Well equipped medical colleges in Bihar should be established to produce well educated and talented doctors so that it can equate with Switzerland with highest doctor-people ratio	• Government's initiative to provide funds to set up medical colleges • Donations can be given business tycoons • Free books and library facilities to students belonging to poor family and provision for scholarship	• Lack of infrastructure in Bihar • Burning political problem in Bihar • Mismanagement in regulation of government's policy
We should increase awareness among people about health and its importance	• Conducting different programme about health • Taking help from media	• Lack of education • Media taking more interest in entertainment but not conscious about people's health
We should provide effective medicine with the help of advance technology	• Taking help from biotechnologist • Doctors should justify their profession	• Lack of technology • Scientist not taking advantage from biodiversity • Lack of infrastructure
Provide balance diet	• Food should be 'nutritional value' • Composition of food product should be mentioned • Check the black market	• Lack of knowledge • Rural people more interested in quantity but not in quality of food product

Chandigarh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
User Friendly System / Facilities at hospitals	• Adequate number of Hospitality staff (25%) • Communication training for the staff • More World class hospitals to cater to the increasing ratio of patients	• It is at the grade of 40% at present • Poor Hospitality standards at the moment
Health Awareness	• 100% awareness about STD /AIDS & others • Compulsory Health check ups at schools/Colleges • Compulsory service of doctors in Rural Areas • Good Grades for Doctors at power with corporate grades	• It is at the 60% level, only 20% in slums • Not much emphasis on Health education In schools
Better Grades / Wages for Doctors		• High workload for Doctors & low wages, they hardly get 10-20% of salary to the amount & effort they put in there studies n work
Alternate Systems of Medications	• Atleast 1 Yoga centre should be there within the limits of 20 Kms • Yoga in schools	• Only 2% Yoga centres & classes in schools
Prevention is better than cure	• Good Sewerage Systems / Water Supply • Good Eatables (Hygienic) • Pollution / Inc number of vehicles trends to Inc in accidents (awareness)	• 60% is there , GAP - 40%
Free / Affordable and Good Quality Health services	• Free (Cheap) Medicines to be provided to poor • Government Hospitals (Better medical Facilities)	• Very Limited (10%-15%) is there, GAP - 40%
Quality & Affordable Treatment	• All the Government Clinics should be well Equipped with staff & latest Technology • Change according to the Income • Free Health Camps (Atleast Once a month in each sector)	• Shortage of Staff due to low salary • Lack of Availability of Sanctioned funds from the government
More Hospitals / Clinics	• Atleast one hospitals in each slum/ Rural area	• Lack of skilled manpower, willing to work in Rural area
Health Insurance	• Educating people on benefits of Insurance • Affordable Policies	• Lack of awareness about prevailing Policies • Lack of support from Government

Chattisgarh

Basic health care facility for every villagers	• Each village panchayat should have one primary health care centre • Mobile health care unit approachable to each villager at remote within one hours time • Each PHC should have are lady doctor	• Lack of incentive for private sector participation • Lack of training , institution • Poor involvement of existing institution
Health promotion and prevention	• National level multi speciality clinics availability (3 number) at three places in the state (C.G) … • 100% Immunisation for all preventable diseases • 100% availability of safe drinking water & sewage disposed, free annual health check up to each individual	• Road and transportation facilities • ICT infrastructure for video-conferencing/ tele-medicine
Health insurance	• 100% health insurance to each adult	• Adequate education • Health awareness
Mandatory yoga classes in all school & colleges	• 80% population knows basic yoga element like pranayam etc • Having franchise of patongali yoga with in all the states and 100 more persons like Ramdeva • Certified courses of yoga should be running in all universities around the country	• Having more faith as allopathy than ayurvedic our own culture • Absence our own culture • Giving less weightage to personal health
Making country free from AIDS	• Advice centre in all every district should be open for prone patients • 10% allocation of budget in R&D for finding drag to use this disease • 100% population is aware regarding this diseases and its precaution	• Reducing among people to discuss this matter • Absence of medicine to cure it • Matter was taken care with leniency by the government ignoring its consequences
Establishing medical centres at a distance of 5 km through out the country	• Increasing numbers of doctors in one country to 60% • Increasing allocation of funds to medical centre by 20% • Availability of 100% life saving drugs & equipment in all medical centre	• Reluctance of professionals to work in remote areas • Poor infrastructure & non availability of medicine • Unequal distribution of population through out country

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Maximum health & hygiene awareness programs at all levels	• 70% increase in media awareness • Programs in more than 500 cities and 1000 villages across country	• Lack of general awareness • Communication gap • Lack of development in rural areas
Quality & bias free health services at Government & private hospitals	• 100% feedback from public • More than 500% panels to check quality	• High corruption • Poor quality facilities at hospitals • Less number of doctors
Rapid development of Health care industry in rural areas	• 100% government support • 50 % increase in placement in rural areas	• Illiteracy in rural areas • Poverty
Preventive measures of health care	• Involvement of NGO's and other voluntary organization with the help of state / central Government to create health awareness • To educate regarding ill effect of malnutrition through para-medical staff • Establishment of water filtration plant per 50 thousand population	• At present number of involvement of NGO's and other voluntary organization not more than 20 each • At present the mortality rate of women during delivery & new born babies is on a higher side due to unawareness regarding malnutrition • At present inappropriate number of water filtration plant • Unawareness regarding water-born diseases
Curative measures	• Establishment of 100 bed hospital per 50,000 population plus primary health centres per 20,000 population • Trained 50,000 doctor and 2 lacks paramedical staff to minimize mortality rate of women and children • To set modern hospital as referral centres (atleast 30) • To provide health insurance and social security to all by public and private sector	• At present no of 100 bed hospital is over 5 lacks • It is 1 all more than 50,000 population • Only 2plus 3 super speciality hospital all at C.G
Control measures	• Provision testing facility • Identification of aids patient • Control of polio , tuberculosis, etc by setting up treatment centre and distribution of medicines. 1 per 2000 population	• Testing facility are availability only at district headquarters • Less number of camps are organised for identification and treatment of communicable diseases whereas bi-monthly camps should be organized

Delhi

Medical facilities for all	• Each village should have government hospital or dispensary • Presence of a 24 hour medical facilities within 4 hrs	• No hospitals in reach
Improved facilities in Government Hospitals	• All government hospitals should be fully equipped with all the facilities • Regular monitoring of facilities at government hospitals • Government hospitals should provide service which are equivalent in quality when compared to private	• Most government hospitals don't have all facilities • Many of times the facilities which are present don not work
More health awareness amongst individuals	• Every individual should donate his body parts and regularly donate blood • Every person would be aware of basic health and nutrition knowledge • One hour of exercise should be made mandatory in all schools	• People are not aware of the procedures - they don't even know which doctor to contact • Few awareness campaign about the importance of donating blood and other body parts • Importance of keeping fit is not emphasized upon
Improved sex-ratio	• Improvement in male -female ratio • 0 cases of female infanticide should be reported in Delhi in 2022 • Registration of all pregnant females and tracking of child birth	• People still have backward mentality and considers females as burden • No rules in place
Primary health services provision for all	• Primary health services for all • Availability of free primary health facilities • Customer satisfaction survey at government hospitals should be carried out and should be used a tool for improvement - this will also act as a check	• Less budget allocated towards development of health infrastructure • Little satisfaction from medical facilities provided in government hospitals
Medical colleges every district	• One doctor for every 2000 people • One nurse for every 4000 people	• Very few medical colleges present • Need for many more doctors
No cases of duplicate medicines	• Stricter rules against involvement in generation or supply of duplicate medicines • Frequency of checks of medicines disbursed by pharmaceuticals should be increased by four times • No case of duplicate medicine found in year 2022	• Even if people are caught on being involved in such instances they can easily get away from law • Few checks
Affordability of treatment of health services	• Free consultation for rural people • Consultation fee to be less than Rs20 for well to do people as well in government hospitals	• Poor accessibility to doctors in rural area • Still not all the medicines are available free of cost

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Hygiene and fitness for all including in villages	• More health and nutrition awareness campaigns in villages • Fat body index to be within limits and reported cases of obesity should be less than 10% in villages • Compulsory courses on health in schools	• Little focus on nutrition and general health in villages • Increasing obesity in urban areas • Little emphasis in schools about importance of fitness
Infrastructure of world class technology	• Atleast 6 world class hospitals in Delhi • One in the top 10 best international hospitals should be in Delhi • Delhi should innovate atleast two world class health equipment	• Shortage of infrastructure - e.g. 1 bed for 7 people in AIIMS Delhi • Government hospitals should be rated

Goa

World class health care facilities affordable to all citizens	• Educate all on contract basis in new technologies & bring them back to develop India • Mass production of medical devices / technologies and distribute to all hospitals • Export technology and earn foreign currency	• Importing of new technology, funding of new projects • Lack of trained personnel for maintenance of machines • Acute shortage of infrastructure
Mobile health care in villages / 27x7 health care services	• 1 Mobile clinic for 2 villages available for 2 hrs a day • Training of 500 nurses in the state for an 8 hrs shift	• The concept of mobile clinics has not been popularized much by hospitals
Public Awareness about Lifestyle & social habits related to diseases	• Awareness spread by daily soaps • Awareness spread by celebrities in high profile events • Finding volunteers for talking on topics related to diseases and personal hygiene	• People not ready to spread awareness
Infrastructure For Health	• 15 kms from every household or 15 mins travelling time	• To be implemented within 5 years by 2013 • Proper planning and cost effective measures to be adopted
Health Awareness	• Workshops should be conducted within 1 year at school level to promote for good & sound health, Health check-ups and medical facilities for every citizen every six months across the state	• To be implemented on priority basis within 2 years by 2010
Difference between Government & Private Hospital must be diminished	• Affordable and world class quality medical services to all citizens in all government & private hospitals within 5 years	• Proper R & D to be adopted to study the existing condition of hospitals and narrow the gap between private hospitals v/s government hospitals • Tangible benefits to be highlighted to narrow the difference to win the confidence of the common man • 100% prompt medical service to any patient
Health Care in rural Areas	• Upgrading existing infrastructure within 5 years • Availability of 3 doctors (Surgery/ Pediatric/Medicine) and 5 nurses with a range of 8 kms throughout Goa	• Low infrastructure facilities • Low salaries to Doctors
Health facilities made affordable with quality assurance	• Within 5 years establish Medical Regulatory Board to regulate the expenditure / costs involved in surgeries, medicines, treatment • Ambulance and Helicopter in all emergency	• Presently no such facilities are offered • Lack of political will
24x7 Health Care in emergencies	• Within 2 years from now all ambulances should have a blood bank, a qualified doctor & nurse, oxygen cylinder • Within 10 years from now the ambulance should be in a position to transport the patient for super speciality treatment	• Only 40% in the state • Non availability of doctors in a Government Setup during emergencies

Gujarat

Easy access to medical facilities in rural areas	• Survey of present health facilities in rural areas after 100% by 2022	• Lack of well qualified doctors in rural areas • Lack of motivation & willingness to go & serve in rural areas
Awareness for "health & hygiene"	• 100% people should be awareness of basic hygiene spread (advertising , campaign etc) • Number of schools offering health & hygiene 80% course	• Lack of education • Lack of campaigning
Availability of quality health centres in rural areas	• Survey of well equipped PHC • Survey of type/quality of equipments used at various PHC • Mortality 80% ratio	• Lack of infrastructure • Lack of basic facilities

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Mosquito free India	• Proper sanitation • Public awareness and education	• No public awareness & motivation • Lack of government initiatives & incentives
Medical facilities	• Every 5 km distance there should be doctor available	• No motivation for doctors to serve in rural area & lacking social service in commitment
All kind of treatments available at all places-big or small	• Every village should have small hospital fully equipped • Monitoring of above two	
The best technology for diagnosis the disease we have clean India	• Establish better R&D facilities • Networking with global R&D • Motivating right persons	
Lost time in sickness not to exceed 5 days a year		
Health is wealth and hence disease less India ,clean India, hygienic India, alopathyless medical practices		
Healthy child, healthy mother at all section		
Adequate personal sanitation facilities [toilets]	• No decantation in public (1006) • Ratio of toilets must be 3:1 mean atleast one toilet for three people • Set up a sanitation institute atleast one among 20 cities	• Scheme is their but not implementation very few institute which spread awareness and education
Primary health care training (para medical) in schools	• Compulsory subject in school & college atleast one institute of para-medic among 30 cities	• Subject is not at primary level • Lack of institute of though primary health care
Affordable medical awareness to all		• Lack of knowledge and benefits high premium rates
Active & effective health care facility at cross-root level in villages	• Each individual country should be insured (at least 706 population) • 1006 Senior citizen insured till 2025	
Creating awareness about HIV/aids		
Government hospitals with private doctors at the reasonable rate. Everywhere including remote area	• Each city villages should have at least one hospital • Good modern equipments in each hospital • Specified doctors	• Corruption in issuing BPL cards • Lack of awareness • Money matter
Health policy must be compulsory for each & every one scheme	• 100% Should have health policy above BPL • Under, below BPL policy by Government	• Private does not willing to come • Money matter/charge according to the financial situation of the person
Health awareness free medical checkup		• In the production of food no proper transport facilities • Management
Modern facilities & equipments		
Availability of healthy food	• Hygienic packet food. Availability of fresh fruits & vegetables	
Hospitals with latest /upto date technology in urban & rural areas	• 10000 People-1 hospital (upto date technology) and subordinate hospitals (Both urban & rural) • 10000 People -5 ambulances service • Good gym equipments and counselling centres in rural India(1 each/2000 people)	• State wise distribution of fund (lacking) • Neglecting ares by Government • Foreign investment health sector should be encourage with inviting infrastructure and free part type trade
Aids free India	• Fully government funded and private hospitals, exclusively for HIV/Aids and related diseases • Awareness and sensitization programmes attended population should 90% • 100% Population should be HIV vaccinated	• Lack of frequent awareness/sanitization programme • Corruption, partiality in state aids control society • Malpractices by NGOs and insufficient HIV expert doctors require pressure gaps
Free and fair health services		
Smoking should be barred	• Smoking which causes future health problems	• 10% Of people dying causes of smoking
Awareness of using contraceptives & disease	• Skilled professionals are low in	• Supported to drop down to 0%
Skilled professionals (doctors)		• Death of few thousand because of unskilled professional dropped down to almost zero

Jharkhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Awareness and preventive measures among people regarding various diseases	• Frequency of national health campaigns= 20 campaign / year • Publicity and Advertising Budget = 5% of Health Budget • Number of NGO's working towards health awareness- 5 per district	• Not adequate reach to rural masses • Low initiative of Government in mass campaigns • Less attention towards rural healthy no proper sponsors from corporate • Illiteracy, social stigmas, Ignorance, Faulty policies, Superstitions, Lack of Planning and resource management
More number of hospitals	• Number of hospital in Town / Village • Population of Town / Village • For every 50.000 people there should be one beds hospital	• Not enough emphasis on health care • Corruption
For every 1000 patients there should be at least doctor and 3 paramedics	• For every 1000 patients should be at least 1 doctor and 3 paramedics	
Well developed Hospitals, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and mobile dispensaries in every village	• Hospitals should be built in large numbers • Well equipped even at far flung area with all latest technologies	• 70% villages are deprived of even mobile hospital • Lack of well built road • More than 50% of villages don't have roads
Doctor and paramedical staff should be placed in the rural and remote areas	• Budget allocation of the health dept. - 8% • Percentage of rural people having access to primary medical facilities • Salary of doctors in Rural areas compared to urban areas=1.25 : 1	• Corruption in health department • Selfish interest of doctors (focus on urban areas only, money) • No incentive given to doctors for working in rural areas • Today's poor facilities in Government Hospital
Develop health sector	• Good and more medical colleges and para medical colleges should be develop	• Less no of medical colleges. Only 4-5 are of reputation • Lack of well skilled medical doctors • For 1 billion there are few thousands of doctors etc
Free health service for all specially poor	• Health card should be maintained by government • Number of cases for suffered people for particular disease • Health services should be made less expensive, government should incur more for provision	• There is no health card of individual today. That should be initiated • Lack of proper implementation of health • In programmes more than 60% are left out • Lack of proper awareness only 1 to 2 program catch the eye of people
Health Insurance for all	• Number of Health Insurance Cards issued / used • Number of Health Insurance Policy's issued to below poverty line families	• Lack of awareness of benefits of health insurance • Innovation insurance products to make them affordable & attractive
Affordable Health Services & Medicines available to all	• Number of Hospitals & Pharma Stores per unit number of people • Number of Health related deaths with could have been prevented • Amount spent by government to provide free medicine service • Health subsidy budget - 25% of Health Budget • Number of medicines under price - ceiling I rural areas upto 15% • Cost of production of Medicine - 33% of cost reduction	• Lack of Government regulation on cost of health services by private hospital • Lack of facility services in government run health centres thus forcing to go to costlier private centres • Ratio of health budget to the total budget of Government • Presence of few Government drug manufactures • Price ceiling be imposed on drugs of mass importance • More focus of generic technology, patent issues be resolved
No S.T.D.'s in India	• Number of occurrences of HIV, AIDS, STD's per unit area • Sale of contraceptives • Sale of STD medicines / drugs	• Lack of awareness about the disease • High price of anti-AIDS/HIV drugs

