

CHHATTISGARH@2022

VISION DOCUMENT

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

India @75 is a consummating thought series. Chhattisgarh@India@75 exercise was both enjoyable and challenging. The people of the state have prepared the document of the state. It truly reflects the dreams, aspirations, hopes and ambitions of people of Chhattisgarh. A no. of workshops was conducted inviting participation from all cross sections of society. The views were ratified to and fro on no. of occasions by experts and consultants. The outcome is this document, which took its shape after four months of work.

Comparatively a newly born state, Chhattisgarh is progressing by leaps and bounds. The global winds of changes can easily be sensed here. With its rich heritage it is competing with other states on no. of counts and has been recognized at various forums for its achievements. It is both land of opportunities and challenges.

We, through this exercise could voice some of the challenges, which the state is likely to face in near future. However with its inherent strengths, we are sure, the state will realize its vision documented here and can become leading state in the country.

The people of Chhattisgarh are determined to make the things happen, the way they have envisaged. The people are enterprising and are now well versed with change process. With its fast urbanization, major cities in the state are taking shape of education and research hub, providing best-in-class educational facilities at affordable fees to the youngsters. The state has exhibited growth pattern higher than targeted in recent past and would continue the trajectory.

This vision can only be realized through combined efforts of all stakeholders.

CII wishes to thank one and all involved in this task and expects similar cooperation from all in future for better tomorrow.

- S. K. Jain
Chairman CII, Chhattisgarh



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INTRODUCTION TO CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh, which came into existence as a state on November 1, 2000, was formed following the coming together of 16 districts of undivided Madhya Pradesh. It shares its borders with six states – Orissa in the east, Jharkhand in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the west and north-west, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Maharashtra in the south-west and Andhra Pradesh in the south-east.

With a geographical area of 135,000 sq km, Chhattisgarh is the ninth largest state in India and amongst the richest in terms of mineral wealth; it is endowed with all major minerals including diamonds. The state also has mega industries in sectors including steel, power, mining, aluminium and cement.

Chhattisgarh accounts for two per cent of India's population, of which 20 per cent live in urban areas and the remaining 80 per cent in rural areas. The population is primarily concentrated in the central plains region. Of the total population of 20.83 million, 43.4 per cent represent scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who live mostly in the thickly forested areas in the north and south.

The population density is 154 per km lower than the density rate of 324 per km for all India. It is one of the more sparsely populated states in India, ranking 26. The sex ratio of 990 females for 1000 male is higher than the all India sex ratio of 933.

The literacy rate in Chhattisgarh has improved steadily from 42.91 per cent in 1991 to 64.7 percent in 2001, registering a growth of 21.79 per cent. With 77.4 per cent male and 51.9 per cent female literacy rates, the gender gap in literacy is 25.5% as against the country's average of 21.6%.

The state has experienced a modest, but consistently positive growth in Gross State Domestic Product (GsDP). During 2007-08 Chhattisgarh recorded a 9.14% growth in GsDP. Almost all sectors in Chhattisgarh showed huge volatility in growth rates last year. While the agricultural sector grew at a rate of 6.26 percent (higher than targeted 3 percent), the industrial and services sector grew at rate of 14.70 percent (higher than targeted 7.5 percent). The service sector grew at 7.78 percent (higher than targeted 7percent).

COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC PROFILE

Before embarking on a Visioning exercise it is important to assess the State's potential in terms of its inherent strengths and challenges. The analysis presented here is not intended to be exhaustive. However, it is indicative of some of the primary issues that the State will need to contend with, going forward.

