

Vision Document for Maharashtra@2047

Vision to become One
Trillion - Dollar Economy by 2025



Executive Summary

Maharashtra is the richest state in India in terms of GDP, accounting for 14.2 per cent of India's GDP. The second largest state in India in terms of population, it accounts for 9.3 per cent of the total population of India and is highly urbanized with 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas. At the same time, the proportion of rural population is significantly lower (at 54.8 per cent), compared to the Indian average of 68.9 per cent. The state accounts for a geographical area of 3.08 lakh sq. km, which is 9.4 per cent of India's overall geographical area. Maharashtra is also one of the most industrialized states in the country.

The industrial base comprises of pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, heavy chemicals, electronics, automobiles, engineering, food processing and plastics. Based on national and international trends in demand, as also based on the state's own resources, the state has identified industrial sectors like Auto, Engineering, Electronics, Textile and Defence as focus areas.

Mumbai - the capital of Maharashtra is the financial capital of India and houses the headquarters of major corporate and financial institutions. India's main stock exchange and capital market – the Bombay Stock Exchange, and commodity exchanges are all located in Mumbai.

The Vision Document for Maharashtra "Maharashtra Vision to become USD one trillion-dollar economy by 2025 has been prepared to further strengthen the vision of India@75 which CII adopted in the year 2008. CII took India@75 as a grassroots initiative and converted it into a vision for our country shared by people from all geographies and all walks of life. A participatory approach to visioning was kicked off under the leadership of CII in partnership with the Boston Consulting Group and Young Indians (Yi).

The document tries to focus on specific areas across sectors and industries which will help the state to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

CII will be happy to work with the Government of Maharashtra for building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive state.

State Profile

Maharashtra is situated on the west coast of India. The state shares borders with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka, Goa and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

At current prices, Maharashtra's gross state domestic product was estimated at Rs. 35.81 trillion in 2022-23 BE.

Mumbai, the state's capital, is the commercial capital of India and has evolved into a global financial hub. The city is home to several global banking and financial service providers. Pune, another major city in the state and a cultural capital, has emerged as the educational hub. The State government has taken numerous initiatives to upgrade the education system such as slashing of school fees by 15 per cent for the year 2021-22, planning on recruiting 3,064 professors in the state and allotting 1 per cent education and job quota to COVID orphans. Maharashtra has emerged as a key hub for IT & ITeS, electronics, and captive business outsourcing industries.

The State has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure. Apart from 13 airports, the state has two major and 48 minor ports. It also has a well-developed power supply grid. Maharashtra's infrastructure sector has grown significantly over the last decade, with a substantial rise in the number of industrial clusters and Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

The rail transport system of Maharashtra is very well developed. The state is well-connected to other parts of the country with a railway network spanning 6,203.93 including Konkan Railway stretch which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length (68,102.79 km) of India. The Government has passed resolution to form Maharashtra Railway Infrastructure Development Company (MRIDC), being a partnership between State Government & Railway Ministry.

MRIDC has been entrusted with the responsibility of reconstruction of old British Era bridges in Mumbai. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has signed a (Memorandum of Understanding) MOU with MRIDC to construct 10 ROB and 1 RUB in Mumbai and Suburban regions. The government is also undertaking Metro rail projects in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system. Some of the major upcoming projects in the state which are at various stages of implementation-Mumbai Metro Rail Project, Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project, Nagpur Metro Rail Project, and Pune Metro Rail Project.

The government is also implementing Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor through a special purpose vehicle National High-Speed Rail Corporation (NHSRCL). The High-Speed Rail (HSR) project apart from being a technological marvel, would afford many quantifiable benefits like saving travel time, vehicle operation cost, reduction in pollution, job creation, reduction in accidents/ enhanced safety, imported fuel substitution, and reduction in pollutants.

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), between October 2019 - June 2022, FDI inflow in Maharashtra stood at US\$ 44,406 million, accounting for ~28% of the total FDI inflow in India. During Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 in June 2020, the state attracted investment proposals of Rs. 1.13 lakh crore (US\$ 15.23 billion) with expected employment >2.50 lakh.

Total exports from the state stood at US\$ 65.96 billion in FY22 (until February 2022). Maharashtra exported key items such as pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, gold and other precious metal jewellery, iron & steel, and drug formulation.

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra has forecasted that the state economy will grow at 12.1 percent in the financial year 2021-22 against the negative growth of -7.6 percent in last FY 2020-21. The expected growth is highest in the decade and better than the national GDP, which is expected to grow at 8.7 percent in 2021-22.