Karnataka

Basic Health services- To be a leader in Human Development	• Reduction in infant mortality rate from 55 to 30 • 90% of deliveries to tae place in medical facility • Upgraded district hospitals to level II newborn care • Provision of referrals for sick babies • Iron supplement to all pregnant women • All health workers to know new born resuscitation	
Best in the world senior citizens care	• Provision of free medicines and aids (spectacles etc) • Regular camps with trained health workers • Upgradation of PHC's to handle aging population	

Kerala

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Access to specialized medical facilities	• Specialized medical facilities needed which will be accessible to all sections of the society • Increased health research	• While Kerala has traditionally strong healthcare system, there has been a deterioration in standards in the recent past • Specialized healthcare has been rendered inaccessible to the public at large
Develop world-class Health Sector	• Wider health insurance for the common man • Effective delivery of Health-care services • Reduction in incidences of stress-related health issues and lifestyle diseases	• Increasing stress on secondary and tertiary healthcare facilities • Affordable healthcare has become a major issue • Reduction in government expenditure vis-à-vis population growth

Maharashtra

Universal access to Quality Basic Healthcare	• Number of operational DHCs • 1 DHC centre within 1 km or 500 families • Child mortality at par	• Usage of funds needs improvement • Availability of more funds for DHCs • Poverty, Child marriage (below 18 years)
Positive Health, Healthy lifestyle, through yoga, diet, exercise etc	• Lower incidence of stress related disorders • Innovation in school, work • No obesity epidemic	• Enforcement of policies
Eradication of diseases through awareness (HIV / AIDS)		• Awareness, continuous education • Effective government mechanism • Lack of involvement of non-government agencies (NGOs, Industry)
Eradication of hunger and balanced diet		
Cadre of Basic Health Care provider		
Develop health consciousness at primary education	• Every day 1hr education compulsory for yoga and health • Ensure practicing the same in day to day teaching to all citizen	• Less focus on health and yoga education • There is no quantitative major of effectiveness • Cultural change required
Common sewage system for garbage for all apartments mandatory on chargeable basis	• For new building coming in mandatory use of common sewerage disposal system (no registration till that time) • All old apartments to be given deadline for having common sewerage disposal system • Fine of throwing garbage	• People throw garbage anywhere causing health deceases • Awareness about importance of cleanliness • For new building it can be made compulsory easing but very difficult to executive of all old apartments
Cheaper medical education		
Free medical facility under social security scheme	• Social security number or card • Pay to this opening through government in the form of tax • Credit (special) to a person having non utilized medical facility	• Presently, there is no such scheme, it is practiced in Europe

Madhya Pradesh

Universal Health Care: To develop a Quality Health Care System that ensures affectability, accessibly & care	• Periodic assessment of Maternity rate • No of healthcare centre in rural area • Increase in life expectancy, monitoring domestic consumption of healthcare resources	• Lack of finances, Ineffective outreach programs • High cost system, Corruption • Non willingness and non availability of health care professionals in rural areas • Population explosions, lack of infrastructure, ineffective working, government hospitals and officials
Preventive Measures-To Provide awareness Education in health & hygiene to all sets of society	• No of vaccination administered • No of awareness camps organised • Periodical health survey to assess growth in all parameters • Healthcare Campaign in collaboration of media	• Lack of awareness & higher rate of illiteracy • Diffusion of responsibility, lack of reliable & valid data • Lack of funding, unaccountability of funds alloted

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Innovation Health Services-To Promote Medical Herbal & alternative therapies (Indian Traditional Methods)	• No of Patents • Research institute established • Education institute offering such courses • Preserving resources for mass production of alternative medicines, Monitoring production of alternative health care products	• Lack of incentives for industrialist & farmers • Ineffective legislative system
Eradication of Child Malnutrition	• Proper care of new born baby and mother to be taken	• Lack of Awareness regarding diets & Medicines • Improper utilization of Funds
Better Medical Facilities and Trained Staff in the rural sector	• 80% (approx) living in rural areas	• Lack of awareness, incentives, infrastructure for trained staff • Lack of strict Government policies regarding compulsory posting of government doctors in rural areas • Improper Utilization of skilled medical staff
Medical Insurance	• BPL population and people living in remote areas should have medical insurance facilities • The Government has to take this initiative with subsidized premium rates for these areas	• Lack of Government willingness • Lack of encouragement to the private sector participation by way of introducing incentives for such initiatives

Orissa

Reduction of Infant Mortality and improvement in maternal care	• The new born baby who die within one year • Social & Biological Factor affect infant mortality	• Infant rate reducing day by day in society • If infant mortality increases then we don't get our young generation to develop our society • Improper care
Controlling HIV AIDS (Human Immune Virus, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)		• Migration • Lack of consciousness • Lack of education • It affects young generation • It pollutes society
No malnutrition (due to over nutrition & under nutrition)		• Due to Financial Problem • Lack of Health Facility • Due to malnutrition population decreases • Malnutrition affects mentally as well as physically • Children of poor family don't get nutrition • Lack of healthy food • Price hike
Healthy environment	• The environment in which we work should be properly maintained • Harmful chemicals & gases should be kept away from the human beings • First aid facility should be provided in any organization	• Harmful Gases • Industry , Motor vehicle • Polluted air
Promoting rural health		• Lack of good doctor • No proper medical facility • Lack of good medicine store
Primary health service for all		
Wide reach of health facilities to all citizen and setting up hospitals with world-class health facilities, Connectivity to special health-centers		
Medical insurance for all to cover expenses		
Removal of vector-borne diseases		

Punjab

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Punjab to have abundant number of doctors	• One MBBS doctor in every village • Punjab to have highest MBBS doctors per capita in India • 15% seats in medical colleges to be reserved for rural students • Every doctors to put in minimum 5-7 years of service in rural areas	• Lesser number of medical colleges • Negative mindset of doctors • Lack of awareness among people
Excellent healthcare infrastructure	• A dispensary/PHC in every village • A mobile van hospital for a radius of 15 Km	• Government's indifference • Corruption • Lack of funds
Pollution free punjab	• Areas under green belts to be increased 4 times • Garbage collection & disposal systems in villages • Sewerage lines in every village	• Lack of awareness among people • No sewerage systems in rural areas • Environment not a priority area for governments as well as people
Sustainable & environment-friendly development of punjab	• Compulsory pollution check per month for all vehicles • Optimum consumption of natural resources • Compulsory plantation for all citizens	• Lack of planning for sustainable development • Industry unmindful of increasing pollution • Lack of awareness among masses
Quality & affordable healthcare network	• Government sponsored health insurance for all citizens • Use of fertilizers to be reduced	• High cost of treatment • Non availability of safe drinking water • Counterfeit medicines
Proper planning for cities & interior regions	• No residential or commercial use of agricultural land • Spacious and green city plans	• Unplanned infrastructure • Poor execution of plans • Political interference
Free health care for all	• One hospital in a cluster of 10 villages • One health-centre per village with well-trained staff	• Lack of finances • Lack of doctors & other staff • Poor execution of plans
Adequate medical infrastructure	• One qualified doctor per each health centre • Increase in the number of specialist doctors • Larger number of medical colleges to support medicare services	• Economic constraints • Lack of motivation among medical community to move to rural areas
Pollution free punjab	• All vehicle to be CNG based • Plantation of trees in all public places • Strict enforcement of pollution control laws	• No strict implementation of laws at all levels • Lack of awareness among masses
No environmental pollution	• All vehicles to be CNG operated	• Unwillingness of government to fund proliferation of CNG plants
Access of health facilities to rural masses	• Free healthcare facilities to all the poor	• Huge population & abject poverty
Preventive & Curative treatment for all major diseases like Aids, Hepatitis etc	• Vaccinations & antidotes for all major disease to be provided at all Primary Health Centers	• Research & development expenditure
Making health accessible and affordable to all	• One government hospital after every 20 km • Per capita health expenditure by government to be at par with developed nations • Compulsory health insurance to all	• High cost of providing healthcare infrastructure • Doctors showing disinterest in serving rural hospitals • Prohibitively high cost for conducting elementary medical tests
Increased health awareness among masses	• Increased budgetary support for awareness campaigns through media • Cleanliness drives to be launched in all towns	• Belief in home remedies rather than scientific approach • Government's reluctance to fund health awareness programmes • Tendency of heaping urban garbage in rural areas on urban fringes
Elimination of drug abuse	• Complete non-availability of banned drugs at chemist shops • Regular and complete checks on chemist shops • Drug de-addiction in every Primary Health Centre	• Easy availability of banned drugs • Corruption • Distress among youth

Rajasthan

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Low cost but high quality	• Should be affordable to the people who are below poverty line	• Lack of skilled doctors
Awareness & prevention	• 100% Awareness should be provided at all stages free check ups for all	• Illiteracy
Universal health care (medical facility in every village) Requirement of hospital facilities	• Each panchayat should have hospital (nursing home) • Permanent building with complete staff & services • Awareness of diseases and its prevention by i.e. activities to be undertaken in large way	• Lack of funding & initiatives • Non involvement of community, donors and cooperatives
Healthy people by 2022	• Awareness on all health education • Balanced diet & nutrition	• Non awareness and lack of health education • Non availability of healthcare centres at close distance
Women & child health	• Removal of aneamia and reproduction related illnesses • Food with high nutrient value	• Quality of health services is very poor • No large scale awareness programme • No importance given to women & child health by men
Infrastructure & modernization of hospitals	• Amount of money spent on machines & infrastructure, providing alternative medicines • Increased specialized technicians • No of seminars & workshops for doctors & general public	• Lack of quality & high corruption • Absence of quality technicians, doctors, nurses • Poor funding
Specialized hospitals(quality & quantity)	• Mortality rate • Increased life-span • No of specialized doctors	• Poor salary • Absence of good staff • High cost of treatment
Health insurance	• No of insurance agents & no of health insurance per year • Reimbursement from insurance companies	• Poverty & poor education
Large number Of hospitals with low cost and fast services	• Modern technologies with trained staff at village as well as cities	• Lack of technology • Lack of funds • Brain-drain
Nutritious food to every one	• Cost of balanced diet	• Adulteration • Population
Awareness programmes at every locations	• Number Of awareness programmes on health education • Media to be involved	• Illiteracy • Communication problem in rural areas
Every village must have a hospital	• Proper planning of government	• Lack of hospital facilities
Awareness	• Awareness programme on panchayat level for children and women; schools etc	• Lack of awareness
Every hospital must have trained doctors and facilities	• Appointment of trained doctors at hospitals	• Lack of trained man power
Quality infrastructure	• 24 Hour water and electricity and reach to each n every village	• Corruption • Lack of implementation of policies
More schools, banks, hospitals and other facilities at villages	• Every village must have at least one school, bank, hospital	• Urban people don't want to move to rural areas
Basic necessities should be fulfilled at lowest cost	• Approachable facilities even for BPL people	• Middle men
Hospitals with good facilities in nearby vicinity	• Hospital for normal diseases should be in reach of 100% population within 5 kms • Speciality hospitals should be in reach of 100% population within 25 kms	• Less number of hospitals • Lack of trained man power • Lack of modern machineries and equipments in hospitals
Health insurance & free health check-up	• Health insurance with cashless treatment facility should be made mandatory for all • Periodic health check-up at school, university and corporate sector for free	• Lack of awareness on periodic health check-up • Not even 15% covered by insurance
Health education and awareness	• Awareness on health education and sanitation, drainage, ancient heritage & medicine by all concerned including government and local bodies	• Lack of commitment of local bodies and medical staff • Lack of media role in spreading awareness
Rural health	• Well equipped health centers at every village • No of doctors per 1000 population-geographically • Death rates	• Poor physical infrastructure • Unattractive working conditions for professionals

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Aids free India	• No of aids patients	• Lack of education & awareness
Research development	• No of patents registered • Average cost of medicines	• Brain drain • Lack of coordination between industries & education institutions
Infrastructure & role of government	• Renewal of the existing and creation of new ones-30%children,40% women, 30%men • No of hospitals & beds to be increased in proportion to population • Creation of an effective healthcare workforce	• Effective role of governance • Lack of supervision • Proper feedback lacking, because voice of people not heard
General health awareness & Education	• Health awareness to be infused from primary education • To create awareness about vaccination to eradicate diseases • To make available clean & safe drinking water	• Fair practices in making the desired infrastructure & availability of correct equipment need much to be desired • Through electronic & print media • Primary & health education (stress for women education)
Health in village	• Modern/basic amenities to be introduced to attract medical professional & support staff • Increase of facilities like “sulabh” • Health education among women & children	• Clean environment, ban on smoking, opium& other addictions • Legal framework to punish defaulters • Every house must have proper toilet & drainage
Stop tobacco & drugs		
Sex & health education at local hospitals		
Research & development		
Health insurance by government		

Tamil Nadu

Every citizen of the state will have access to affordable, best in class health services	• All major diseases will be controlled • Infant mortality rates will almost be eliminated • Life expectancy to rise to 90 years • Government to provide thrust to health insurance
Drastically improve the health infrastructure	• Increase the number of hospitals • The beds per thousand population should increase from the current 0.94 to 3.622 which amounts to an addition of 239,000 beds • Number of doctors per thousand should increase from 0.14 to 2.323
Greater recognition of human resources from Tamil Nadu in the health sector	• The number of medical colleges should be increased by 4 times • No of colleges teaching allopathic medicine to increase from 30 to 120 • Number of doctors graduating per year to increase from 3,000 to 10,000 • Institutes to be set up in each district to train nurses, technicians and paramedics to serve the ageing world population • Admission to be purely on merit and quality of output (doctors) to be stringent

Uttarakhand

Setting up of Primary health care centres in every panchayat district & providing them with all the basic amenities including health, workers & proper monitoring	• All Primary health care centres should be setup with all facilities within 5 kms radius in 2 years • Implementation of regular epidiomiological survey (mortality rate, morbidity rate, neonatal death rate, maternal mortality rate within one year • Al least 01 polyclinic and disease diagnostic lab in one district and 02 big hospitals like AIIMS in Uttarakhand setup with 7 years
To start revaluation of health awareness in local mass on war footing levels	• More than 95% population should be immune to all communicable disease within 5 years • Encouragement and training regarding herbal plants, ayurveda, yoga, aerobics and conduction of training in all district in each region and one camp a month in each panchayat • Achievement of per capita availability as per records by ICMR within 5 years

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Providing proper nutrition and immunization to the population	• 100% coverage of vaccination within 06 years • 80% of total children should be in proper as recommended by BMI within 5 years • >95% child birth should take place in PHCs or hospital within 03 years	
Increasing Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Paramedical Colleges	• 25% by 2013 • 50% by 2018 • 100% by 2022	• Selection of Location • Trained and devoted staff • Infrastructure & Medicines
No migration of medical professionals	• 50% by 2013 • 75% by 2018 • 100% by 2022	• Lack of devoted medical professionals • Lack of facilities & remote allowances • Hard and difficult life in hills
Medical facilities to be extended to remote areas and medical staff to be posted at grass root level and increased awareness among people regarding Health, Sanitation and Environment Protection	• 50% by 2013 • 75% by 2018 • 100% by 2022	• Camps & Workshops not organised at village level in adequate numbers • Lack of trained local manpower • Lack of infrastructure
Access to Quality primary health care to all by 2015	• Reduce Child mortality to 20/1000 by 2015 • Ensure maternal healthcare to 90% pregnant and lactating women in Uttarakhand • Access on primary healthcare elements by 80% population	
TB & HIV free Uttarakhand by 2015	• Make DOTS available to 100% population • Increase access in HIV/AIDS education, test & treatment to 100% population • Stop spread of TB; HIV/AIDS by 1000%	
Specialised medical treatment facilities available to common people by 2015	• Ensure specialised treatments services on all districts at CHC & PHC level • Ensure mobile medical care (Land/Air) at all block and Nayay Panchayat levels • Develop AYUSH specialist at all block levels	
AIIMS like Institution in State and I hospital in every Village	• AIIMS like hospital in next 10 years • 50% villages to have hospitals in next 5 years • 75% villages to have hospitals in next 10years	• Policy Making & Investment by Government • Financial insolvency of State Government • Trained manpower
Instead of using direct subsidy Health card& Health insurance to be provided to each person in Uttarakhand	• All BPL to have Health Card/ Health Insurance in Next 5 years • Rest of the population by next 15 years	• Lack of adequate data of BPL • Lack of Government awareness among political circle • Corruption in issuing BPL cards
Free Gynac services to all to reduce women death rate at the time of child birth	• Each village to have group of qualified nurses in next 5 years • Regular & free Health camp, Vaccination & Nutrition Camps	• Trained manpower and lack of willingness to adopt medical as a social profession • Poor Infrastructure