Strengths of Chhattisgarh:

- w **Richest State in mineral resources:** Chhattisgarh is rich state in terms of mineral resources (rank 2nd in the country in Mineral production). World best Kimberlite pipes are available for diamonds.
- w **Rich bio-diversity:** state is rich with unique bio- diversity, richest storehouse of medicinal, aromatic and dye plants.
- w **Power Hub:** Chhattisgarh is potential power hub with surplus energy generation, which can attract more industries. One of the few States in India having uninterrupted, quality power supply.
- w **Agricultural state:** Chhattisgarh is the Rice bowl of India and produces 19116 varieties of rice. Since 80% of population relies on agriculture, there is good scope for agro-based industries.
- w **Lower Population Density:** The density of population is much lower than the country population density. Hence free land is available for industrialization.
- w **Abundant forest resources:** Almost 44% of the area of the state is covered by forest. Ample scope for wooden and forest based industries.
- w **Lower land cost:** Lot of land available for industrial set-ups at reasonable rates compare to other states.
- w **Good connectivity:** Centrally located and well connected to major cities by Railways, Roadways and Airways.

Chhattisgarh's performance on various indicators can be seen below :

Chhattisgarh's Development Dimensions			
Parameters	Scores	Rank	Source
Investment Index	6.2%	5th	RBI Aug 08
Infrastructure Index	0.92	16 th (Out of 20 major states)	India Today Aug 05
Literacy rate (2001)	64.7%	23 rd (Out of 35 States & UT)	GOI (2001)
Education Development Index	-	25 (Out of 35 States & UT)	GOI
Infant Mortality rate (2006)	61	30 th (Out of 35 States & UT)	GOI (2006)
Human Development Index (2001)	0.471	-	UNDP

From this table, it can be seen that Chhattisgarh is in the top five ranks on only one index - Investment Index – whereas on all other indices it ranks lower among Indian states. However, it has immense potential for growth supported by a development and investor friendly government.

Key Economic Indicators of Chhattisgarh :

Indicators	Year	Unit	Chhattisgarh
GSDP	2006-07	Rupees	19233
Composition of GSDP			
Primary Sector	2006-07	Percent	33.25
Secondary Sector	2006-07	Percent	27.94
Service Sector	2006-07	Percent	38.81
Net Per Capita Income (current prices)	2006-07	Rupees	22605

The improvement in the standard of living and quality of life of the people of Chhattisgarh is evidence of the increase in income levels. Net per capita income at current prices grew by 15.58 per cent in fiscal 2006-07.

The Tables shows that while there have been significant achievements, some challenges remain. Although endowed with abundant natural resources, the state lags behind a majority of the other states in economic development and in terms of human development and quality of life.

Challenges for Chhattisgarh :

- w **Land locked state:** It being a land locked State the export/import activities are hampered.
- w **Lack of Education Facilities:** Education facilities in the state are not evenly developed in all the districts.
- w **Unorganised mining:** Mining of the mineral is being done in a very unorganized non-commercial manner.
- w **Pollution:** Creation of unacceptable levels of pollution in water, sound and air etc by the industries can be health hazard to living beings.
- w **Inadequate Infrastructure:** there is inadequate industrial infrastructure and lack of industrial culture and procedural awareness for the growth of industries.
- w **Small Land Holding:** the small land holding is very common due to family divisions. There is more number of marginal farmers, which is uneconomical and increasing unemployment.
- w **Lack of Social Infrastructure:** The state lags behind the country in areas such as healthcare, civic amenities, and primary and technical education.
- w **Lack of skilled manpower:** the state lacks skilled manpower for industries, which is hampering the growth industries.

A land of opportunities, Chhattisgarh is among the richest States in India in terms of mineral and forest resources, with large untapped potential for industrialization. The State has immense potential for economic and overall development of the state. This aggregate of strengths and challenges provided us a positive outlook to draft its Vision Statement. The people of Chhattisgarh are determined to create a platform for the overall development of the state. This is reflected in the people's vision of the state in 2022 that emerged from this study.

CHHATTISGARH VISION 2022

In 2022 Chhattisgarh State will :

- w *Be the number one state with world class Infrastructure.*
- w *Become the destination of technically advanced and responsible business organizations.*
- w *Be the number one state for technologically developed and enhanced agricultural focus.*
- w *Be the leader in transparent and accountability-based governance in the country.*
- w *Provide Improved and affordable healthcare facility to every citizen of the state.*
- w *Be the number one state with highest literacy rates and well spread quality education for all.*
- w *Be the best place for availability of skilled manpower in the country*
- w *Become the icon state for peace with social security, better amenities & livelihood for all segments of society*

PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE CHHATTISGARH VISION @ 2022

CII, as the premier industry association in India, has always been at the forefront of setting a leadership agenda for itself and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. CII has worked closely with Central and State governments to influence development agenda and also taken up many initiatives that contributed to the development goals. Thoughtful planning and consensus building were the methodologies adopted in most cases. This gave confidence to CII to look further into the future of India's development and the State/ regional CII units looked further into the future of their respective regions.