The services and industries sectors, which are expected to grow at 13.5 percent and 11.9 percent respectively, are expected to drive the growth. The agriculture and allied activities sector are expected to grow by 4.4 percent, 3 percent from crops and 6.9 percent from livestock, forestry & logging.

The survey has pegged the growth of manufacturing and construction sectors at 9.5 per cent and 17.4 per cent, respectively.

The estimated growth rate of 12.1 per cent, projected to be recorded in 2021-22 is the highest in the last decade. The highest growth rate reported so far was 9.2 percent in 2016-17, and 7.2 percent in 2015-16.

According to the survey, tabled in the state legislature, the per capita income of the state is expected to touch ₹ 2,25,073 in FY 2021-22, against ₹ 1,93,121 in the FY 20-21 and ₹ 1,96,100 in 2019-20.

Maharashtra requires a nominal growth rate of a little over 11% in its GSDP to turn into a USD one-trillion economy by 2030. To attain this feat, it needs to be ensured that the state perceives 360-degree development.

Maharashtra is set to become the first state in India to have a trillion-dollar economy. The state's revenue receipts for the financial year 2022-23 are pegged at ₹ 4,03,427 crore, while revenue expenditure is estimated at ₹ 4,27,780 crore, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs 24,353 crore.

Maharashtra has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure. The key industries in Maharashtra are pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, information technology (IT) and IT-enabled services, electronics, engineering, auto and auto components, oil and gas, food and agro-processing, gems and jewellery, banking, services & insurance (BFSI), and textiles. It is India's leading producer of sugarcane and cotton and accounts for approximately 35.1 per cent of the country's automobile output by value. It is also a key hub for captive business outsourcing industries.

Maharashtra offers a variety of tourist destinations from beaches, forts, caves, hill stations and wildlife sanctuaries to temples and shrines, adventure sports, as well as lakes and waterfalls. It boasts five UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST) (previously Victoria Terminus) in Mumbai and the Western Ghats. Other popular tourist destinations include the Gateway of India, Aurangabad city, Koyna dam, Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, the Trimbakeshwar Temple, and the Janjira Fort.

Ease of Doing Business



Maharashtra is a leading industrial hub contributing significantly to the Indian economy. The State provides a well-developed industrial infrastructure, coupled with suitable policies, which have made it a favorable destination for setting up industries and businesses. The State has industries across various sectors such as Automobile & its components, Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals, Engineering, Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing, Logistics, Cement & Steel industry, and IT & ITES, etc. The State has adopted many reforms for Ease of Doing Business but these need to be implemented at the ground level to create a more conducive environment for the companies:

- Nodal officers for handholding- There is a need for dedicated officers for Facilitating Domestic and Foreign Companies.
- One-time registration and no license- There should be a one-time registration instead of issuing a license every year for renewal which causes a lot of time and effort.
- Merger of all 25-30 departments in a Single Window System for approval- To start a business, there should be one window clearance instead of running after 25-30 departments.
- Inspector/officials to be an Enabler, Motivator, and Guide- The inspector should be an enabler, motivator, and guide for improving the business and giving positive confidence to the investors.
- Speedy and timely Justice for litigation under GST and other laws- The various Departments should not be allowed to issue summons / notices without a valid reason. The litigation should be time-bound and speedy.