Environment

Uttarakhand

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Ensure sustainable environment - Ensure inclusive and sustainable growth while being sensitive to environmental issues	• Growth without environmental degradation and pollution • Industry, homes and offices to meet minimum environmental norms • Investment in new and sustainable forms of energy • Ensured education of people on the individuals responsibility to create sustainable environment	

Bengal

Non Recyclable Products to be curtailed	• 3% p.a. implementation every year	• Lack of political will
Green Technology to be produced	• 4% p.a. implementation every year	• No Government support for investment in R&D
Development of solar technology	• 15% of total energy consumption be of solar power	• Lack of awareness
Environment to be pollution free	• Proper education and awareness to everybody • Greenery and maintenance of the same • Responsibilities to share in	• Individual environment awareness is needed • Lack of fund along with corruption • Not willing to utilize the fund allocated for development of the environment without any pride and prejudice • Trees are being felled indiscriminately for constructions
Industries to be away from the cities and agricultural fields	• Vehicles of all types running with fuel to be scrutinized properly and to see that CNG or Gas systems introduced	• Follow up the system regularly what we have done previously • High decibel sound should be avoided
Every area of 2km radius to have a green parks and clean water in small pools	• More plantations required within every 5 km radius with small pools and ponds with clean water	
More plantation on the roadsides, in the multi-complexes, and proper maintenance of the same in organic manner		
Awareness about environment among youth, middle aged, physically challenged and illiterate people	• Government and social bodies to share more responsibilities through [proper campaigns, speeches, electronic medias so that the awareness gets height and more mileage	• Cleanliness of total area
Government bodies have to be more strict in tutoring and educating the people of different categories for a city free of smoke and black carbon		• Prevention of contamination / hazards from various materials

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
All schools have green areas and play-grounds		
Ecological balance is restored and is being used in a sustainable manner	• By 2015 every local self government should have efficient team of trainer to educate and aware general public on sustainable use of resources	• Lack of awareness, influence of corrupted entrepreneurs and industrialists,
Soil quality for farming has optimum capacity to produce without the use of chemicals	• By 2016 train up all farmers to increase their capacity and know-how regarding the application of organic farming	
Air, water and noise pollution checked and reduced		• Pollution control laws are not implemented properly

Bihar

100% awareness of basic education on environment and its bad effect	• It should be a subject from schooling time from childhood • Knowledge should be provided from beginning in practical manner • Time to time event should be organised	• Lack of government and proper supervision • Lack of society awareness • Infrastructure is lacking. We want to see video films, environment documentary to improve environment culture among children and people
100% pollution free atmosphere and green city through plantation and proper disposal of waste material	• Plantation at large level • Providing the knowledge to the citizen about proper circulation of waste material • Proper infrastructure throughout the world about plantation and disposing of waste material	• Lack of awareness and no law and rule implemented by government • No facility of infrastructure given by the government • Lack of proper channel for the execution of rule and regulation
Uses of new innovative technology like CNG, chloro fluro carbon substitute	• Functioning of world class R & D • After 25 years, we will be the leader in the area of environment and biotechnology • We want help from government organization, NGOs, industries, etc	• Lack of supporting from government not providing proper facility to do R & D work • No proper legislation has been taken up by government • People don't take responsibility as an individual
Plantation	• Along with roads and railways sides • Use non cultivable land for plantation • Barren lands used for plantation like Jaitropha	• Responsibility and maintenance due to unawareness • Unawareness in common people about environment
Industries and automobiles	• Industrial effluents should be at zero pollution • CNG and battery should be promoted for automobiles • Bio-fuels used in petrol and minimize the use of lead in petrol	• Industries are not thinking for a transparent plants to minimize industrial effluents • Low or no use of CNG automobiles • Unawareness about bio fuels
Environment biotech	• Generate genetically engineered microbes for the use of environment • Generate transgenic plants to maintain ozone concentration in environment • We can generate transgenic plant which grow in barren lands	• Lack of knowledge about science like biotech • Very low operation of environmental biotech in research

Chandigarh

Awareness		• Lack of discipline
Legal Binding		• Lack of legal Laws • Lack of Implementation of Laws • Corruption
Use of different method / Alternate transportation		• Not Available (Non Availability of e-methods of transportations)
Controlled Pollution / Water Management	• More Recycling Plants (Garbage , Water)	• None in Southern Sectors • At least one should cater to three sectors keeping in mind population
Alternate Environment friendly source of Energy / Save Energy	• More Solar Panels • More Drives for Energy Saving	• All Public Utility and Sector-17 Chandigarh run on Solar Panels

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Environmental awareness at Grass Root level		• Increase this to Government Schools • Action Groups
Planting more & more trees, we can avoid the problem of global warming to some extent	• Create Active Groups for the various Issues at School Level • More Groups towards Health , Hygiene	• Cutting down of Trees for Urbanization • Pollution is a result of Global Warming
Save Trees & Water	• Atleast each One should plant One	• Cutting down of trees to fulfill basic needs
Removal of Industrial Waste	• Proper Utilization of water by One City Could able to use the water for irrigation purpose	• Lack of Knowledge on how to handle to remove Industrial Waste

Chattisgarh

Ban on tree cuttings	• Compulsory plantation of 5 trees per house every month • Ban on tree cutting • No accountability	• Forests are being cut • Cutting ratio is more than planting
Use of renewable source of energy	• 100% use of renewable sources	• Harmful sources are in use presently • High emission of harmful gases
Technology for pollution check	• Check of pollution level of vehicle through latest technologies	• No proper technology right now
Population should be reduced & causes of global warming should be reduced	• When will all organisations include it as a moral responsibility • All people of India should educates about the adverse effect (health issues) • Number of vehicles should be reduced with respect to number of family members	• Mush concerned about the monetary gain not social - welfare • All over India literacy level is below average • No strong action from Government to restrict the purchase of personal vehicles as per the members n a family
Ban of non - biodegradable , such as plastic & polythene product	• All industries should use recycling process for their wastage • People should dispose wastage at proper place to increase hygiene &safer environment upto 90% • Government should take strong action to reduce the plastic use	• Industries are aware that recycling process should be done but they non taking any necessary action • Awareness among citizens has to upgraded time to time to encourage waste disposal which is again lacking • Government announces certain policies but never take proper action if such activity is ignoring in the society
Use of eco friendly (vehicles) product & environment	• Deforestation will 100% be stopped • Citizen should encourage in purchasing eco- friendly products • When we will wait for any special occasion to do plantation	• All want to earn profitable business &woods are helping them to a greater extent , hence deforesting is still lacking • Customer of India still need education on eco-friendly environment • Because plantation is not mandatory it happens only on the occasion basis
Making of environmental audit mandatory in all industries & establishment and extractement of laws		• More numbers of trained auditors to be developed • Lack of awareness amongst the personal
Use of non conventional energy resources like solar power, bio-mass, wind mill etc	• 20% of energy produced & consumed is to come from non conventional sources • Generating power through bio-mass &solar power shall be atleast 100 MW • All villages should have solar powered street lights, agriculture and domestic use •	• …… to be imparted for the use of solar, power, & windmill • Lack of proper knowledge on solid waste management • Funds to be invested in the field of non conventional resources
Develop the state to a pollution free state, free from air and water pollution	• All railway tracks to be electrified • All industries should have ……water the plant for gardening, sprinkling on roads etc • Control of CFC emission 50% from automobiles	• Indifferent attitude towards implementation and control of air & water pollution control equipment
Water conservation	• Rain water harvesting • Awareness regarding the water conservation	• Poor maintenance • People mind set regarding availability of water
Minimum pollution	• Compact natural gas (CNG) 0%-100% • Solar energy • Proper implementation of law	• Loop holes in the system
Rural and village development in all respects	• Literacy • No of account holders • Data from industry department • Data from hospitals	

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Defence development and naxalism free Chattisgarh	• Safety of naxal areas • Safety of aerospace	
Development of micro-financial system	• 75% population in villages is poor • Financial support to agriculture is not available when needed • Support in the form of early warning for rainfall not available in villages	

Delhi

Green Delhi	• 30% of the Delhi area should be green • Environment campaign in every neighbourhood in every six months • Students should have a compulsory course on environment till 8th standard	• Laws are not stringent enough and people flout them • Lack of information • People are do not have enough information
Diesel vehicle use should reduce	• Private cars using CNG should triple by 2022 • All public transport (buses, autos, taxis etc) should run on CNG whether government or private	• Not enough CNG fuel available even for existing vehicles • Government should set up more CNG pumps
Rain water harvesting	• All buildings should mandatory do rain water harvesting • Even schools and other public buildings should have facilities for rain water harvesting	• People don't have incentive to do so and no support from government • Not enough awareness
More forest cover, protecting the habitat of the endangered species	• 33% of the land area should be green covered with trees • Double the percentage of the social forestry in Delhi • 100% endangered species habitat should be natural forest and sanctuaries	• No strict laws to prevent deforestation
Cleaner and greener Delhi	• All households should plant minimum number of trees • All public places should be installed with dust bins & other disposal units • Cleaning of all roads and markets in every two days	• Dust bins gets stolen • Regular monitoring
Environment friendly fuels used in cars instead of petrol	• 10% of the cars should run on biofuels • 90% of the people should use public transport • Number of cars should be reduced to half by 2022	• Biofuels are still not commercially available Government should support clean fuels by giving hem tax incentives • Public transport have poor infrastructure and are inadequate • People should instead use public transport
Pollution free environment	• All effluent water should be treated before releasing them into rivers • Proper incineration of gases before releasing them in environment • Penalties on companies as well as individuals on polluting of environment	• Strict laws and checks against disposal of polluted water without treatment into rivers • Gases emitted into atmosphere should be monitored before release
Global Warming	• No damage to ozone layer • No climate change	• No awareness • Many polluting industries still exists in India
Check on pollution emitted from vehicles	• 2 years or older vehicles need to be constantly checked for pollution control • Random checks on petrol pump to monitor quality of petrol • Check on vehicles for life authenticity	• Lack of regular monitoring
Strict norms against deforestation	• Stringent laws against illegal cutting of trees • Clearance authority needs to be more reliable - number of fraud cases against these should come down by half • For every tree cut , one should plant a new one	• Absence of knowledge • Mass industrialization • Concerned department is not vigilant enough

Goa

Waste Management (Domestic & Industrial Waste)	• 100% Awareness of waste management and legal implication in case of in compliance • Reduce by 60%, Reuse 50%, 100% Recycle • All industries should be 100% responsible for all their hazardous waste	• 100% implementation required • 100% implementation required by government, NGO's, social bodies, institutions etc • 100% implementation of strict laws required to be enforced
Rain Water Harvesting / Water Treatment	• 1000% Awareness in Storing & Harvesting rain water • Clean portable water supply throughout Goa 24x7 • 100% conservation of all Water bodies in the state from pollution	• 100% implementation required by government, NGO's, social bodies, institutions etc • Each and every citizen should make 100% effort to conserve water resources

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Greener India	• 100% reduction in deforestation for every 10 trees cut plant 25 trees • Incentives to 100% clean Industries • 100% Sustainable development	• 100% implementation and awareness required
Global Warming	• 60% of the total area in the state to be green • 70% of vehicles should be non polluting and use electric, CNG, solar sources of power • Beaches reclaimed to the extent of 80% and all sand dunes preserved	• Population growth and migration • All Non polluting vehicles to be given subsides • R & D wrt to conservation of coastal areas
Waste Management	• 100% segregation of waste into treatable, recycled & non-recycled • 100% Kitchen waste should be converted to manure at local level • 100% recycling / reuse of plastics for roads, fuel etc	• 100% Awareness, Training, Funding, Technology
Maintain Eco-sensitive Zones	• 80% of hills to be preserved especially in mining areas, salt pans, khazan lands • 100% of existing CRZ to be maintained • 100% of bunds repaired and be maintained	• 100% R & D wrt to conservation of Eco-sensitive zones • Funding options
Planned & Eco Friendly Development	• Forest cover in Goa should be preserved as on 1961 records by 2022 • 100% Preservation of Agricultural land as on 2008 • 30% Reservation for open space, recreation facilities, Children parks, Garbage disposal & treatment, Water treatment and Gardens across the state	• Implementation of existing laws, corruption & greed, low awareness of forest cover, awareness among general public • Poor implementation of existing laws • Low awareness among the public about depletion of forest cover and its resources
Waste Management	• Garbage Disposal System and Treatment Plant in every taluka by 2010	• Lack of political will to allocate a Garbage disposal and treatment site
Eco - Friendly Transport Pollution Control	• 100% public transport to be converted to CNG by 2010 • 80% private to be allowed for alternative fuel CNG / LPG by 2010	• Requirement of a law to be passed and enforced wrt use of eco-friendly fuel in public & private vehicles • Right type of facilities and infrastructure to be provided for the use of eco friendly fuel like refuelling stations, cheap, safe etc kits for all vehicles

Gujarat

Technology	• By sales (revenue) from automobiles & • Quantum, quality & variety of products	• Lack of finance (from farmers point of view)
Training programmes for farmers	• Schools based on skills based education (should be raised) in rural • Number of students enrolled in such schools	• No training schools for grass root level (farmers)
Raise productivity	• High yields • Buffer stocks (with government as well as with farmers) • Import substitution policy. To encourage farmer produce more	• Lack of awareness regarding new innovations in farming • Farming in India is just based on rain
Increase the productivity for quality & quantity not for export	• Minimum wastage lies between 2 to 5% no exceeding of total production	• Poor storage facility, transportation, incorrect use of pesticides, quick service for perishable items
Return (adequate) to the farmers	• 90% Of acquisition of technology within 5 yrs	• Introduce the agriculture camps in village frequently • Up gradation & latest technology
Education to farmers & financial independency Technology upgradation & effective utilization of it	• To have 80-90% return on total investment • In natural calamities 40-60% return includes government liability	• Subsidiary to the farmers • Case rules & regulation for distribution of corps
Every farmer having access to agriculture infrastructure electricity, canals, road connectivity	• 24*7 Electricity is available to all farmers • Good connectivity of roads below agricultural land markets • 100% Farm land have excess to canals	• Enough electricity power stations are not available • Government Paid less attention to road development • Lack of canals near agricultural region
Better access to markets by farmers-elimination of middlemen	• There would be government regulated commodity selling centre one b/w will 5 villages all over India • Government collecting commodities from these villages and taking them to selling centre	• Lack of awareness to the farmer about commodity selling centre • Lack of transport velocity to farmers
Farmers should have access to all latest technologies	• Government will allot 2% of GDP for R&D of agriculture • There would be agriculture training institute in every district of India • Latest technology will be available in subsidies rates	• Technology is not affordable • People have less interest in agriculture education

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Public-private partnership-corporate farming		
To provide information about agriculture and farmer	• 65% Land cardes cultivation get irrigation facility • Atleast 70% of price on which two is sold must be get by fairness • More & easy loan to farmer at interest rate of 5% per amount	• Government delayed plan of irrigation power generation not utilities • Government purchasing foods products but not enough
Propaganda for organic irrigation	• To have minimum of 70% literacy about agriculture in farmers • To minimize scarcity of electronic appliances to 30 % • 100% Utilization of irrigation facilities	• Very costly, less production, not in demand, awareness not more
Agricultural innovation	• Today about 65% to 75% farmers are illiterate	• Old method through radio
Maintaining the standard of food quality by employing old methodology	• 100% Utilization of modern technologies by farmer	• Illiteracy in farmers • Lack of scientific knowledge
Sufficient supply of water , electricity , and finance for the farmers, real income is not generated because of improper organization of sealing , because of unscientific method , fertility has gone down		
Agriculture should be driven by technology	• Each farmer should be posse sing atleast 1 • 24 Hour electricity and water • Every farmer should be having all sort of equipments (atleast 1)	• Politics of low level • Financial position of farmers • Less transportation facility
Agriculture should not be depended on rain water	• 24 Hrs of electricity & water • 100% Transportation to each farmer	• Politics of low level • No storage facility • Financial condition
Agriculture should not be exported	• No commission system(100% is of farmer) • Farmers should be the owner(100% is to) • Support should be reduced farmer by 80%	• Financial condition of country • Politics • Trading system of country
Agricultural equipment should be provided at lower cost		
Agricultural land can be converted from hilly region		
Healthy employment scenario in the agricultural sector	• Creating employment opportunities for these who are in the disguised manner unemployed in the secondary & the tertiary sectors	• Disguised unemployment with more than 1/2 of the people engaged in it while GDP contribution remains lower than 1/2
Optimizing food corporation	• Government Promoting genetic, hybridization & other advanced technology	• Farmers committing suicides due to heavy interest rates on loans, alliance of subsidies & lack of skills & training
Better living for the farmers & their families	• Waivers, incentives, honing & providing skills	