CII national theme India@75: The emerging Agenda is based on three core principles

- w Aspiration must always exceed present resources, requiring a big stretch
- w Progression towards the vision must be a process of discovery, of 'folding in the future'
- w There must be innovation, and development of 'next practices.'

The inspiring principles developed by **Prof C K Prahalad, Paul and Ruth McCracken Distinguished University Professor, Ross School of Business, University of Michigan, USA**, has provided the guideline to CII Chhattisgarh to develop the vision for Chhattisgarh. CII Chhattisgarh adopted the bottom-up approach to develop the vision for Chhattisgarh state. **Boston Consultancy Group** facilitated the process for developing the vision of Chhattisgarh and **Mr. Ajit Varwandkar, MD, FS Management India Pvt Ltd & Mr. Vibhuti Jha, Professor, Disha Institute of Management Technology** facilitated at state level to conduct the vision workshops and interviews in the state.

Series of daylong workshops were held in various towns and cities of Chhattisgarh to get inputs from people drawn from the Industry, academia, farming, NGOs, politics and bureaucracy. Interviews were also taken of Academicians, Entrepreneurs, Framers; NGO's to get their inputs for Chhattisgarh Vision. The participants were first informed about key development indicators of the State. Participants contributed and shared their vision for the state and further the metrics and gaps were also identified in the workshops and interview. **The output consolidation was done with the help of Boston Consultancy Group (BCG) and further elaborated by CII Secretariat Chhattisgarh, as a Vision document for Chhattisgarh State.** It was supplemented by prior research on various parameters of development in Chhattisgarh also.

CONSOLIDATED VISION ELEMENTS OF VARIOUS WORKSHOPS & INTERVIEWS

During the workshops that were conducted for co creation of the vision, the participants were asked to think across twelve themes. The following are the consolidation of their vision across these themes

Infrastructure:

- w Capital city should be well connected through rail, road and air transport of world-class standards to all key areas of the state.
- w The capital city should have a well-developed international airport with good national connectivity
- w Basic amenities of electricity drainage, drinking water and pucca houses to be available in all villages and towns
- w Energy consumption in the state to be completely met by conventional and non-conventional generation within the state.
- w Private participation in infrastructure encouraged

Education & Skill Development:

- w Free basic education facilities to be available at walking distances in villages and remote areas for poor children and adult uneducated people
- w More courses to be introduced on skill development and job relevant and self-employable skills to be taught at all the ITI's of the state
- w More global and national institutes to be set up in all field of education to impart quality higher-level programmes through apt use of advanced technology
- w Higher education reaches remote areas of the state
- w No reservations in the education sector & donations should be prohibited
- w More emphasis and awareness to be created for educating the girl child and appropriate infrastructure to be set up
- w More local innovations to be recognized so that scientists are churned out of villages
- w Improvement in quality of education, staff, with a developmental approach to be encouraged
- w More funds to be allocated and rightly deployed for development of proper education infrastructure in the state

Business :

- w The state should have world class markets with well-developed SEZs, free of licenses, more foreign joint ventures and Indian MNCs focusing on core competencies.
- w Industry to create more employment and encourage ancillaries
- w Core banking facilities to be made available in all major business centres as well as remote areas
- w Government mechanism should be supportive and efficient for start up businesses and the tax structure to be industry friendly
- w More and more companies should involve and take charge of CSR activities in the state
- w An eco-IT park in the dense villages of Chhattisgarh

Government & Public Administration:

- w The local administration should be transparent, efficient, corruption free and accountable to the public and aim for a bribe free government
- w No reservations in government jobs and educational institutions based on caste and equal opportunity to be given to every citizen
- w E-governance should be implemented in nearly all districts and towns for providing better services to the public
- w Educated people to be encouraged to enter politics
- w Tourism infrastructure in the state to be world class and encouragement to local tribal and handicraft items

Science & Technology:

- w State should establish IT park and promote IT and ITES enabled services to provide more opportunities
- w World-class institutions in the state to excel in the field of R&D and profession education
- w Technological up gradation of industries
- w Improvement in the institution and education system to produce best professionals (doctors/ engineers) in the state.