- Reservation on Local Labour- Employment should be productivity linked. Local reservation on labour must be abolished in states in order to provide justice to skilled employees if hired from outside the state. Recently, the declared “reservation policy” in Haryana is one example.
- Fixed Term Employment- Fixed-term employment provision announced by Government of India but the State should fully implement it at the ground level.
- Uninterrupted Power and Gas supply- to ensure uninterrupted power and gas supply to the industrial areas at reasonable rates.
- Decriminalisation of the minor offences will significantly improve the EODB in the Country
- Bank Financing for setting up new projects- clear cut instructions should be issued and there should not be unreasonable collateral requirement for the loans disbursed to the businesses
- Lesser compliances for MSMEs will create visible ease of doing business at the ground level and a lower tax regime will increase the personal disposable income of the people and create an overall virtuous circle of growth and development in the economy.
- PLI Scheme should include more sectors from manufacturing for the benefits of businesses/ industry.
- Simplification of land acquisitions is required as it remains complex, because of the difficulties in establishing legal ownership and a ‘clean’ holding for purchase.
- Organising exhibitions abroad and participation in international exhibitions/ trade fairs
- A seamless connect and interlinking of various departments should be set up so that all processes are available to all concerned agencies.
- Clustering of units also enables the providers of various services to them, including banks and credit agencies, to provide their services more economically, thus reducing the costs and improving the availability of services for these enterprises.
- The Maharashtra Enterprise Number should be rolled out as a single identification number where the enterprise would be able to track the status of applications and procedures online through a single interface, including construction permits, electricity and water connections, payment of bills, environmental and pollution clearances, etc
- All regulatory clearances and approvals should be provided through the single window facilities with minimum personal interaction. This will make the administrative procedures transparent, facilitative, and time bound.
- All industrial parks and corridors, all sanctions and conversion should be time bound.
- Environmental laws should be simplified with a clear structure of compliance related to identified categories of low-risk and high-risk industrial sectors.
- Dispute resolution for commercial cases should be fast-tracked through Central Committee.
- Stamp Duty in the State should be rationalized as per competitive rates in other states.
- A board of investors from the private sector comprising of industry leaders, MSMEs and Government representative should be set up to provide timely and continuous feedback on regulatory and administrative issues.

Skill Development



Skill development is the need of the hour both for investors and industry and for the youth in Maharashtra. The Government cleared the Bill for setting up a skill development university in February 2021. Proposed to come up at Mumbai, the university was envisaged as one-of-its-kind dedicated institution of higher learning for promoting the skill development courses. However, the Skill Centre in Chhindwara has emerged as a model for multi-skill facilities in partnership with industry and has facilitated good placements. A ‘Skilled in Maharashtra’ certification will be a badge of honour for the workers and should be in prime demand across the country and overseas.

Centres of skill excellence to be authorized to issue these certifications. In a bid to shore up infrastructure in tier 2 and tier 3 cities and reduce the rush of job-hunting in Pune and Mumbai, the Maharashtra government also needs to roll out a policy with notable incentives for the Information Technology sector for setting up projects. Other suggestions are:

- Multi-skill centres to be set up in all industrial hubs of the state as per the Chhindwara model with the participation of industry to create a strong and effective linkage between skill requirements and skill outcomes.
- Skill development will be on a modular basis, enabling workers to upskill and reskill as per their requirements. Evening and weekend skill programs to be commenced on a regular basis. Certifications from these to be considered for admission to universities for regular undergraduate programs.
- Work should be kickstarted on developing the Skill Development University, so that the state can have a skilled workforce.
- “Train the Trainer” Institutes should be developed, including for progressive skills for the digital and advanced manufacturing platforms.
- Creation of interdisciplinary courses combining automation, data science, and manufacturing technologies.
- Registration of unorganized sector employees should be done at regular intervals.
- Innovation and Incubation Ecosystem should be encouraged in the state.
- Outreach programs should be conducted across all districts to build awareness on skilling in catchment area.
- The State Government should prioritize hiring of applicants with relevant skill certificates from reputed institutions for its short-term and regular posts.

Infrastructure



Maharashtra's significant contribution is essential for India to reach its aim of becoming a \$5 trillion economy, and a strong infrastructure is required for this. Expediting all the means of infrastructure projects will act as a growth catalyst for bolstering the state's economy. The multiplier effect of these exponential growth projects will attract robust investment, generate employment, and help in raising the per capita income in the state. Infrastructure being the backbone of economic growth, the end-to-end connectivity will open vast tracts of untapped land for real estate development. Industry players can foray into the new micro markets and development nodes with well-planned smart cities concepts. This will result in holistic real estate development with residential, commercial, healthcare, sports & recreation, entertainment, educational, hospitality and retail to enhance the quality of life. Thus, industry will witness the rise

Roadways

The total length of roads in the State is 3.2 lakh km, consisting of 18,089 km of National Highways; 29,076 km of State Highways; 66,200 km of major district roads, etc. Five national highways connect the State with Delhi, Kolkata, Allahabad, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru. Among some of the major projects that are being implemented, Nagpur-Samruddhi Mahamarg is one such. The Phase-I of much awaited project has been completed which stretches from Shirdi to Nagpur covering a total length of 480 km.

The government has planned to develop Krushi Samruddhi Nagar - a new town development authority which will develop new towns along the expressway. These towns will boost industrial production.