Jharkhand

Pollution free India	• Ratio of Co2 in environment (Pollution level) • Number of trees planted • Number of projects undertaken by Government to make environment pollution free • Disposal of garbage at regular basis • Introduction of proper bags • Non biodegradable substance should not be littered any where • Air pollution, Green building, fuel cells for all major corporates • Alternate sources of energy 50% of power consumption	• Lack of care by industries to control pollution • Deforestation activities • Lack of innovation in replacing polluting automobiles • Introduction of technologies like Suzlon acres industry vertices • Introduction of green architecture in the buildings • Proper recycling of sewage & water conservation
Green and Clean India	• % of land under forest • Number of Public nuisance going down • I Plant I life • Every school should have one Eco club	• Deforestation activities • No fine imposed on people • No trees are planted when one tree is cut • Strict penalty is not introduced against exploitation of forest

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
	• For every one tree cut for industrialization their should be law for the industry to plant two trees • Their should be strict penalty against exploitation of forest land • Every school and institute plant trees in their surroundings	land
Bio fuel	• Bio fuel should be introduced in all the villages • Incentives to be given to the people who are using bio-fuel • 20% of the infrastructure expenses should by the Government	
Setting up of state pollution control board	• Help from government • Public should co-operate • Strict laws to implement these laws	• Regular check on environmental pollution • Pollution free vehicles • Sound pollution should be checked
Laws for disposal of industrial waste	• Air pollution should be checked • Sewage should be prevented to be discharged in sea • High officials should be aware	• Air pollution should be regular checked • Sewage should be reduced • Waste should be limited
Green environment	• Planting more trees • Avoid deforestation • Pollution free vehicles should be introduced • Compulsory tree plantation for every household • Preservation of environmental heritage& wild life • Seeds and saplings to be provided by government to each individual	• Eco-friendly items should be used • Biodegradable articles • Should not affect the soil fertility • Implementation of environmental regulation & laws across the country • Mandatory plantation of trees • People more answerable to these environmental activities
Natural calamity preparedness	• Number of disaster management programmers running • No of people affected by the calamity	• Less importance to carrying out disaster management programme in Country
Sustainable development	• Triple the no of dames today • Environment friendly techniques 10%of government expenditure • Recycling of materials (waste products) everyday plant every10km	• Non inclusion of affected parties in decision making • A awareness programmers for the masses • Introduction of imported newer technologies
Ban on use of non-biodegradables (like poly bags)	• Use of paper bags should be banned • Use of house hold waste by industry to produce energy should be made compulsory • Ban on import of plastic material	• Plastics are commonly used in place of paper bags • House hold wastes are disposed in open area which causes health hazards
Government in continue to make renewable resources cheaper	• Give tax benefit to industry to use of renewable resources • Government subsidy for Non-pollution items like solar system etc • Government policy to increase the % of energy generated by wind mills	• Government does not give tax benefit to industry on the use of renewable resources • Failure of Government policy on the use of renewable resources

Karnataka

Be an ecologically-conscious and low pollution state	• Low pollution levels • Efficient use of Energy • Responsible use of scarce resources such as water • Careful recycling and reprocessing of waste • Solid waste management • Power generation from non conventional sources • Environmental education at all levels / a part of school curriculum	

Kerala

Green and sustainable Development	• Maintain the "Green Image" of the state • Kerala should emerge as the 'model state' in green and sustainable development in the world • Preserving forest cover at 28-30% of total state's land mass • Maintain stringent Environmental norms benchmarked with standards in environmentally conscious states/countries and regularly updated • Promote new low-cost technologies that meet these environmental standard	• Improve policies – forest cover declining over time • Lack of new environmental laws, present only old outdated ones present • Lack of enforcement

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Encourage use of clean fuels and renewable energy	• Policy initiatives and tax benefits • Decrease in pollution levels	• ANERT – Agency is not functioning well
Effective Water Management	• Clean drinking water for all • Water management policy • Water preservation techniques such as water harvesting	• The state receives sufficient rainfall and has a large number of water bodies, yet there is lack of clean drinking water in major cities
Effective Waste management	• Time taken for waste disposal to be kept under acceptable limits • Effective waste management would prevent the outbreak of waste related diseases • No negative impact n the environment and people at the place of treatment • Recycle to derive max environmentally sustainable economic value	• Increase in waste in cities due to migration and high population density • No scientific collection method • Improper sewage management • Improper treatment/ recycle/ disposal mechanisms
Increase forest cover	• % of forest cover to increase to international standards	• Deforestation • Land Misuse • Uncontrolled Plantations

Maharashtra

100% greenery and forestry development	• Leaving built-up area and roads remaining area should be green (grass lands) • Plantation (tree development) should be ensured 2 per person	• No actions for analysing existing conditions and future requirement • No controlling bodies for implementation and monitoring
Compulsory environmental norms (eg QS 14000) for new and existing industries	• 100% norms for existing Industries • 100% norms license issuance to new industry	• Not enforced like a pollution control system • Not enforced for new industries during factory Inspector programme
Strict and stringent rules for people practices related to environment	• Punishment for violations • Appreciation for corporations wise compliances	• No rules exist (e.g. Singapore) • Bench marking the best countries practices
Renewable and Sustainable Energy		
Disaster Management & Awareness		
Use of mass transportation system		
Use of alternate energy source	• Major developing cities should be connected by train • Strong and flexible bus network within city	• Infrastructure • Resources • Public awareness
Ban on old vehicles aging more than 15 years		
Proper waste disposal system	• 100% waste should be recycled	• Proper technology
Forest preservation	• More than 50% area should be preserved for forest	• Population • Government policies

Madhya Pradesh

Need of forestation and building eco-friendly environment	• Check the number of trees, plants etc & take initiative for more plantation by increasing green belts • Proper check of smoke, dust, water & other pollutions as well as formation of more anti pollution committees • Check of participation of common people in forestation and encouraging the same	• Concentrating on short term personal benefits • Lack of initiative and depletion of moral values
Recycling of renewable and exploiting the natural resources	• Check of proper refrigeration of organic & inorganic components & creating some projects like solid waste management • Involvement of all the sectors of all the society from school to administration level • Create more awareness and new techniques & programmes. New equipments should be used to exploit natural resources like solar energy, dam energy etc	• Lack of awareness • Not concentrating on areas where we can exploit natural resources

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Conduct awareness building programmes and strict implementation on the rules & regulations	• Mass movement through promotional campaigns, creating networking web site • Proper norms to the formulated for implementation of rules & regulations so that green belt can be increased • Conducting surveys from time to time in order to see the progress	• Not taking care of the environment as our priority in life • Improper utilisation of funds due to increased corruption • Improper surveys
Healthy Environment	• Application of CNG vehicles / green fuel/ Electric vehicles • Green and environment friendly cities	• Natural source are limited • Unorganized budget for urban development
Pure water reservoir	• Water conservation by Harvesting • Storage of water	• Unorganized budget allotment • Imbalance in Environment
Control in Population	• Nuclear family concept • Education on Sex & Health	• Inequality in all areas (irrespective of caste, religion, gender etc) • Human rights
Sustainable Environment Management and Conservation	• Community based participation towards achieving the common goal	• Lack of awareness and information on serious consequence of damage to the environment
Green Revolution	• Legislative measures to support the movement	• Lack of law enforcement and presence of loop holes in judiciary system

Orissa

Pollution	• Air Pollution levels • Water Pollution levels • Noise Pollution levels • Forestation
Global Warming	• Green House Effect level • Acid Rains frequency • Photo Chemical Smog frequency • Stop use of CFC • Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
Diseases	• Number of Air born Diseases • Number of Water born diseases • Incidences of Cancer (UV Rays) • Decrease the use of chemicals / pesticides • Prevention by medical science

Tamil Nadu

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Wholesome environment – State to be known for eco-friendliness with a wholesome and hygienic environment of clean air and water	• Ensuring ample green cover • Well maintained water bodies should be planned and nurtured • Adequate water supply ,sewerage and waste management • 20% of the energy requirements will be met through renewable sources • Use of high value add products in horticulture and poultry that are less water intensive	

Arts, Sports & Literature

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Maintain and enrich cultural traditions and values in arts, craft, music, dance and literature	• Music, arts and craft to be part of the school curriculum	
Employment and source of living for artists and literary persons		
Have state of the art schools to train sports persons / artists etc		

Bengal

Focus on multidisciplinary sports	• India to win gold medal in different activities	• Poor sports and cultural awareness
Recognition/Government support for sportsmen	• Government support to increase by 10%	• Lack of infrastructure and funding • Lack of Government initiative
All schools have proper sports infrastructure and trained sports teacher		• There are no trained physical training/sports teachers in most schools, There are no facilities for games and sports in many schools, no playgrounds in many schools, Most of the playgrounds are being used for different construction purposes
All interested children are being encouraged to participate and learn different games		• Co-curricular activities like music, dance, painting are not given due importance in many schools
Equal opportunity is given to all children to develop in the particular sport of their liking		

Bihar

Bihar's people should be motivated towards arts, sports, literature for better future of people of Bihar	• There should be good opportunity • Performance level should be checked • Better facility and regard should be given to maintain their sports sprite in future	• Lack of motivation • Lack of proper opportunity • Lack of better future in these fields
Talent should be utilised in proper	• Search for talented sports person	• Lack of good platform

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
way and need of government to play active role	• Government should provide better job • Encouragement of sports, arts and literature at different levels	• Lack of sufficient government jobs • Lack of encouragement
First of all we need village girls of Bihar to know about art, sports and literature	• Should provide better education and awareness about sports, arts • They should be provided with a good opportunity • Should organise function or seminar and activities in villages	• Due to shyness and hesitation • Lack of education and literacy • Schemes are not reaching to the villagers

Chandigarh

Encourage for arts, sports and literature from childhood	• 75% atleast	• Only10 % go for sports , so there is a gap of 65%
More sports & literature schools and better infrastructure for existing schools	• Atleast 2 schools in every district	• Some districts have 1 sports school and that too in poor condition and some districts have more
World class stadiums for Athletics	• Atleast 1 stadium in every district and 1 Stadium with world class facilities in every state	• Very few world class stadiums for athletics in India. Need atleast 25 More with world class facilities
Additional Sport Facility	• Setup the Additional Sport facility in adjoining village by 2011 covering an area of 80 Acre	• Lack of 1 Stadium (World Class in rural Chandigarh Sport Facility)
Motivate people to take Non-Conventional Sports (Swimming , F1 etc)	• Every Student from Nursery to 5th Std should devote 10% of his time to one Non Conventional Sport	• Gap- 7% (Want to move from 3% to 10% time devotion)
Annual Chandigarh Arts & Dramatic Festive week with Global Participation	• Annual Chandigarh Arts & Dramatic Festive Week Should be Organised close to peak festive Season (Oct-Dec)	• Role out this New Initiative (0% - 100%)
Supporting Games (Sports) rather than focussing on Cricket	• All the schools should provide with good support • Less Number of stadiums to be increased	• Present- Focus is more on Cricket • Vision - Moving focus to other games such as boxing, golf etc, stadiums should be increased in Nos
Coaching Facilities	• Coaching facilities for Indoor games • Number of Coach is usually one for each game. Number can be increased so that more Number of ideas can be generated	• Present - Only One Coach is heading a sports team , Sportsmanship missing • Awareness for Importance for Sportsmanship
Establishing Arts / Museums	• Number Of Museums be increased for they can impart more knowledge about the past to the people • Helps in Creativity- Better innovation Sight	• Present - Number of Museums is less • Government should provide an Opportunity to Artists to come forward and reward them for their performances

Chattisgarh

Equal emphasis on all sports	• Atleast one or more people should participate in every sports of the world from our country • Every sports should be allotted equal amount of funds	• Only Cricket is emphasized as national sports • Negligence on Government part for allotment of funds • Lack of proper academy
Government should encourage villagers for arts sports	• Atleast one Government official at tehsil and one at District level to promote sports	• Corruption of officials is too much • Lack of knowledge of officials
All sports academy should have modern amenities and training	• All states must have 3 national level academy on sports • Every school must have good trainer for Arts & Sports	• Expensive equipments are not provided to sportsman
Encourage all other games not only cricket and uplifting of villages sports and excellent facility to encourage to participate them	• Well equipped playground in every village • Committees with proper fund for excellent sports facility • Big companies sponsorship all those excluded or less popular games	• Lack of funds • Lack of Government initiative • Lack of awareness about other games
Maximum medal in Olympics and top listed among the countries	• India coming in top five countries in rank of medal • Atleast one medal from each games • (Metric 3)Selection of deserved candidates	• Lack of competitiveness approach • Lack of physical fitness • Biased selection process

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Develop infrastructure facility and budget for indoor and outdoor stadiums	• Every state should consist of 5 national grounds of sports • Well trained coach for different sports • Selection on performance basis	• Corruption in sports administration • Lack of skilled coach
Target must be set in advance, so that it can be achieved, and specially goal to be clean with individual	• Money must be spent based on talent availability & based on the target which is to be achieved	• Efficient training is not imparted & efficient training is not given
Arts, sports & literature should be encouraged from primary school	• It should be encouraged from primary level as that is hidden in every individual • Preservation of our heritage should be done so that our future generation can be proud of their country	• Lower level school they are more focused on basic education & lacks infrastructure &dedicated work staff
World class infrastructure should be made available which will be at the reach of all levels of population	• Equal infrastructure facilities to be given to all states by proper distribution of events	• If available also then not maintained properly • Lack of town and country planning
Library at each village& central library availability in every city with a facility of e- library	• Library building construction at each villages • Make the book available there	• Unavailability of books • No library in the village • No investment on that
National newspapers office at each city so to availability newspapers at time on each day	• Open office at each cities	• Some cities have offices , but an other cities the newspaper is read late a day before yesterday newspaper
For all sports , training & development should be given from the school level so as to get more prizes in Olympics	• Training and developments centre of sports by government • Compulsory sports faculty available at each school • Focus to get more medals in Olympics	• Only rich people can give training to their children • Only race, boxing , and few sports in which Indians are involved

Delhi

Indian culture and tradition to be encouraged	• Committees like SPICMACAY promoting Indian culture should double • Schools should give emphasis towards knowledge about Indian culture - All schools should develop courses on Indian culture and tradition • Allocate budget towards development of Indian culture	• Students are not taught culture and traditions enough
Sports should be mandatory in schools present both in cities as villages alike	• All schools including government school should have sports facility for at least 10 sports • Students should spend at least 2 hours in a week on sports in schools • One qualified PT instructor mandatory in all schools	• Not given enough importance by teachers or students
Arts should be stressed upon as a subject in school	• Every school should have arts as a compulsory subject till V th standard including government schools • Number of arts scholarship disbursed should double by 2022 • One qualified Arts teacher in every school	
Presence of more skilled coaches	• Delhi should have at least 1000 coaches in 2022 • Remuneration of the coaches should be at par with the market • Delhi should have at least 5 sports schools by 2022	• Lack of seriousness from government towards it • No good opportunity for coaches in India, better in foreign
Sports selection committee should be fair and transparent	• Not more than 10 criminal cases should be their against sports selectors and organizers • Number of state level sports competition should become four times in 2022	• Corruption and Favour ism • Selection committee is not accountable
Cultural society should be promoted and properly funded	• Increase the number of sponsors to at least 200 • Develop least 50-100 cultural societies	• No participation by people • Lack of interest • Lack of sponsors
Promote sports amongst both girls and boys and at each levels	• Delhi candidates should get atleast 8 medals in Olympics • Every corporate should have at least 2 employees to be inducted through sports quota • Every city/town should have one school of arts, sports and literature	• Lack of adequate sports/ training institutes in the country • Gender bias exists in cities regarding encouragement of girls into sports • Limited opportunities in future
No corruption in sports and extradite any red tapism	• State sponsorship towards sports should double by 2022	• Interference from politicians and bureaucrats in all important decisions • Lack of adequate knowledge about different fields

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
More nobel prizes in field of Arts and literature	• Sports federation body should act in independence and ministry interference in selection of candidates and its working should be limited • Develop tool to monitor the performance of sports bodies	• Talent should be identified at early level and encouraged from beginning only • Low literacy level in country

Goa

Gold Medals in all major events National & International	• Prioritize sports and provide 100% training facilities • Atleast 25 Gold Medals by 2022 in all major categories • Atleast 50% of expenditure sanctioned for defense purpose should be directed to Sports development	• Lack of experts and no planned syllabus for development of sports • Proper training and coaching facilities to be provided to all and Identification of right talent • Budgetary allocation for sports development across the country
India an International Center for Sports	• For every 2 lac people there should be 1 stadium available • 4 International level Sports Complexes in 4 corners of India • 10 International Sports to be promoted	• Lack of financial resources and R & D facilities
Indians should respect its own culture and promote it all over the world	• Atleast 2 Indian Classical Art Forms must be made compulsory in schools & colleges • Promote & popularize Indian Culture through Mass Media and Live Performances	• 100% implementation required • 100% implementation required
Rethinking on Encouragement & Motivation	• 20 scholarships per taluka in every field across Goa • Resource Information Center in every field across Goa • Free Internet and Library Services in all villages across Goa	• Arts, Sports & Literature has been completely ignored • Little awareness among parents about the in Arts, Sports & Literature
Setting High Standards	• Atleast 2 Goans in the national team across all fields by 2015 • 1 international Award for a Goan every year for outstanding performance • 1 Multiplex for all fields in every taluka across the state	• No proper facilities in terms of infrastructure, training, equipments across all fields • Abuse of power and bureaucracy among the authorities • Limited opportunities for talented youth
Top Class Resource Facilities	• Atleast 1 renowned Artist / Sportsman / Literature laureate to train young people in each of the Multiplex in every taluka across the state	• No adequate funds provided for development of Arts, Sports & Literature across the state • Under utilization of existing facilities and lack of adequate resources • Political interference and hidden agendas

Gujarat

Giving opportunities to all in these fields	• Every place with population of 20,000 has to have a sports centre & cultural centre to identify & promote talents in these areas	• Presently, it is rare to find a properly equipped sports center or a full pledge cultural centre
Social acceptance, recognition & appreciation	• 100% Scholarship for outstanding performances in sports as well as arts	
Providing financial aids for encouragement to pursue these fields	• About 30% of budget of different communities of society can be used to encourage and	
Each individual should have his/her own library	• Atleast 1 hour reading daily • Reading of books other than your profession • 1% Of earning should be spent for purchase of new books	• It was not a need of yesterday • Lack of awareness regarding information • Required of other fields
Think beyond cricket	• 5 Countries gold medals in Olympic for hockey • "Budhia" winning a gold medal in Olympic • Formula 1 race competition in India	• More money in cricket • Media effected • Lack of infrastructure facility for other sports
More gold medals in Olympics	• India on top in gold medals talk	• Weightage to other games is less than cricket • Involvement of political power in such sports activity • Money shortage
Better sports infrastructural facilities at school level		

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Enough space provision for children to play		
Compulsory of sports/arts subject in education like other subjects	• From hundreds-in 2025 lakhs are participating will participate • Decrease in sales of non healthy products sales • Increase in healthy products sales	• No much career scope • No Government Support to all then sports • Social environment (ascribed status)
Better infrastructure facilities with the help of Government	• From 100 to 100000 in 2025 • Increase in atleast 25% every year enrollment rate-%	• Insufficient budget set for the sports, arts etc • Complain -intermediary port of the Government
Name, money and fame to other sports also other than cricket	• Increase in number of endorsement, role model & brand ambassador	• No support of media. No support from corporates
Emphasis on 100% fitness of all citizens of India		
Introduction of training centres in villages		
Arts recognition	• Rural, artisan & craftsmen should be given recognition	• Underestimation of rural artisan & craftsmen
Sports financing and upliftment	• Football, hockey should be financed	• No promotion in international field for soccer
Literature development	• Writers & poets should win noble prizes	• No professional authors & poets today

Jharkhand

Development of training & infrastructure facilities for sports	• A training centre for every 1000 people • 85% weightage for sports in the final grade of performance • State should provide assistance to under privileged section till the age of 15 • 2-3 villages or cities must have at least 10 consolidated • 2 library for each village • Each District -5 art centers	• Lack of dedicated and sports persons in sports minority • In the minds of people it is set that the people will only benefit from study • Lack of appropriate fund • Mis-utilization of allocated funds • Delay in implementation, lack of strict administration
Promotion of young talent purely on merit	• Quarterly sports meet (1-2) • Literary competition -10 in Annum • Art exhibits - 4 per Annum	• Lack of institutes at grass root level • Bias in selection process
Economic support	• Sports - 10% of state Budget • Literature - 4% of state Budget	• Privatization is not prevalent in all sports • Government is not coming forward • Economic gap among various section of societies
We should provide good facility (hygienic food and proper nutrition) for the sports by which we can help the sportsmen win medals	• 1200K Cal per head	• Major difference in Consumption of energy: (800kCal/head)
Special facilities regarding sports should reach villagers joining the sports	• 400K Calories per head	• 250Kcal/head
Basic Facilities for school and home should be provided		
India performing good at Olympics	• Medals tally-with convention rate of 90%. wrt games participated • Participating in more games & unconventional games at Olympics • Equal participation from all over the country & all section of people • No of medals receive at least 50 • No of participants at least 200	• Infrastructure & training facilities must improve, mindset of people must change • Lack of training, infrastructure & awareness in people • Lack of proper recognition and media publicity • No of athletic and players is less • No of coaches and such is less • No good environment for Olympic game
Giving enough importance to other fields like arts, sports & literature other than engineering and sciences	• Getting noble prize in arts & literature	• Proper remuneration is not given to persons in these fields • Lack of consistent and dedicated effort from persons like artists to this field
Oscar	• No of Oscar winner at least 5 every year	• No of participant and nominees is less

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
	• No of participants at least 50 every years • No of Oscar winner at least 5 every year	• Our movies are not of good quality
More Nobel prizes	• No of prizes per participant every year • No of nominees for Nobel ever year • No of Nobel prizes per activity	• No of nominees is less • No such environment
Resources should be meet available for inspiring candidates (Resources stadium, trainer, equipments of world class)	• Number of stadium in cities • Number of trainer per thousand candidates (at least 10) • Number of NGO's working to allocate & resource to young talents (in different cultural activities)	• No well equipped stadium in cities like Ranchi & Jamshedpur • NGO's are only limited to big cities • Lack of trainers can be felt everywhere
Promoting bodies and sponsoring bodies (Private and Government bodies)	• People qualifying for different competition • Number of candidates being actually trained • Number of new emerging talents produced in a single years	• Many talented students are devoid of being trained • Not many young talents are produced in a single year
Rewards, suitable rewards	• Number of medals won at national level • Number of prize winners at National level from art and literature in a single area • Number of well versed trainers been awarded	• Poor performance in Olympics • Very few prize winners at National level in a single year

Karnataka

Further development of the language and culture through support for Kannada, and for local art forms, traditional crafts, and local habitats	• Vocational training centres reviving art and literature • Ample visibility to artists etc by state recognised workshops, competitions etc • Promotion of art and literature through tourism	
Promotion sports across the state to reach global levels of competitiveness	• Investment in infrastructure • Rural sports centres with better awareness at grass root levels • Private public partnerships	

Kerala

Establishment of diverse types of recreational facilities	• A global tourist destination needs diverse recreational facilities	• Lack of world class recreational facilities and cross cultural sensitivity to foreign tourists
Track, field and water sports : Leadership in the world	• Gold medal in each event at Olympics	• No support offered to capable kids
Brand Koodiyattam - Sanskrit theatre traditionally performed in the state of Kerala	• Number of young people who get enrolled in courses	• Adequate courses and trainers do not exist

Maharashtra

Support and set up world class sports facilities and get trainers from abroad, sport budget need to increase and sportsmen need to be encouraged	• State & Union sports budget	• Deficit budgets, corruption and favour ism
Separate sports school should be built to generate sportsmen		

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Parents should encourage children to take sports as profession Support in the form of employment should be provided to sports person Other sport apart from cricket should be promoted		
Every profit making organization (public and private) should sponsor a sportsmen from different categories Corruption to be stopped	• Circular from state and union to all companies (public & private) be sent and regular audits should be done	• Sponsorship and support is limited to certain sports (like cricket)
Literature subject should be mandatory upto every graduation University level should be given more value	• Perspective States should make it as a policy of mandatory subject and the first language upto graduation • Number of nominations for local language from state to be measured	• Fear of diversion from main stream of career

Madhya Pradesh

Have government aided sports training institutes so that we can win a considerable no of medals in Olympics Technology to be extensively used to develop sports person instead of hard practices only Sports activities in every part of Indian industries, colleges, schools with the availability of hi-tech devices Each state has an unique art, make it compulsory to be known by all domiciles, atleast in knowledge, if not in practice to make India most valuable in terms of culture		
India should win medals in Olympics	• Coaching facilities in every city • Financial support • Selection based on competence	• Lack of accountability, response, commitment • Biased selection • Misuse of Financial resources
To promote institution which provide opportunities to people To promote institution which provide opportunities to people To promote institution which provide opportunities to people India should excel to make a distinct mark at world map	• Establishment of institution • Prompt decision	• Corruption in implementation part • Delay in decision • Few institution in this area
India should lead world in arts, sport & literature	• Government should encourage the arts, sports & literature at the grass root level • Financial support • Selection based on competence	• Lack of accountability, response, commits • Biased selection • Misuse of Financial resources
World class facilities for sports and centers for excellence in the areas of arts and literature	• Creation of sports complexes, knowledge forums and platforms to exchange the ideas	• Least priorities to these areas

Orissa

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Sociocultural education through literature	• Introducing regional literature at the very grass root level of education • Incorporating elements of Indian Literature • Liberalization of education through global literature	• Traditional Gap • Mass illiteracy • Motivational Gap
Arts as a form of entertainment	• Know the various regional arts form & explore them • Adoption of art as a source of creativity • Recognizing arts as a form of entertainment & relief	• Weak in culture • Unable to recognize art • Lack of focus
Learning & Achieving group dynamics through sports activity	• Giving equal importance to sports along with education from the base level • Indulge in team game to enhance group dynamics • Motivating individual to get aspiration towards sports	• Lack of infrastructure • Financial Uncertainty • Past records
Historical monuments are to be protected through proper renovation so as to keep the past glory alive and attract tourists	• Government attention • Support through money • Consciousness of tourism department • Teach students at the base level the importance of history • Proud to be an Oriya • Develop sense of brotherhood & take care of the historical monuments as your own property	
Sports persons are to be properly nurtured and trained so that the state will have the highest participation rate among all states at national and international level	• Good Coach • Orissa players to be selected more in numbers for international tournaments • Awards & rewards • Develop athletic spirit at the school level	• Lack of proper place to play • Lack of proper training institutes
Classical dance & music need to be highlighted & exposed	• Monetary help for its advertisement • Good Institutes with trainer • Awards to be given the best & inspire others • Attention more towards modernity • Proper goal • Interest	

Punjab

Playgrounds all over punjab	• Government lands should be converted into playgrounds at village level • Every block to have a modern stadium with Olympic size swimming pool	• Lack of funds • Lack of government will • Politics at village level
Sports equipment & infrastructure to be upgraded	• Free sports kits for player at block level • Earmarking 5% of budget for this purpose	• Financial problems • Attitude of parents towards sports • Corruption
Increase in number of trainers	• One NIS in every district • Number of trainers to increase 10 folds • Trainers should be employed but government and posted at block level	• No motivation to become a coach • Poor transportation that doesn't enable trainer to travel to villages and come back after completing training
Sports facilities to be proliferated throughout punjab	• Every village & town to have a stadium • Trained coaches in all stadiums • Quality sports for all players at district level	• Absence of proper play grounds • Non availability of trained coaches • Non-serious attitude towards sports as a career
Selection of sports persons on merit	• Organizing events regularly at block level • Presence of all members of selection committee at district level	• Red-tapism • Corruption
More medals at international level	• 50% of sports contingent to win medals • Increased per capita medals at global events	• Lack of sports infrastructure • Non-merit players getting chance • Lack of professional & committed coaches
Encourage sports & literature	• One stadium in each village • Increased job quota for sport persons • 5% GDP for sports & culture	• Infrastructure no there in rural areas • Shortage of trained coaches
Get more medals in Olympics	• Facility for training in every block • Sports equipment to be given free of cost to all sportsmen at district level	• Lack of training facilities • Catch them young

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
	• Sports institute in every district	
Create infrastructure for sports	• Stadium/ground at every village and school • Compulsory sports period in curriculum	• Facility in all type of sports, not only in cricket
Proper infrastructure & facilities	• Improved equipment:player ratio • Improved coach:player ratio	• Corruption • Lack of awareness
Arts, sports & literature to be promoted academically	• Sports to be compulsory till high school • Ratio between studies: sports to be 6:1 • Teacher student ratio to be 1:4	• Inappropriate education system • Indecisiveness on the part of students
Financial & non-financial motivation for artists, sports person & authors	• 100% job assurance for artists, sportsmen & authors	• Common mindset that sports has no future • Lack of sport culture • Sponsors are not coming up
Sports/arts/literature to be treated at par with other professions	• Level of representation of Punjabi sport persons in international meets to increase by four times • Sports to be given 20% time in educational curriculum	• People attitude towards sports as pass-time • Lop-sided educational curriculum • Lack of career opportunities for sportsmen
Arts/sports should be encouraged at grass-root level	• Participation in 60% Olympic events, 60% of contestants to win medals • Number of competitions to be organised at village/school level to increase by 3-4 times • Increase in number of coaches/trainers	• Financial crunch • Favoritism among sport administrators • Absence of sports infrastructure a grass-root level
Infrastructure support to be enhanced	• Training centres & stadia to developed at block level • Sports equipment to be provided free of cost to sportsmen	• Lack of government funding and support • Lack of industry patronage • Politicizing of simple issues

Rajasthan

Top 3 medal winners Olympic by 2022	• Goal v/s trend of medals in Olympics	• Road map does not exist
Fund generation by government in all areas	• Fund generation v/s performance in sports/art • Fund generation v/s perception of an Indian art across globe	• Depending on sponsors • Allocation of fund is not uniform
Promotion of art / sport by focussed approach from government	• Promotion of art / sports v/s popularity of Indian art / sports across globe • Focussed approach v/s performance	• No guaranteed income for sports/art personal • Financial security
Other games should also be given same emphasis as cricket	• Ensuring proper training & coaching facilities from abroad • Sponsors should provide adequate money	• Resource allocation • Lack of sports infrastructure
Strong sports policies far from politics	• Sports bodies free from politicians • Nationalism should have priority over regionalism	• Political interference • Corruption • Regionalism
Total renovation of antiques & ancient monuments	• Target and identify all places to be renovated • Well trained workers to be employed	• Lack of resources for workers
Preservation & promotion of arts, music & culture with freedom	• No of schools/institutes pertaining to these faculties • No of museums	• Public mentality, absence of ethics
Play ground in each locality	• One play ground for 20 houses • Authorities to maintain & create play spaces (policy matter)	• Government indifference • Lack of public awareness
All schools to have facilities for arts, sports, music & literature	• Funding • No of good teachers • Teacher ratio to be 1: 25 • No of training workshops / camps	• Support from parents • Economic status
Sports infrastructure for all	• Number Of stadiums in villages	• Political interference
Training & awareness of sports	• 1 Sports complex and 1 training centre for cultural programme at every tehsil • Sports and arts as degree courses	• Political interference
Resources & facilities	• Every school must have play ground • Equipments for indoor & outdoor sports must be available	• Resource allocation

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Motivation through financial awards and incentives	• Sports & cultural events and competitions to be organised at district level and best ones should get chance at state and national level • R & d in sports • Sports should be made a way of life • Jobs to sports persons • Number Of awards & recognition by government	• Gaps in scholarships • Lack of financial rewards • Lack of motivation
Providing facilities to enhance hidden capabilities	• Providing land & professional coach	• Lack of coach in rural areas
Motive - nobel prize & medals in Olympics	• We have won 3 medals in Olympics	• We can win more medals
Pure game no politics	• Members of sport committees should be sports person, not politicians	• Member of sport committees play politics in games
Encouragement for global recognition	• Encouragement to awarders & participants • Financial support to sports person • Infrastructural facilities	• No availability of infrastructure & financial resources • Limited Government Policies for arts, sports & literature
Motivation to start young	• Increasing the number of art gallaries,5 times from now at each states • Encouragement by the corporates for the younger participants	• Lack of trainers & adequate equipments at school level • Lack of job opportunities for sports person
General interest in ancient literature	• Mandatory education of ancient art & literature at schools colleges • Opening up of public libraries offering membership at reasonable rates	• Effects of western civilization on children • Style of education is book based & not activity based
Sports infrastructure in remote & village areas		
World class infrastructure training academies & an impartial system for sports		
Other games should also be given same emphasis as cricket		
Availability of coaches		

Tamil Nadu

Produce world class films in the state	• Film City - Development of film city on PPP format • Ensure creative minds do not go to other states due to lack of infrastructure • Soft loans for talented, creative people to make low budget films
Encourage new talent for different sports	• Get Olympic level champions • Inter-college/school competitions with due statutory recognition for new talent on the lines of Arjuna Award for National Sports • Training facilities at grass root levels • World class institutes to be setup for training on art , sports at district level
Arts and crafts of various districts of Tamil Nadu should be showcased through events all over the state	• Exhibitions to promote TN's art to tourists and others

Uttarakhand

Infrastructure facilities should be improved by public private partnership	• Sports ground and library with in a range of 1-2 kms • Atleast one art academy or sports academy in each block • 10 national level stadiums and atleast 1 international stadium should be there
Facility should be provided from early age	