Under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, 32 projects with estimated cost worth Rs 25,228 crore are under implementation in the state. Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg section and Sant Dnyaneshwar Palkhi Marg section of NH 965 are included in Bharatmala Pariyojana. Vadodara - Mumbai Expressway, part of Delhi-Mumbai Expressway, is also being implemented in the programme. It is proposed to connect Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Mumbai-Pune Expressway

Railways

Maharashtra has a railway network of 6,204 km. The Western, Central and Harbour railway lines connect the Mumbai city to distant suburbs and destinations across India. To boost infrastructure of Mumbai Railway network, an amount of Rs 577.5 crore has been allocated in the Union budget 2022-23 for carrying out various ambitious railway infrastructure projects under the Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP) in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR). Apart from this, Rs 19,102 crore has been allocated to National High Speed Rail Corporation (NHSRCL), which is building the first bullet train. The Rs 5,000 crore investment through Extra Budgetary Resources for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project is likely to be contributed from Maharashtra government.

Aviation

The State has a total of 13 airports. At present, international airport in Mumbai is the largest and busiest airport in the country, offering daily flights to all the major cities of the world.

The Navi Mumbai International Airport, now named Loknete DB Patil Navi Mumbai International Airport, is one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects in Maharashtra. Being constructed near the city of Navi Mumbai, it will serve in parallel with the existing international airport in Mumbai. Once operational, it will be able to handle yearly traffic of 90 million passengers. The airport covers an area of 1,160 hectares. The total cost of the project is expected to be 16,700 crores. This infrastructure project in Navi Mumbai will generate over 4 lakh job opportunities.

International air connectivity to be provided in cities like Pune, Aurangabad which are the upcoming hubs for MSMEs and seek to export their products along with an influx of tourists as these cities have a lot of historical significance and have prominent sites.

Ports

There are two major and 48 notified minor ports in the State. Mumbai Port and the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) are the two major ports, which together provide the largest port facilities in the country. Among the major port projects coming up in the state is at Vadhavan. The government in January 2021, had accorded in - principal approval for development of major port at Vadhavan in Maharashtra at a cost of Rs 65,544 crore with the government holding 51 per cent stake in the project. The port will be developed by incorporating a special purpose vehicle (SPV) with Jawaharlal Nehru Port as lead partner. The Union Cabinet had, in February 2021, approved the setting up of the country's 13th major port at Vadhavan. It will be developed on "landlord model" (where infrastructure is leased to private firms or industries and chemical plants). Under the Sagarmala Programme, the Government of India has sanctioned 32 projects in the State to develop infrastructure facilities at ports with estimated cost of Rs 879.06 crore. Of which 8 projects with total cost of Rs 200.88 crore are completed and 13 projects with estimated cost of Rs 258.79 crore are under progress.

Power

The Maharashtra power sector is the largest producer and consumer of electricity in India and one of the front runners in areas such as financial performance of state utilities, quality of power supply, adoption of digital technologies and promotion of clean energy. The State has highest share in installed capacity (11.6 per cent) in the country. It has achieved 100% household electrification and effectively managed urban as well as rural power supply including handling a large volume

of agricultural consumers. The Maharashtra cabinet has approved Rs 45,000 crore scheme to revamp the entire electricity distribution network of the state. The State government will implement the project under the Central government's Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), under which 60% of the project cost will be borne by the Centre. The scheme will be executed by two electricity distribution companies - MSEDCL and BEST - at a cost of Rs 39,602 crore and Rs 3,461 crore, respectively. MSEDCL plans to install nearly 1.6 crore smart metres on all connections barring agricultural consumers. The State has adopted a policy for electricity generation from new and renewable energy sources, for transmission-linked projects and for non-transmission projects. The period of the policy is 31st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2025. Under this policy, there is a target of setting up an environmentally friendly electricity generation project with a capacity of 17,385 MW.

Below are some recommendations for creating a robust infrastructure in the state -