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Encouraging local and other variants of sports and local literature (Encouragement)	• Scholarship for sports players in each school • Becoming number 1 state in giving financial assistance to sports people • 2 % seats should be reserve for sports persons in Government institutes	
Insure representation from all areas Awards should be given for encouragement		
Setting goals for larger events like national games/Asiad/Olympic etc (Goals)	• Atleast 3 award of national level for literature • Atleast one sports person of national level from each block and 15-20 international level • 30% population should be involved in sports, arts & literature • Atleast one Olympic medal for uttarakhand • In block level there should be sports meet every year	
Sports, Culture and Literature linked to employment generation	• 100% employment to national level players • Honors to participants	
Financial Support to traditional Arts & artists	• Guru shishya prampara to be promoted and guru must get reward in the form of pay/pension as well as the student in the form of scholarships	• Financial support to be increased to upto 90%
Setting up of Library at the Panchayat Level	• 100 % financial support to panchayats for establishment of library	
Organizing international level events with international standards and infrastructure	• NGOs and government to support sports activities. Like NGOs are working in other fields they should also work in the areas of sports	
Encouragement to sports at the youth level & support for health/ financial security to sports persons	• Government should give insurance cover to sports persons for health security and for any injury	
Promotion of Art & Culture in Uttarakhand	• Every District to have Art & Cultural centre by 2015 • Every block should have cultural handicraft centre by 2015 • State Headquarter should have a Uttarakhand-Lok-Kala Kendra of international standards for all type of faculties like painter, photographers, musicians, singers, dramatists etc	
Training at grass roots level by providing mandatory facilities of coaching, Infrastructure (from primary school level)	• Mandatory Coach • One playground in every premises • Dedicated training schedule for prospective candidates	• Lack of infrastructure • Focus on only studies and not on sports
World class libraries encompassing literatures of all genera need to set up in all cities & towns	• Setting up of infrastructure in every city • Promotion of the libraries through free entries • Availability of resources (24X7)	• Lack of infrastructure • Lack of availability of books • Lack of awareness
Promotion of various fine arts, cultural invasion at international and national level by dance shows, conferences	• Encouraging students to avail courses in literature and arts • Promotion through Dances, Conferences	• Less Commercialization • Reserve nature of people • Less number of students interested in courses

Governance & Public Administration

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Have more innovative and creative policy measures	• Easily implement able, simple and more accountable policy measures	
Provide basic services of law and order, safety, security etc	• Safety and security of citizens • Adequacy of law enforcements	
Financial sector to go beyond current models	• Models of microfinance to reach businesses and individuals who need credit along with credit writing	
Speedy delivery of Justice	• Reduced number of holidays in courts • Statutory time limits for disposal of cases	
Speedy adjudication of public grievances with Government entities	• Statuary time limits for disposal of grievances • NGO participation in auditory government response • Right to Information act needs to be enforced rigorously	

Bengal

Corruption free in all government services	• Number of government documents put on the internet/Total number of proposals * 100 % • Number of police cases filed against government officials • Number of disproportionate assets cases filed in courts	• Lack of training and technology • Lack of IT infrastructure • Filing of proposals related to government data not being mandatory
Transparent and participatory administration	• Public advisory committee • proper implementation of laws	• Absence of morality, honesty, accountability and sincerity among the political leaders
E-governance	• Connectivity of block levels with 20 mbps lines	
Non-politicization of governance	• Affiliations of membership to any political backed body / number of employees * 100 %	• Increased / Excessive politicization at all government levels • Necessary for career advancement
Government staff should have higher degree of accountability at all levels. They should be customer friendly, sensitive and cooperative	• Number of grievances resolved / Number of grievances recieved * 100 % • Increase in investment and GDP growth rate	• Lack of accountability to work • Lack of regular in-service training • Lack of time and performance monitoring
No reservation system	• 0% reservation	
Centralized data for every citizen		
Transparent and efficient judicial services	• 0% political interference	• Less courts,tribunals
All religions are equal and humanism given importance		• Implementation of law and order is poor

Bihar

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Law and order	• Every decision should be taken within a month • Severe punishment against the corrupt Bureacrats • Crime and terrorism should be checked	• Number of courts and judges should be increased - at least five times the present number • Expel the corrupt bureacrats and even jail them if needed
Red Tapism	• Transperancy in public dealings • Auditing should be done after every six months in every department • Accountability should be made strict	• Auditing should be done every 6 months • Rules regarding public dealings should be published in the newspapers from time to time
Incentives	• Performance based reward system • Transperancy in the promotion system • Salary should be at par with the private sector	• Performance appraisal system should be made better from time to time • Rule and system should be at par with the private sector
Law and order should be improved	• Law and order should be obeyed by each and every person • Adminstration power should be strong • Awareness of law among people	• Low awareness among people • Economic status is not good • Absense of strong adminstration and attitude of person
Government services should be open and clear	• Every person has the knowledge of government plans • Government plans should be disclosed to public • Function of media should be improved	• Politicians are involved in government services • Some politicians are illeterate • Media is playing a partial role
Corruption in government offices should be minimised	• Each government officer should be honest • Involvement of politician should be reduced in adminstrative working • Strong steps should be taken against corrupted officers and government workers	• All the government servants are corrupted • Public gives large bribe for government jobs/works • Adminstration is not interested to remove corruption

Chandigarh

No Corruption - Corruption Free	• Min 80 % of Government Officals should be Non corrupt	• Only 5 % of Government departments are corruption free • Gap of 75%
Change in Promotion Policy	• Min 80 % Change in Promotion Policy in Middle & lower level • No Reservation	• 80% change is required in Promotion policy of Middle & Lower Level • Gap of 80%
Change in Government Machinery	• 100 % transperancy	• Only 20 %tranparency exists in government departments, required is 100% • Gap of 80%
Reduce Corruption	• By 85%	• Around 90%
Accountability & Responsibility	• Around 80%	• App 80%
Avoid Red Tapism	• Around 90%	• App 80%
Corruption	• 100% - Corruption should be removed at each level of Administration	• 100% should be removed but presently at present there is 97% corruption because lack of Knowledge, everlasting desire of people and last there is no limit for creed of people
Discipline	• 100% Discipline - Remove 100% conflict between both sides (Haryana & Punjab)	• 100% - At present 97% corrupted people • Lack of Moral Values
Traffic Congestion	• 100% Traffic lights in all areas • Proper timings should be shown	• At present 80% , should be removed 100%

Chattisgarh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Transparency	• Periodic monthly audit of activity and to be made public • Right of information to be followed strictly • 0% corruption cases reported	• No auditing systems, well functioning • IT enabled processes • No quarterly performance dashboard
Efficiency & Accountability	• Complaint resolution TAT 24 hrs • Responsible person for non-compliance be identified and penalized within a week and to be made public • The public complain should be attend to with in 15 minutes for life-saving act/omission, for other 15 days & not more than that	• Monitored/ released • Target to be set measurable • Performance of government officials (top table) to be public • Gap exists 60%. (Through public participation it be reduced)
Self sustainable	• All the office function to be mechanized (e' governance)	• Political involvement in government system • IT infrastructure
Educated leaders &politicians should be present & there is no bribe in politics	• 70% politician should be highly educated • 40% holders, 30% graduates	• Education and awareness • Illiterate persons in politics • Some criminals are involved in politics • Not proper functioning of management
Reservation should be impartial ie. Reservation should not be given to high income person	• People should be categorized according to their economic states • 1st preference for poor people-100% • Number reservation in India	• Because of caste discrimination • Because of cOrruption
There should be 100% placement in Government services & it should be provide opportunities to every citizen	• 70% vacancies for graduates • Provide private vacancies 30%	• Vacancies given to their own relatives • Lack of information medium to get aware from things
Sc/St quota should be reduced in educational institutes & competitive exams	• SC/ST quota should not be encouraged • Discrimination on the basis of cast & creed should not be done • Selection should not be biased	• Political pressures for providing quota • Population apart from SC ST is much more but importance is only to SC ST's
Government should be corruption free	• Bribery should be completely abolished • Government should not take charges s Challan	• Proper check of the work of Government • Officers not work as per the expectations of general people
Government services for the betterment of the society should be prompt	• Infrastructure should be made as per plan at right time • Electricity problems should be solved as soon as possible	• Laziness & Bribery for work
100% jobs to youth and no BPL population	• No BPL by 2022	• 90% job opportunity for the age from 20-40% • Regarbing BPL only 50%BPL is accommodate the gap exists for 50% of BPL
Promote private participation in public administration	• Government should take care of low order only and not to indulge for development • Development be left out to private sector through public sector	• Gap exists in administration for private sector upto (80)%

Delhi

No more terrorism by 2022	• Stronger laws against an terrorism • Banning of groups like SIMI	• Government succumbs to external pressure and releases terrorists from jail • Political interference
Control in spending by VIP's	• VIP Salary and perks should be openly declared • Money spent on a each MLA for different activities should be declared each year • Upper limit should be fixed on amount spent during elections by a party	• Less awareness of the people about political party spending • One of the key reasons for corruption
Control of corruption	• All the government offices should have cameras monitor the activities of the employees • Any person found guilty of being involved with corruption should be barred from any government service in future • Quicker proceedings of corruption cases and immediate suspensions from duties • Appointment of citizen police officers to regulate government offices	• Will prevent any under the table dealings by acting as spy • Political parties are corrupt and more importantly they can get away with it. Laws should be same whether a political person or a common man

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Government services should be made more attractive	• Government pay should be at least tripled to make them comparable with private sector • Introduction of performance linked pay, upto twice their basic pay	• Poor pay prevents good qualified professionals from joining the sector • No performance quantification and accountability at all levels
Performance of government servants to be monitored	• Mechanism to tackle non performers should be clearly identified and laid down • Variable pay based on performance should be introduced	• Create standard mechanism for non performers • Most qualified people should be encouraged to join government sectors like in Singapore
More employment opportunities should be provided by government	• Government should employ double the number of people by 2022 • Government should also increase part time jobs by 1.5 times by 2022	• Employment should be based on merit and not corruption
For Government to change, first an individuals should change	• More awareness program about individual roles and responsibilities - each government institution should have one program every three months • Civics should be mandatory taught till eight standard	• Mentality of an individual needs to change first before anything • Most policemen or government official at high post are not performing their duties responsibly

Goa

Corruption free society with less of political interfearance	• Eligibility criteria for all MLA's to be implemented	• Should be implemented on a priority basis
Prompt, Better and Technologically advanced services for all	• All public utility services should be available online • Internet Banking services and other value added services should be available for all banks • Drive - in center for all services	• Trained & qualified people should be appointed • Set-up call centres with efficient staff • Planning of proper allocation of resources and Funding options
More efficient legal system	• (Metric 1) Reformation centers to be set-up in all talukas	• Should be implemented on a priority basis • Appointment of experts and
Corruption Free / Clean Government	• Zero tolerance for transactions below the tables • Clear & Transparent Policies • 100% Clean record of all Public Servants	• Only 35% transactions are proper transactions • Only 5% are clear and transparent policies • Only 10% of public servants are clean
Efficiency & Monitoring	• Zero tolerance for transactions below the tables • 100% Qualified, Trained, Focused & Disciplined staff (Salaries & Promotion to be based on performance) • 100% Technologically Advanced offices	• To be implemented on a priority basis • Only 20% offices have well qualified staff • 30% offices come under this criteria
Law Enforcement	• Zero tolerance for transactions below the tables • Every complaint / file should be cleared within a period of 7 days	• To be implemented on a priority basis with no bias to anyone • To be implemented on a priority basis
Corruption Free Society	• Speedy Disposal of Cases (within 24 hrs) • 100% Dismissal / Disqualification of MLA, MP, & MLC with on going criminal cases / convictions	• No strict checks on assets & income of politicians, bureaucrats, Government servants & others
Better Law & Order	• 100% reduction in Crime Rate • 100% Independent Police Administration under the judiciary	• Political interference • Fear among among Law enforcement agencies of being victimized
Good Governance & Transparency	• Having highly educated people in power with full details of Qualifications of the person in service in Government & Public Administration • All pending court cases should be cleared within 1 year and new cases with 1 month • Courts should be made to work in 3 shifts	• No political will on part of the politicians to curb corruption and crimes

Gujarat

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Characteristics/qualities of government employers (values)	• 100% Honest of sincere Government Officials by 2022	
Corruption free government (transparency in all systems)	• 100% Corruption free government by 2022 • 30% Improvement every 5 years	
Changes in reservation policy - based on needs && not on caste status	• Picture about no of communities which leave processed and who one still underprivileged	
Role of government in bringing innovative and effective		
Practical or application - activity based	• 100%	• Lack of time as prescribed syllabus is too vast to be completed in time (examination based)
Accessibility for common man	• 100%	• Awareness & Lack of interest • Time constraint
More research institutes	• Thousand of institutes	• Funds • Brain drain
Use of technology- techno based		
Zero judicial process	• Zero	• No transparency • Lack of implementation of proper control materialistic attitude
System upgradation	• 100% Digitalization • One day for completion of any admin. Process • One window service	• Lack of technical knowledge • Lack of efficiency of individual decentralization
Promoting young Indian	• 50% Educated young (below 40 yrs) • Zero reservation • Aptitude test for enter into politics. (Minimum graduation)	• Poor credibility of the world politics • Lack of social responsibility • Lack of family support
Quick judicial process		
Politician criteria: age limit & minimum graduate		
Right of info strictly applied	• It should be totally computed and open for all • Automatic punishment to the connected person • A full hifi services should be provided in all public service	• Lack of willingness of political people • Lack of people involvement & education • Lack of resources
Corruption	• Any kind of transaction which involves money should be automated on-line • 20 Times penalty should be imposed on the person who is practicing corruption • Education should be given	• Less income • Lengthy administrative process • Weak judicial system
Below 50/young Indian	• Age criteria should be minimized • The politician should be strongly committed to fuss work without having there own far • No criminal past track record in the profile of the politicians • High court of discipline in the youth	• Social image of a politician • Risk element
Execution of cases should fast There should be legal formalities		
Public participation in decentralization		
Single window for public info Our passport should be valid in any country without visa		
When government will not do any commercial activity and further	• Median qualification level, median age	• Educated people not motivated enough to enter politics
When all the legislators will have to a attain minimum educational qualification and they would be relatively young	• Having a uniform civil law	• Diversity of culture, caste

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
When Government will have more and more even of its social responsibilities to the performed by well regulated NGO's who will do it much more efficiently When all the citizens of the country will be subject to common laws When we will have corruption free society	• No of complaints received	• People deprived of basic resources, capital
Young leaders as P.M., C.M. etc of our nations	• He should be active & energetic • Students should be aware of government, country, law, etc. At the school level • Development of leadership quality and decision making power at the school level	• Youth are not interested because of dirty politics going on • Teachers are not trained for teaching the political education • Mentality of public is rigid They think aged (experience) politicians can run the country much proper
Villages should be aware of technology and modern era	• 100% Of Indians should be employed • Self employment and small scale industries should be encouraged • Practical education and vocational guidance should be given to students	• Because of over populations • Lack of proper vocational guidance • Governments policies are not proper
Employment for all according to their capabilities Laws should be there to check corrupt politicians Transparency among ministers	• Government policies should be strictly formulated • Compulsory education upto 12th std, each and every child • Formers will use nano technology	• They are illiterate • Poverty • Corruption (they are not getting government's money)
Channel wise eye should be kept on every government servants so that corruption could be removed or reduced	• Firstly corruption should be removed at district level • Then it should be taken till state level • Finally, it should be taken till central Government	• The person who keeps an eye is himself corrupted
In parliament ,every politician by 2022 should have an education qualification	• 13% Can be 12 th ,pass politician • 60% Should be graduate • 27% Should be post graduate	• Adult literacy is below the level
Terrorism	• Evacuation of terrorism through government policies	• Extreme terrorism supported by the Government
Computerization of whole government sector should be completed	• Firstly computerization of central go should be completed • Then it could be done with state government • At least it should be done at district level	• Inter connectivity is very poor eg BSNL
Corruption	• Zero corruption • Extreme awareness & education for higher standards of living	• High rates of corruption at all level of functioning
Uplifting of rural areas (standard of living)		• Low levels of standards of living

Jharkhand

No of Candidates selected for government services should be increased	• One officer per ten thousand persons	• Only a handful one being selected
Candidates selected through IAS exam should be posted up to the panchayati level	• Maximum 75% candidates should be posted in their home towns • 25% candidates should be posted away from home towns	• Lack of vision • Literacy
Fair Selection criteria for politicians though examination	• Candidates aspiring to politician should be 100% literate with a graduation degree • Should be selected by examination	• Personal selfish interest of the present politicians
Enlightened and education sector of our society urgently needed to enter politics	• Minimum qualification to be political leader should be a graduate • Existing system of competition and marking is slightly ok • Evaluation of Government employee at regular • Intervals in the scale of 1 to 10 on various topic (e.g. Discipline, honesty)	• There only gap is existing because according to our constitution there are no such rule • Need to take more effective marketing • Number of evaluation of Govt. employee at regular intervals

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Responsible & accountable Public administration	• Customer satisfaction survey by independent agency at least 4/5 points • 360 performance review on quarterly basis	• Non existence of customer satisfaction survey • No accountability of public office holders
Remove red tapism	• Paper work consume lot of time which should take hardly 25-30 days	• It consumes more than 1 year and gap is around 11 month
e-governance	• All public offices should be under e-governance • All info available at the "click of mouse" for public • 80% of land should be registered through computers • 60% of police records can be computerised • 40%–50% major issues can be presented through opinion polls	• Non existent • Lack of skilled labour in public sector and unwillingness to use technology. No support from higher authorities. Less funds and availability of cheap labourers
Ethical governance by bureaucrats & politicians	• All offenders to be debarred from holding public office • Corruptions changes investigated & consequence management within 6 months • Top ranking honest officers to be suitably rewarded in person • No criminal record against Government employers. 100% politicians should get cleanchit from police. 30% of the salary should be given as incentive. 10% of deduction from salary if found guilty • Zero complaints from the public • Time gap between implementing of difficult policies	• Corruption has become acceptable in Government • Offenders continue to evoke the law & hold public office • Influential people are getting tickets. Misuse of power and red tapism delayed legal judgement • Very large no of complain from public • No implementation of many policies
Panchayati Raj	• Villages population around 5,000 should have one panchayat • 20-30% legal cases should be dealt with panchayats • Below 35 years in government in panchayat	• Centralization of power, no freedom to local bodies • Mutual support from already existing voluntary organizations is less
Existing law and order control is not adequate, it needs strengthening, more effective and easily accessible to the senior people controlling law and order	• Number of crimes (number of incident one for one lac of population in one month) • Number of police controlling station at 50 Sq km • Number of constable should be 5 at one check post	• More number of crimes • Very less number of courts (one in 150 sq km) • Less number of constable (2 at one check post)

Karnataka

Outcome-driven governance at all levels	• Decentralized system where there is devolution ofpowers to local bodies • Managerial and technical capacity building to gram panchayats, the unit of decentralized government closest to the people • Shared welfarist ideology among the principal parties • Involvement of people in industry location choices • Empowered bureaucracy (particularly in matters relating to welfare schemes) and strong program monitoring in the health, education and basic infrastructure sector • Accountability with responsibility and power	
Improvements in Governance	• Human development objectives to be specified in each district plan • Annual Governance Strategy & Action Plan at the state and district level • Task Forces on Governance Reforms – power, feedback, scope • Mechanism to involve people in governance	
E-governance action plan for each district	• Easy access to public documents	
To be a leader in Human Development	• Enhance the Public Expenditure Ratio (PER) of the state to 25% and the Social Allocation Ratio (SAR) to 40%	

Kerala

Effective Waste management	• Time taken for waste disposal to be kept under acceptable limits • Effective waste management would prevent the outbreak of waste related diseases • No negative impact n the environment and people at the place of treatment • Recycle to derive max. environmentally sustainable economic value	• Increase in waste in cities due to migration and high population density • No scientific collection method • Improper sewage management • Improper treatment/ recycle/ disposal mechanisms

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Effective Water Management	• Clean drinking water for all • Water management policy • Water preservation techniques such as water harvesting	• The state receives sufficient rainfall and has a large number of water bodies, yet there is lack of clean drinking water in major cities
E – Governances mechanisms	• Delivery of all services through the internet • IT for common man	• No clear direction
Zero Corruption		
Crime Free state		

Maharashtra

Dream of corruption free transparent and accountable governance	• Monitor number of cases registered	• Salary structure • Moral and individual responsibility
Dream of effective efficient and transparent governance		• Judiciaries system must be followed • Accountability must be there • Team spirit must be inculcated
Focus on E-Governance	• Paperless work will eliminate bad practices • Awareness of laws, rights, duties and responsibilities	
Alteration and innovation: in Government Education pattern		
Issues related to Government laws		
Maintenance and strict enforcement of law and order - Disposal of cases within one year	• Crime Rate • Ratio of trials to crimes booked • Penalties to act as disincentive	• High crime rates and unrecorded crimes • Insignificant ratio of guilty brought to court with those booked • Penalty per incidence is too low
Transparency, accountability and quickness in decision making and action	• One stop clearance • Automation, electronic processing • Constructing, transparency index based on people perception (we should be intending towards globally)	• Long time (15 - 20 years) to get justice • Manual interfaces, which can be easily avoided • We don't have this exercise within the country and globally at the bottom of heap
Rules and mindset of the British Raj need to be revamped	• Number of laws revised which portray the realistic Indians scenario	• Old laws - penalty structure not revised • Mistrust in people continues • Babudom continues
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	• Accountability of completion of projects with reference to schedule and resources to the citizens of the country	• Interference due to personal gains by the politicians
Policy on population control		
Population control and rationalization of reservations, open policy - merit based	• Population growth rate to come down • Opportunities for Merit rank holders in all fields (jobs and educations)	• Lack of education and social security
Very strong laws against corruption	• India should improve its rating in the Most corrupt Nations of the world list by the UN	• Lack of political will for personal gains

Madhya Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
To eradicate corruption and develop fearless society	• To bring the in the top ten nations of the world in Human Development Index (HDI)	• Lack of shared vision • Higher illiteracy level • Core values missing, RTI not effective (Application of RTI)
To reform the judiciary with a view to provide timely justice	• Pendency of cases to be lowered down to pre-determined level • TAT to be given to the aggrieved party at the time of admission of the case	• Not availing full independence • Slow process • Restrictive transparency
To develop systematized administrative mechanism to bridge gap between the bureaucrats & public	• Online RTI and all updated processes available on the internet	• Too much interference by politicians • Following two methods(British & Indian) • Desire to do by bureaucrats
Accountability of every citizen		
Corruption Free System	• Improved System design and law enforcement	• Lack of policy for eradicating corruption • No accountability
Decentralization of Power	• Improved System design and formulation of policy	• Lack of single window system & in all departments • Overlapping of responsibilities • Vague directives and confusing documentation
Transparency in Governance	• Commitment and accountability to implement • Self Motivation and awareness among the exploited group about their rights and related legislations	• Overlapping of responsibilities
Eradication of corruption at all levels		• Lack of commitment and self motivation • Political Interferences • Self Centric behavior
Improved Law & order	• Concerned departments should be more proactive and supportive in nature • Strong legislation enforcement	• Corruptions at all levels • Lack of fear among masses due to ineffective & loose ended legislations
Loyalty towards Service and Nation	• Inclusive upbringing of all • More concern towards human well being	• Lack of education, awareness & increased indisciplinable behavior • Lack of belonginess towards organization as well nation

Orissa

Political Stability	• Strong political structure • Unity among the legislative members • Service attitude of the members	• Not aware of the power of opponent parties • corruption of Government in service areas • Clashes among political party
Development Sector	• Balance between Industrial & Public sector • Government Invitation to the Private investors • Transport & Communication	• Lacking of air transport • Centralisation of Industries • Government Unable to provide proper infrastructure
Social Services	• Developing the literacy rate • Eradication of poverty • Creating job opportunity	• Increase the rate of quality schools & colleges • Improper distribution of wealth • Corruption in selection procidure
Attention to minor issues too		
All officials should be proficient in computer usage		
Efficient and quick action by ensuring effective utilization of national and state resources for public welfare		
Unbiased approach		
New technology to support activities		

Punjab

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Corruption free punjab	• Punjab to be at the end of list of corrupt states • Immigration agents should be licensed • Compulsory computerisation of all departments	• Politicians hand in gloves with bureaucrats • Misuse of power by influential people • Slow judicial system
Transparency in working of government offices	• All legal case to be completed in one year • Every file should be cleared in a specified time frame • There should be no queues in government offices	• Slow judicial system • Bureaucracy • Lack of moral values in education
Improved law & order	• FIRs to be registered within an hour on the incident • Licence of drunken drivers to be cancelled on the spot • Time-bound targets for completing case investigation	• Political interference in transer/posting of policemen • Auction of positions • Lack of sensitivity trainng to policemen
Corruption-free punjab	• Punjab to the least corrupt state • Time-bound decision making deadlines at all levels • Integrity to be a vital parameter for selection/appointments	• No bribe, No work attitude • Punjab already neck-deep into corruption • Politicians
Transparency in public administration	• RTI to be applicable in all departments	• Lack of awareness about RTI among people • Bureaucracy • People's soft attitude towards corruption
Equality, impartiality and rule of law	• No reservation • Stringent rules & regulations for all	• Money-power and references prevail • No political will
Increased transparency in working	• Compulsory e-governance • All departments to be covered under RTI act • Public grievance redressal cell in every district	• Lack of political will • Confusing &archaic rules &reguations
Corruption free punjab	• Time-bound clearance of files • Punjab to be ranked as the state with least corruption	• People's attitude of accepting corrupton as a way of life • Slow legal system • nexus between politicians & bureaucracy
Politicians should be accountable & responsible	• Upper age limit of 65 years for leaders • Leaders should have no criminal record	• No power to reject to recall leaders • casual attitude of masses • High cost of electioneering
Eradication of corruption & red-tapism	• Punjab should be in bottom 3 states in terms of corruption • Files should be processed in maximum 45 days	• Less salary in government jobs • Illiteracy • Limited job opportunities in society
Eliminating family factor in politics	• No 2 persons from the same family should not hold political positions • Quota for academicians in politics • No active politicians should have a criminal record	• Power is confined to a few hands • Improper delegation of powers
Increased participation of youth in politics	• Politics should be taken up as a subject at matriculation level • Economic data should be available to all • 70% of the politicians should be below 35 years of age	• Chances are not given to youngsters • Survival is tough in politics • Politics is not treated as a good career option
Freedom from corruption	• Increase in salary by 70% • Implementation of rating system for public servants & politicians	• Absence of competition for government departments • Self-centred politicians • Lust for money in society
Transparency in all functions	• Available of data on internet in 60% cases • Right to Information to be universally applicable	• Lack of public awareness • Poor proliferation of technology in rural areas
Basic minimum qualification for politicians	• 80% politicians to be atleast graduates	• Politicians want to maintain status quo

Rajasthan

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Transparency (no corruption)	• E-governance • Auditing once in 2 months • Right to information - web based access	• It infrastructure & it illiteracy • Communication gap between entities • Lack of awareness & ignorance
Value based administration	• Minimum waiting lines	• Lack of work ethics • Improper monitoring • Lack of participation in growth by skilled people
Education criteria for politicians	• Leaders should be graduate at least • Minimum 5 years involvement in social activities	• No system for public judgement • Lack of awareness & ignorance
Corruption free India	• Monitoring of politicians	• Political will
Moral values	• Moral education by primary education	• School curriculums are faulty
Equality	• Removal of the reservation	• Better education system
Corruption should be stopped	• Removal of bribe system by upliftment of illiterate politicians • Removal of politics from administration	• Politics • Lack of law • Education
Employment opportunities for unemployed	• Basic qualifications should be prioritized • Donation system should be stopped • Vocational training programmes	• Bribe system • Population • Lack of awareness
Greenery, cleanliness	• Plantation should be done, deforestation should be stopped, pollution free environment	• Growing industries • Deforestation • Lack of civic sense
Corruption free India	• India should be under top 10 uncorrupted countries • Reduce the number Of mediators	• Communication gap between departments • Political pressure • Lack of proper monitoring
Responsible administration	• Performance based growth system	• Lack of transparency
Right to information	• Right to information should be free of cost	• Cost of getting information
Direct contact of common man with government department	• Not at all right now	• Misuse of government positions
Corruption free India	• 80% Of India should be corruption free	• Lack of awareness • Lack of quality education
Distribution of government aid equally	• Low trickle down	• Useless public distribution system • Lack of government information
100% Panchayati raj & judicial system	• 100% Implementation of Panchayat Raj system	• Uneducated Sarpanch
Criminal & terrorist free society	• Separate cell to deal with terrorist activities • Modification in IPC making public friendy	• Lack of police stations • Lack of state level anti terrorist squad with modern ammunition and transport
Transparency in administration	• Formation of Lok Adalat at 80% Panchayat of country • 100% Easy accessibility for public information	• Lack of technology in rural areas
Reservation should be based on economical conditions	• Reservation- economic based	• Voting politics
No corruption	• No of cases registered and settled • Execution of policies / laws	• Less determination of people sitting in power • Less awareness of people
Sound administration and political system	• Minimum qualification for politicians	• Corruption • Voting politics • Uneducated politicians
Corruption free system	• Transparency, information availability • Efficient legal & financial sectors for service delivery	• Current trasparency10% as offered to 80% required • Legal & financial sectors implementation is <10%, 80% required

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Fast & efficient legal system	• 100% Increase in courts & judges • Financial & legal incentives & punishments for faster & efficient decisions • Promote out of court settlements • Use of technology & innovation for checking violation of laws	• Shortage of courts & judges • 15% Is utilized, need 80% technology • 50% Courts & judges • Small courts should be at Panchayat level
Good & efficient governance	• Relevant eligibility criteria for all post • Each all cabinets (state & centre) for full term of 5years • Effective framework of audits (personal, professional, work, system) & its connective actions	• Literacy rate of parliament members are 60% • Awareness about public system • Corrective action is wide and sharing of corrective action

Tamil Nadu

E-governance should be extended to all aspects of public service delivery	• Reduction in time taken and transaction costs involved • Systems for project monitoring and evaluation • Simple design for easy operation • Creation of village information systems	
Governance structure that allows for decentralized jurisdictional authorities to function under a common framework	• Increased participation of local bodies in project conceptualization and implementation • Data to be accessible to all with proper security of data • Well defined roles and responsibilities, with proper authority / escalation path defined • Geographical information systems to integrate data for all departments	
Re-engineered citizen services and outsourcing	• Single window clearances of businesses • Identification and outsourcing of non-critical government services at affordable prices	
Developed disaster management	• Structured disaster management team	

Uttarakhand

Rule of Law with stringent and efficient implementation and ensure credibility	• Crime free state • 100% utilization of social development funds • Sustainable world class infrastructure facility at districts levels	
Increased awareness and participation of grass root stake - holders in policy planning	• Specific policy documents at the districts / panchayat level • 100% literacy • Doubled productivity at village level in next 5 years	
Minimum level of social security guarantee for all	• Increased life span to 85 years • 100% employment rate • Full pension to all underprivileged/challenged / old age citizens	
Transparency should be reflected at all the areas of functioning in all organizations irrespective of Government services and public	• As early as possible • Bureaucrats should be willing to disclose the job description • Compulsory Inspection	• Non disclosure pattern followed by officials • Attitude towards implementation
Economic criteria should be followed for reservation irrespective of caste in Government & Public sector retaining the quota existing (Eligible/right people should get benefits)	• As early as possible • To be made mandatory	• Social Status • Literacy level
Law to check the future irregularities	• Vested interests • Misuse of Bureaucratic power • Political pressure/power	
Transparency	• RTI applications through internet • 100% access to public related documents within seven days • Political/Government officials declaration should be followed by every month till properly implemented	

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Accountability	• Responsibility to be publicly defined • Political leadership • Number of days should be limited to 7 Days for fixing responsibility	
E - Governance	• Every government official/Political leaders decision should be uploaded on internet within 3 - 7 days	
- Zero Corruption level by 2022	• Public Surveys • Installing hidden devices for monitoring • Having suggestion and complaint boxes	• No quantitate method to measure corruption • Passive regulatory bodies
Proper implementation of law via fast track courts	• Number Of pending cases • Number of Courts	• Tedious process of filing a case • Corruption in judiciary • Passive attitude of responsible bodies
Economic criteria should be followed for reservation irrespective of the cast	• By Having a look at the data • No of people benefitted from reservation	• Self preferences of political leaders • Government existing policies for reservation

Moral Leadership

Andhra Pradesh

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Provide governance to meet the aspirations of the people	• Better tax collection, efficient utilization of resources, proper implementation of various schemes and projects	
Leadership programs at all levels	• Large no of programs to be initiated	
Sensitize and drive responsibility amongst individuals	• Moral ambassadors at various levels • Group awareness with Government and public contribution	