- Upgrade state-highways to 4 - 6 lane for rapid transportation.
- The road connectivity between the rural roads and NHAs should be improved on priority basis. PPP projects to be given preference.
- All unauthorized constructions / encroachments / obstructions hindering free flow of traffic movement on roads should be removed to give way for smooth traffic flow.
- To ease parking problem in major towns - construction of multi-level parking spaces should be undertaken on a PPP mode.
- Proposal for construction of Greenfield Konkan Expressway to be fast-tracked which will improve connectivity between Mumbai and Sindhudurg via Raigad and Ratnagiri.
- Rail connectivity between Aurangabad and Ahmednagar as they are the upcoming industrial zones. With this connectivity, the industrial areas like Jalna, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Shirur, Chakan, Waluj, Shendra and Kedgaon will come on single track with this connectivity.
- Expediting work and fast-tracking approvals for Nashik Semi High-Speed Double Rail Line Project which will reduce distance between Pune and Nashik through the Nashik Semi High-Speed Double Rail Line Project.
- Focus should be on reducing cost of power (it is the most expensive in India) and improving quality through improving efficiencies in generation and distribution (reduce transmission losses to below 10%).
- Renewable energy sources like solar, biogas, biofuels, etc. should be encouraged through appropriate fiscal incentives, technology support and buy back arrangements with the Grid. Incentives and awareness campaigns to use energy efficient appliances, should be aggressively promoted by the Government.
- A handbook on energy conservation should be developed and distributed among the residents of the city.
- New industrial & large building construction permissions should be granted, if at least 30-50% power is generated through Renewable energy such as Solar.
- Encourage installation of Roof-top solar panels on commercial premises.

Start-ups



An updated Start-up Policy needs to be evolved for the state, keeping in mind target sectors and global technology developments. Corporates or start-ups planning investments in the above high-technology areas will be facilitated and handhold for the proposal and financing stages. Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) has been established to boost innovation driven

entrepreneurial ecosystem in the State. The Maharashtra Startup Week is a flagship event to give an opportunity to all startups to pitch their products or services to the government where 24 new startups get workorders worth up to Rs 15 lakh each. Maharashtra Startup Week is organised in the last week of April every year. For the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 together, government has given work orders to 48 startups which are expected to generate 576 employment opportunities. For the effective startup ecosystem 17 incubators are established. To further achieve and encourage the setting up of startups in the state, following suggestions could be taken up:

- Provide matching grant for sponsoring research in designated Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and management institutions. The entire life cycle of the R&D should be covered, including prototypes, testing, and marketing.
- Leading institutions should be invited to set up incubation centres and parks around educational institutions. The state government should provide land and building facilities for co-working, co-entrepreneurship, testing and laboratories, and hand -holding services at low rentals.
- Foreign collaborations should be explored and leveraged.
- Maharashtra State Innovation Council (SIC) should establish more projects in specific locations in the State that will facilitate promotion of the State as the Knowledge Hub of India.
- Provide guarantee for loan for purchase of Intellectual Property Rights in case of technology transfer ventures for identified sectors.

Maharashtra Industry, Trade & Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI), the Government to Business (G2B) service, is one-stop-shop for existing and prospective investors to get consolidated information about the investment process with regards to expanding their existing manufacturing units or to set up a new manufacturing unit in the State.

MAITRI can anchor all Knowledge and Innovation elements and stakeholders in the State and comprehensively showcase State's innovation and knowledge strength.

Key actions of MAITRI can be:

- Building Research Parks in Academic Institutions.
- Incentivize students for doctoral studies through PPP Fellowships in focus sectors through PPP model. Establish PPP Skills development Centres in these areas. Announce policy / incentives to attract investments in these areas.

MAITRI could look to encourage forming partnerships between industry experts to setup the Knowledge Park and other pilot projects.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



MSME sector provides the maximum employment and livelihood, and more incentives like access to finance, technology, etc which are required for small units. Upto November, 2021, total number of MSMEs in the State registered on Udyam registration portal were 10.31 lakh and employment therein was 61.85 lakh. In order to encourage setting up of MSMEs in the state, following steps can be taken up:

- Mega industrial parks and industrial corridors should include space for operations of MSME.
- Maharashtra should work with institutions for training MSME enterprises including ancillaries and vendors in management tools. This will enable the fittest firms to scale up operations.

- Maharashtra should ensure that its industrial centres which are currently composed of numerous MSMEs should scale up on manufacturing concepts such as lean management, total quality management, cost efficiency and so on.
- Govt should organise more capacity building programs and reach out to industrial associations in the state for conducting joint seminars for SMEs.
- The government should invest in providing more back-end services to improve performance of the MSME sector as it supplies goods and services to big industrial enterprises.
- Lack of technology-based production activities and low investment in R&D activities are bottlenecks hindering the sector to become competent. The government should invest more in R&D and larger organisations should also invest in R&D initiatives of the SMEs.

Employment



Development of any economy is reflected in the level of employment, its composition and growth. Creation of adequate livelihood opportunities is a precondition for inclusive growth which will help to add appropriate employment to facilitate a growing labour force.

The following suggestions will help the state to generate more quality jobs and generate employment opportunities for the youth in the state:

- The new labour code should be fast-tracked to encourage industry to employ more labour even on contractual basis.
- Model Career Centres in partnership with industry should be set up in all districts to assist and counsel job seekers and connect enterprises with employable youth. The Centres must also conduct regular job fairs to connect job providers with job seekers. All Centres should be linked electronically to provide seamless information across the state. It should also be linked to national portals for opening opportunities to youth across the country.
- Fixed term employment should be introduced in the state for all industry sectors with appropriate mechanisms for security with flexibility.
- Ease of compliance with labour regulations should be fostered through self-certifications, digital returns, and random inspections.

Environment Conservation



Maharashtra is reeling from the impacts of climate change, and particularly from frequent droughts in rural areas and floods in urban areas. The frequency of droughts in semi-arid regions of Marathwada and Vidarbha is now once in every five and six years respectively. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is implementing various environmental legislations in the State for environment conservation. The state government is gradually recognising that to meet citizens' basic development needs, it must integrate climate change concerns into its development planning and implementation processes. The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra government have recently announced their first-ever climate action plan, Mumbai Climate Action Plan (MCAP), to eliminate carbon emissions by 2050.

The city has thus become the first in South Asia to set such a deadline two decades before the Government of India's promised deadline at the 26th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Glasgow summit in 2021.

Mumbai had also joined the C40 Cities Network in 2020. The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group is an association of 97 cities committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thus mitigating climate risks. One-twelfth of the world's population and a quarter of the global Gross Domestic Product are represented by this group. The group's initiative aims to reduce the emissions of its members by half by a decade. The membership of the group is based on performance-based requirements.

- Introduce more Climate Cells like the one institutionalized by the Nashik Municipal Corporation.
- Work with premiere institutes for climate change and action to make a detailed climate action plan.
- An assessment is needed for identifying air pollution hotspots, and a health risk assessment to identify communities who are most exposed to air pollution.
- Increasing green cover and taking steps for cleaner air
- The adoption of distributed RE via community or cooperative projects can increase access to clean energy, especially in low-income communities where the upfront cost of installation is high and physical infrastructure is lacking
- By promoting women's involvement in renewable energy, organisations and individuals can raise awareness, share knowledge and disseminate information
- The use of energy per person, rather than per unit of living space, will yield a more equitable system of energy performance indicators. Additionally, combining energy efforts with renewable energy will reduce energy poverty and lower the cost barrier for low-income groups.
- Adopting and Promoting flood-resilient infrastructure in the city by improving drainage networks.
- According to the action plan, the primary step in ensuring the improvement of air quality is curbing pollution concentration levels. Mumbai is ranked among the most polluted cities of India.
- The MCAP also outlines the need to decentralise the process of planning and increasing community awareness.
- Industry technologies have the potential to address various environmental challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and environmental protection. This can be achieved via leveraging the technology to develop and build better and sustainable products which in turn benefit the environment and society at large.
- It is also required that the product's sustainability is adequately measured by assessing the performance of social, environmental, and economic principles. In a nutshell, the R's- reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, redesign, remanufacturing, repurpose, refurbish, refuse, are required to be implemented at all stages of a manufacturing process and products expanded.
- The key to maintaining transparency is to use an environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting framework to help track and improve company's sustainability performance.
- For now, ESG reporting remains a priority for large-listed companies only, but smaller companies, particularly those seeking private investments from VC or PE funds, should also start thinking about their ESG risks and opportunities. In addition, ESG considerations are expected to soon find their way into credit assessments by banks and other private lenders. In fact, India's banking regulator, the Reserve Bank of India, is reportedly looking at issuing ESG-based lending guidelines.
- Updating tree census parameters to capture carbon sequestration and biodiversity, along with demarcation of biodiversity hotspots within the city using GIS methodology.

Electric Vehicles



In July 2021, the government unveiled its EV policy in a bid to attract EV manufacturing companies and allied businesses to the State by offering incentives to the industries as well as the consumers. Under the policy, it was decided that all new government vehicles that were to be purchased would be EVs from April 1, 2022. The State government has however decided to start early from January 1. The policy includes ensuring that EVs comprise at least 10% of the new vehicles registered by 2025, 25% electrification of public transport by 2025 in six urban centres: Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Amravati, and Nashik; and setting up 2,500 charging stations in urban areas and highways.