Bengal

Highest standards of accountability and transparency	• 360 degree appraisal of politicians / public servants at pre-determined intervals by impartial bodies • Time taken for redressal of complaints in any public service agency • Surveys and focus group interviews of persons who have suffered • Leader are discussing the problems with general people on a regular periodic basis • By 2018 leaders are transparent and efficiently monitoring utilization of allotted funds	• Acceptance and propagation of corrupt practices • Lack of moral values in all • Data of politicians not available
Impart strong secular values from early childhood	• The eligibility to context elections should be open to all social groups including disabled • Minimum standards of education and moral behaviour to qualify for public service • Any person with a criminal / corruption record should be barred from contesting elections	• Biased media • Self interest before nation / society • Lack of good and efficient people to contest elections • Money and muscle power
Leaders who are honest, loyal, of good character, a positive role model and not corrupt	• Number of communal disturbances in pre-defined periods • Curricula of all schools to be in public scrutiny • Number of inter-religious festivals and performances in schools • By 2016, no leaders are accepting bribes and fulfill their roles and responsibilities • By 2018, mechanism to punish corrupted leaders in place and is being strictly implemented • By 2018 there is no scarce of second line leadership	• Lack of national pride • Ignorance and lack of respect for other religions • Leaders are only interested in creating vote banks and therefore do not work after elections • Poor implementation of rules and regulations to check corruption • Leaders are concern only about their own interests • Maximum number of leaders are dishonest and corrupted • There is lack of coordination among leaders • Leaders are lacking the leadership qualities
Leaders should have the appropriate educational background	• All elected leaders should be minimum qualified to be at least a graduate • By 2018, rule in place to prescribe the minimum standards required for a leader	• Currently there is no policy or practice to screen leaders based on their educational qualification and experience • Educated people are not interested to be a leader
Leaders should be progressive and believe strongly in the overall development of the society	• Every leader should be aware of the current scenario and should be secular in thought and actions	• Lack of being just and without bias and the ability to understand issues of the people

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Children should not be influenced and involved in politics	• By 2022, no child below 18 years should be in any way involved in politics	• Children are tools for fundamentalism and religious intolerance
Every citizen is honest and free from corruption		
Ongoing leadership will pave way for next generation leaders		

Chandigarh

Educated people with Corruption free profile-Eligibility for Elections		• Present- 45% • By 2022 - 100% • GAP- 55%
More Interactions between senior citizens & Kids (For imbibing moral values)		• Present- 10% • By 2022- 60% • GAP - 50%
Grooming right from childhood		• Present - 40% • By 2022 - 80% • GAP - 40%
Need to have leaders, who lead by examples that is what leads to effective leadership	• By 80%	• Ratio of 20-80 , GAP is 80%
Reach out higher education in moral areas also	• By 85%	• Ratio of 10-90 , GAP is 90%
Civic Education is must	• By 85%	• Ratio of 10-90 , GAP is 90%
Educating People	• 100% people having awareness of Social Equality	• People below poverty line still believe they are Slaves in hands of rich & Acting like puppets • Lack of funds, Unequal distribution of wealth • Lack of awareness
Building Leadership Qualities	• 50% of people should have Leadership Qualities so as to guide the remaining	• Hesitation / Introversion / External Locus of Control • People are not ready to welcome Leadership from others • Ego Problems
Organizing Seminars	• About 60% of the students should participate in activities organised by the Institutes	• Lack of Self Participation • Lack of Information

Chattisgarh

Eradicating corruption	• Number1 corruption free state • Special courts for corruption trial cases atleast 1 in every district	• Inadequate salaries tempting people to bride • Time frames for the trial is too big
Induction of moral training from grassroot level	• Moral education as one subject should be compulsorily introduced from 1st standard • Every organization should organize at least one training program / year on moral education for its employee	• Least importance is given to moral education • Shortage of trained faculty
Encouraging individual accountability	• Zero % dowry cases • 100% voting …	• Inadequate reward & recognition policy • Inadequate system design &implementation
100% Transparency	• No case of corruption • 95% citizen aware about their rights • 100% participation from public in Government formation	• Illiteracy • Work for Country • Corrupt politicians
India to become free from intoxicants and its addictions	• 90% citizens are non smokers • Less than 15% cases of drug addictions • Less than 10% people die from related deceases	• Young generation is inspired by movies • Western culture • India should stick to its tradition

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Upliftment of women and eradication of child labour	• 35% reservation for women • More than 95% children below 14 years are educated • At most 60% workforce of women	• Dowry System • Lack of women entrepreneurs • Due to population explosion children are illiterate
Awareness about peoples right (Voting)	• 100% Voting • 100 % ID Card holders in next 2 years	• Youngsters are not aware • Voting in not compulsory
No Corruption and terrorism	• Corruption should be unbailable • Terrorist should be strictly punished	• Law makers are corrupt • Shelter to terrorist by enemy countries
Reduction on the expenses of ministries	• Expenditure of fuel and other expenses of ministry should be reduced by 50% • 100% fund utilisation for society welfare	• Unnecessary expenses for ministers
Reduction in corruption	• A non government organization to cheque on corruption • No job security & should be removed if in competent • No complains of corruption	• 100% Gap • Education qualification should be must No uneducated leaders
Leaders should think beyond themselves for great god	• A leader should be educated & qualified to take unbiased decision • Not to appoint as a leader as a leader if he/ she working for self interest	• 80% Gap • The leader due to lack of education take decision , which may serve as self interest
Leaders should not distinguish between people of different culture, region & state	• Leaders have greater influence on the mass and they should not inc. Such practises • 80 % of people distinguish	• 80-90% Gap • Today the leaders instead of fighting against the differences they incourage it

Delhi

No corruption	• Number of bribery cases should be less than 5 per month • Stringent law against bribery case- at least 5 years in jail	• More power to regulators , free from clutches of political interference • Stringent laws
Morally upright and sense of responsibility towards society	• Every post graduate (physically fit) passing out of a government institute should be asked to serve a short stint in defence services • There is should be brain drain of less than 50 people in a year • Moral science should be a compulsory subject in school till VIII th standard	• People develop a sense of responsibility towards nation once they serve defence • Moral Science as a subject is not given due emphasis
Awareness amongst people	• Develop and teach compulsory courses in schools	• Government should come up with programs to spread awareness • Moral awareness campaign
Politicians should be well qualified	• All politicians from Delhi should be a post graduate • Politicians should qualify an All India Exam before they can contest elections • Politicians should also be required to pass an exam on moral codes and conduct • Clarity of roles and responsibilities by laying down a roles and responsibility manual	• Most politicians are either bullies or film star who in principal are not qualified enough to run a government • Only highly educated and qualified personnel should be allowed to contest elections • No standardization of work procedures for roles in government

Goa

Better leaders with clean background and strong moral principals	• Election criteria to be 100% transparent • Minimum education qualification to be HSC for all MLA's	• 100% implementation required
Streamline Government Administration and the Judiciary System	• Organise a clear chain of command so that the administrative elements do not influence law & order	• 100% implementation required
Better Moral Education in schools & colleges	• 100% revamping of syllabus on moral education to suit the present scenario	• 100% implementation required
Leadership based on Morals	• Minimum Qualification for MLA's should be Post Graduation • Civil Rights & Citizen Arrests • Involvement of Senior Citizens	• No provision made for minimum education level for MLA's / Ministers • No provisions made for involvement of experts and senior

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
		citizens • No accountability for political leaders existing
Non - Corrupt System	• Strengthening of Anti Corruption Bureau	• No transparency does not existing in Government setup
Religious Harmony	• Increase awareness among all the citizens towards Secularism	• Framing of specific rules & regulations with respect to secularism

Gujarat

India will be more moral morally correct	• Get eliminated from top 15 corrupted country list	• Lack of education • Poverty • Gap between rich and poor
More leaders	• Politicians and leader should be given rank	• Media focus on around person
There must be good and high moral leaders are required ,who can change the India by their "moral"	• Image of leader and politician should improve by works and their actions in eye of common people	• Wrong method of selection • Lack of educations
Joint family concept	• Respect and pressure family value and if possible joint family concept should be pressured	• Value changes
India is happier and safer place to live ,so resource drain stops	• Family fuel should come down (by 10%) • Respect for family value and family member should go up	• Western influence • More selfish
More spiritualism is practised more then religion Retirement age politicians		
Equality and social fashion	• Equality of opportunity irrespective of caste, gender and quality education for all (100%) • 75% Of young primary students should have a school within a Km	• Division of society by caste, religion and community irresponsible policy and gradism of Indian elite
Social responsibility with freedom	• Terrorist crime should decrease by 70% • Family system should be promoted. Divorce rate should be reduced by 60% • Young couples who don't like care of their parents should be charged	• Corporate should take social responsibility. Program of materialism among youth • Programer of materialism among youth • Indian police system
Abolition of crime and corruption	• Black money should be reduced by 80% • Crime against woman should be reduced by 75% • 100% Of the criminal cases should be decided within a year	• Lack of citizens involvement in politics • Lack of social stigma against corruption • 50% Police force should be woman
Resolution of leadership crisis		
Moral leadership	• He should be person, to whom every citizen may want to follow him • He should be dominating personality with high moral values • He should be social reformer than social deformer	• Cast bias politics • Language, religion, casteism • Non availability of standard parameters of moral
Education should be a criteria inn leadership	• Education helps person to know about proper cons of work assigner • Constitutional knowledge help then to rule country • Minimum education standard should be there r it should be follower	• Lack of education facility r improper infrastructures • Lack of purpose oriented education • Because of social structure • Education is not made compulsory
Youth participation	• Youth are more competitive decisive • He is more aware of modern technology r implications • He is having long term vision with positive approach	• Common mentality of youth to acquire white color job only • Inherited job prospectors • Lack of financial rewards
Retirement age. Should be there		
Transparency in leadership		
Honest leadership to lead the country	• Education priority: MBA, IAS, IPS, etc • Maturity level • Full of energy, enthusiastic, visionary	• 90% Corrupted leaders • 10% Education leaders • Lack of vision due to illiteracy
Modernisation & development with ethical body	• Positive approach & thinking • Competitive spirit • Balance between development & ethics	• Lack of positive thinking • Lack of passion to complete • Knowing but not implementing ethics

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Stress free work environment	• Familiar working atmosphere • Good working condition • Yoga & meditation	• Unfavorable situations & no abilities • Bad working conditions • More importance to profit
Technology with human values		

Jharkhand

Ideal role models	• All the politicians (100%)	• 90% of the current lot needs to be replaced • Dishonesty
Leader should practice themselves what they tell others to perform (ethical values)	• No criminal backgrounds • No person should be allowed to contest who has a criminal background	• Change their vision
More participation of youth	• At least 50% below the age of 40 should enter politics • Inducting women	• Parties need to give tickets to more young people
Good governance with accountability	• Customer satisfaction survey by independent firm • Corruption charges investigated & consequence arrangement within 6 months • All offenders to be debarred from holding public office	• No follow up or implementation on customer survey • Corruption has become acceptable norm in Government offices • Offenders continue to evade the law & hold public office
"Corruption -free" India	• To rank amongst log 10 ethical Nation in the world • Transparency at all levels • Every month at least 100 offenders to be identified & tried	• Awareness of laws / rules not thrown to common man • Almost all offenders go slot free
Make India an ethical & spiritual leader in the World	• Moral science & multi-religions spiritual discoveries at all educational institutions • Yoga & meditation compulsory in educational & work areas	• Moral science & religions discussions are not being held enough in all educational institution • Yoga & meditation is not being done every where
One more Gautham Buddha	• India is in need of a man who could be called as a second Gautham Buddha • We need a Gautham Buddha having lot of passion courage • One who will enlighten the would	• No one likes to sacrifice their own happiness
Regional as well as central leading personalities who could be role model for morality &ethics	• Even if god's will is against you hard work will get you there • No body from outside is stopping us from succeeding • We need to go back to the basic	
Suggestion box against corruption and direct link of common man with Government	• Suggestion box in every house like electric meter or in every society under surveillance of secret government body • Measure of number of complaints in a week or month per society • Number of common man trying to approach the higher authority of government directly per unit (Pop Density)	• Present status - 0%(Suggestion box) • Required status - 100% (Suggestion box) • A lot of persons are trying to approach the Government but very few with good status are only capable
Films, Documentaries and seminars for patriotism Nationality etc, Training camps for moral leadership	• Number of such films released in a year • Number of people exposed to such films documentaries and seminars per city • Number of training camps and number of such organization per unit population density in the country	• Most of the films should have a normal message - 5 to 10% films only have it • Number measure available to count the exposed people • Very few (not even in each city) - wide gap
Rewards and recognition of individuals and NGO's involved in social up-liftment	• Number of NGO's and individuals who get award per year for these activities • Number of organizations that step ahead to encourage these awards • Number of such programme being conducted per unit area.	• Required in every society

Karnataka

Transparent accountability-driven government	• Reduction of corruption -Bringing in place a policy of zero tolerance for corruption • Changes in laws to ensure : • a) Speedy clearance for prosecution of government officials accused of corruption with heavy punishment • b) 100% transparency - Enforcement of annual disclosure of financial assets by ministers, legislators, and bureaucrats	

Kerala

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
Transparency in governance	• Lower incidence of corruption • Adherence to laid down rules • Reduction in bureaucratic red tapism • Ease of starting and running a business	• Perceived corruption in all walks of life • Perceived hindrance to business and industrial activity
Zero Corruption		

Maharashtra

To inculcate spiritual values based on ancient Indian wisdom, independent of religion so that the citizens remain "Pure, Clean, Honest and Positive"	• Reduction of terrorist activities (90%) • Reduction in Corruption level (80%) • Dowry and Alcohol free nation (70%)	• Terrorist activities are more prevalent • Corruption is rampant and dominating in every field • Alcohol is consumed freely and dowry cases are reported largely
Moral leadership should be based on proper knowledge, cultural background, expertise but free from self or vested interests so that allocation of ministerial portfolios is done based on democratic values	• Visible developments in different areas (75%) • Increase in Education and Health Improvements (75%) • GDP growth (1% pa)	• Development pace is very slow and often delayed leading to inappropriate increase in project costs • Education amongst women and minorities is very less • GDP is often unstable
India should strive to become alcohol free country, eradicate dowry system and protect the rights of women hood	• Reduction in consumption as well as production of Alcohol (70%) • Number of dowry cases and deaths (90%) • More percentage of women in Education and employment (more than 60%)	• Consumption of alcohol is very high and even educated masses have become alcoholic • Dowry cases are reported on large scale • Lack of education and unemployment issues
Leaders to be moral and not corrupt	• No bribes taken and no nepotism • Educated leaders - minimum graduates • Visionary leaders - growth rate @12%pa	• Leaders with no vision • Corruption
Political Interference	• No trade union lock out • No personal intervention of leads in business • In public service	• Too much interference • Secularism • Economical imbalance
Awareness of Moral Science through schools / media	• Education and training to all • Voting for all - min 75% voting • Child labour / education - All children to get educate upto 12th std	• No penetration to all public • Media priorities
Child labour / development		

Madhya Pradesh

Citizens should know their moral values & follow the same	• Educate people on ethics, the evolution etc and have strict systems for violators	
Guiding examples of social tolerance through family		
By 2022, no one will be poor in India Definition of poor should also be modified in light of advancement		
To make provision in law that leaves space for common man to help another so that humanity survives in whole world		

Vision Elements	Metrics	Gaps
To work with team spirit for nation building	• Youth & adults having a sense of responsibility towards their country & also have platform where they can contribute	
Responsibility, Accountability, Contribution towards innovative solutions & Practices	• Number of cases being appealed & redressed • Number of RTI cases being filed • Drop in corruption index	• Law is discriminatory among rich & poor • Visible abuse of powers
Thinking of self & beyond (Altruistic Thinking)	• Random observation of an individual behavior • Reward/ Recognition for uprightness, develop social capital	• Lack of public role models • Absence of social capital attached to uprightness • Lack of moral education in an effective manner
Equality in all areas (irrespective of caste, religion, gender etc)	• Equality representation based on qualification • Equality of opportunity	• Caste & Religion is in the mind • Historical backwardness
Creating moral leadership in all walks of life	• Self realization, commitment and readiness to contribute towards upbringing of society • Accountability, transparency in the systems and positive attitude and overall community involvement	• Lack of proactive and morally sound leaders to lead the growth • Lack of willingness to join such movements

Rajasthan

Moral education and its implementation by individual	• By arranging training camps, addressed by administration, celebrities, yogies • Moral education should be given to a person up to which he has studied	• The politics is not giving a chance & resources to arrange these changes • They cannot use their ideas & views due to political interference • It is given only up to small classes but a person deletes all the thing when he is in condition to apply it
Educated and practical persons	• He should be given the leader qualities, minimum qualification doesn't matter	
Moral check for each leader	• He should have the knowledge of the person who is going to be a leader • Activities which he did before • Our decision should not be emotional • A system check should be there (monthly & yearly)	• No system is provided to check a person who is going to be leader

Tamil Nadu

State to have a developed brand for responsiveness and transparency	• High transparency (very low transaction costs) with time taken to start a business is 2 days and to register a property is 1 day • Consistent execution of welfare schemes and efficient public spending by incorporating best practices • Transparency in all public projects • Master data management systems at all levels • Involvement of reputed NGO's	

For information or permission to reprint, please contact CII at:

E-mail: ciico@cii.in

Fax: +91-11-24626149 / 24633168

Mail: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
The Mantosh Sondhi Centre
23, Institutional Area, Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003 (INDIA)

Phone : +91-11-24629994-7