However, here are a few recommendations which will help the state to fast track the agenda for adopting e-vehicles across the state at a faster pace.

- Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy has been approved for the year 2021 to 2025. In this regard, the government should fast track adoption of EV vehicles first in public transport which includes three wheelers, buses and even two wheelers since they constitute the majority on road.
- Charging infrastructure is a must, which means the government needs to make a robust plan to make the charging infrastructure available in regular intervals on the road.
- A robust Research and Development (R&D) facility is also essential for the state to explore more opportunities in the State.

Healthcare



The Government of Maharashtra in Budget 2022-23 has allocated 4.5 percent of its total expenditure on health. Traditionally, population health status in Maharashtra has been better than the all-India average. Maharashtra is vulnerable to emerging infectious diseases. The Government has an endeavour to meet global norms of access to and quality in healthcare. The suggestions given below will help the government to ease the burden of healthcare infrastructure on few selected pockets and help facilitate a more inclusive approach which will help in providing better healthcare infrastructure not just in urban areas but also in the rural areas:

- A state-wide medical facilities infrastructure roadmap should be devised and implemented to ensure delivery of primary healthcare services to 100 per cent of the population.
- Every district should have a medical college. Existing medical colleges should be upgraded with modern technology for quality education. New teaching facilities should be created to churn out allied healthcare professionals.
- Special focus should be accorded to reproductive healthcare to bring down Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rates.
- Propagation of health education schemes and awareness programs should be undertaken to pass on critical information to entire state population especially rural and tribal communities. Lay emphasis on disaster management, preventive, and affordable healthcare.
- Special thrust to be given on areas like remote diagnostics, biotechnology, and nanotechnology in biosciences.
- Immunization facilities should be made available at all primary health clinics to ensure immunization for 100 per cent of the population.

- More women hospitals and childcare hospitals should be developed in the state, as the current ones are overcrowded.
- Private players should be given incentives for setting up healthcare facilities in districts like Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Nandurbar.
- The government should develop more institutional arrangements and build capacity for PPPs, considering various linkages.
- The state is developing bulk drug parks in Raigad and Aurangabad along side a medical equipment park being planned at the AURIC Smart City in Bidkin. This will give a big boost to the healthcare sector in the state.
- With the government's renewed focus to achieve universal healthcare through Ayushman Bharat, digitisation of health records and Mission Indradhanush, the healthcare system in the country will be largely defined by technological advancements and digitally enabled care. Therefore, it becomes imperative for healthcare providers to embark on a digital journey by digitising medical records, automating manual processes, leveraging data analytics and implementing ML/AI/IOMT to enhance personalised care and patient experiences.
- PPP models can serve as the next evolution improving access to care as well as the quality of care. By partnering with the private sector, the government can gain access to innovative and flexible practices—like the inception of comprehensive IT systems and human resource management practices—allowing the government to improve service delivery and expand capacity more efficiently.
- The state needs more medical colleges with attached tertiary medical care facilities in underserved areas.

Education



One of the key contributors for inclusive development is a well-educated and skilled population, with equal rights and opportunities for all. Investing in education now, in a balanced way across levels and in equitable ways across population groups, will have a multiplier effect on overall development. There is a significant scope for enhancing literacy in the State from the current level of 82 per cent. As per the Budget estimates of 2022-23, the Government of Maharashtra has allocated 16.3 per cent of its total expenditure for education which is higher than the average allocation (15.2 per cent) for education by all states.

- Primary education centres should be located within a 1.5 km radius of rural settlements to ensure primary school is accessible to every child.
- The government should urgently address lack of adequate training facilities for teachers, low pay scales and low adaptation of technology.
- Vacant posts in Government schools need to be filled with full-time teachers in timely manner.
- Industries should be encouraged to adopt schools in rural and urban areas with some support from Government.
- Courses at Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) should be optimized according to demand trends in the industry so that the skill training is more efficient under the PPP model. It will also aid in improving the industry-academia interaction.
- To improve the employability of the students, measures should be taken to improve their soft skills including spoken English, computer literacy, personality development, financial literacy, digital communication, and presentation.
- Digital libraries should be set up which can provide both content and information.

- Vocational education should be designed as per industry needs. Collaboration with industry bodies is to be explored.
- Capacity and infrastructure of higher educational institutes should be upgraded for quality education.

Social Infrastructure



The most important provisions for the residents of Maharashtra are food, water, and shelter. Infrastructure is critical to the advancement of the people of Maharashtra. Maharashtra accounts for 14 percent of the country's GDP, so growth here results in national growth. Ease of Living will be a major focus for achieving USD one trillion dollar economy for Maharashtra. Alongside focus will also need to be there for these electric vehicles and these stations should use renewable energy to lead towards a clean and green environment policy.

Achieving Ease of Living

Among major cities in the state, Greater Mumbai's ease of living cannot improve unless larger infrastructural issues that face housing and transportation in the city aren't tackled first. The upcoming metro projects will solve the problem to a great extent. The state government has been taking all necessary steps to facilitate supply of affordable housing for all in Maharashtra and in Mumbai. However, when it comes to PMAY, there is land crunch in Mumbai for the government to undertake construction of houses under PMAY (Since it is a government scheme, the houses are built on government owned land which is scarce in Mumbai). The government is keen to commercialize its own land like BPT land. Affordable or free housing for slum dwellers and redevelopment of cooperative housing societies can be made possible if such schemes are conceived.

Need for sustainable mass transportation

Maharashtra aims to be the first state in the country where all public transport buses run on clean fuels. Mumbai and Pune already have electric buses. In the coming days, the government of Maharashtra will ensure that public transport will not have any conventional fuel at all. The government has already made a start with big cities in the state where transportation systems are being turned to clean systems. Switch to EVs will help India achieve its overall environmental targets and also develop the electric vehicles ecosystem in the state. The government will also take up building of dedicated corridors between Mumbai and other cities like Delhi, Bengaluru and Nagpur. The Centre has also conceived a Rs 50,000-crore sea bridge project which will connect the Delhi-Mumbai expressway coming till JNPT with Vasai-Virar, which will greatly benefit Navi Mumbai. However, Centre asked the Maharashtra government for a waiver on state GST on the steel and cement so that the project can be started by Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH).

Water management

Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and, in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. All projects supported by Government of India in the water resources sector aims to improve water security in the Country, and local level planning is key for project implementation.

Recently, the government of Maharashtra gave approval for Upper Godavari project worth Rs 1,498.61 crore. The revised administrative approval for the project was necessitated following cost escalation and incomplete work. In Maharashtra, of the 5 river basin systems, only 55% of the dependable yield is available in the four river basins (Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Narmada) east of the Western Ghats. These four river basins comprise 92% of the cultivable land and more than 60% of the population in rural areas. An approximate 49% of the area of these four river basins consisting 43% of the population is already considered as deficit or highly deficit in regard to water availability. The size of these deficit areas is likely to increase steadily with increasing population and economic growth in the years to come.

Maharashtra's share of the inter-state rivers has been decided by various tribunals appointed by the Government of India. In order to keep up with the increase in industrialisation and rapid urbanisation it is imperative that the government implements the Centre's programmes for water conservation very effectively and especially in the areas with lands being utilised for agriculture purposes.

Need for Digital Technology

Data Centre (DC) investments in India are expected to surpass USD 20 billion by 2025. The growing digitalisation, coupled with a strong government policy impetus, has led to a surge in demand for DCs in India. In addition, OTT, online gaming, increased smartphone usage, e-commerce, online schooling by EdTech platforms, location-agnostic work, along with advanced technologies including machine learning, 5G, blockchain, and artificial intelligence, has led to a multi-fold jump in data transmission and need for high spec servers.

With businesses across sectors expanding their digital infrastructure, DCs are becoming increasingly important as a larger alternate real estate class. Following policy refinement on the government's part, the DC segment in India is expected to continue to grow. Tier II and III cities are also expected to see a rise in demand. As a result, we anticipate heightened DC growth and continued interest from investors looking to capitalize on the attractiveness of DCs as an alternative real estate investment option.

Apart from this, the government of Maharashtra has decided to implement AI-based solutions for agriculture in India to reduce agricultural risks for farmers, under the Maha Agri Tech project. AI Technology will be used to mitigate cultivation hazards that come from unreliable rains or pests and predict crop-wise and area-wise yield. The project checks the sowing area, atmosphere, and for possible diseases on crops through digital tracking. Farmers have access to this information, enabling them to respond quickly.



Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, with around 9000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few.

As India completes 75 years of Independence in 2022, it must position itself for global leadership with a long-term vision for India@100 in 2047. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2022-23 as Beyond India@75: Competitiveness, Growth, Sustainability, Internationalisation has prioritized 7 action points under these 4 sub-themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 62 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Confederation of Indian Industry

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