Agriculture:

- w Farmers to be well educated through regular training programmes on the latest techniques of farming and use of high variety seeds
- w More agricultural colleges to be set up in the state with R&D facilities and more and more farmers to be encouraged to educate themselves
- w Cooperative marketing to be encouraged on large scale for selling farm produce, along with reduction in exports duties to encourage agricultural exports from the state
- w Presence of banks in the rural areas to be increased with farmers being educated and made aware of available finance and assistance. The banks to provide cheap agricultural loans
- w Number of intermediaries to be reduced so that the farmer gets a fair price for their produce. They should also be made aware of the prevailing government minimum support prices
- w Proper infrastructure in terms of storage warehouses and transportation to transport their produce is made available

Health:

- w Basic health facilities to be made available at village and district level with well-organized awareness programmes and complete immunization programmes with help of NGOs
- w Multi-specialty clinics to be built at least three locations in the state
- w Well-developed curative and control measures to be in place for epidemics and serious diseases
- w More and more doctors to be encouraged and placed in rural areas and more trained nursing staff
- w Public health insurance to be encouraged and schemes made available
- w Quality medicines in adequate numbers to be provided at health centres and ban to be imposed on internationally banned drugs
- w Good medical education institutes to be developed in the state

Arts, Sports & Culture:

- w Equal opportunities and amenities for all kind of sports at grass root level in villages and cities of the state.
- w Develop and provide world-class sports infrastructure facility in every district of the state.
- w Easy accessibility and e-resources on Arts and Sports to all at block level in the state.
- w Availability of world class training resources in Arts and Sports in order to deliver champions from the state

Economic Well being for all :

- w Income inequality to be reduced to a level that ensures equal economic opportunities for various segments of the society
- w A transparent policy to provide equal and fair opportunities of employment / self employment to every citizen of the state on the basis of purely merits of knowledge, capabilities and economy and not on reservations
- w A peaceful state with social security for all segments of society with no extremist activities
- w Arrest population growth rate and increased awareness of population control

Environment:

- w Develop the state to a pollution free state with mandatory environmental audit in all industries, establishments and society
- w Application of advanced technologies in order to check and minimize pollution and conserve available resources
- w State should promote the non-conventional or renewable resources of energy
- w Enforce strict administrative and regulatory measures to minimize the cases of environmental hazards

World-class innovation:

- w Nurture and inculcate innovation from primary education level by way of introducing policy interfaces to promote creativity.
- w To develop R&D institutes in the state and provision in the state budget for the development and growth of research and innovation.
- w Innovate and encourage the use of alternate renewable energy resources in the state.
- w State should be known for most innovative applications of science and technology.

Moral Leadership:

- w A corruption free state with maximum transparency in bureaucracy
 - w Best practices and good governance in the state
 - w Moral education and awareness of democratic rights to be compulsory part of educational curriculum
 - w Upliftment of women and eradication of child labour from the state
- Infrastructure:

VISION SNAPSHOT ON VARIOUS PARAMETERS

SI. No.	PARAMETRES	ACTUAL	VISION 2022
1	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w One airport, one national highway of two lanes is not sufficient to meet the needs. w No rail transport facility available for transporting mineral resources from mineral rich district of Bastar. w Chhattisgarh's teledensity is 3 telephones per 100 citizens w Per capita power consumption in Chhattisgarh is 284 KW (2005-06, CEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w World class Rail Road & Aviation Network for better connectivity with major metros. w Located on the Mumbai – Kolkata Highway Chhattisgarh should aim to become a Logistics Hub. w Implement the Bastar Raoghat project, which would bring about the much-needed revolution of transporting mineral resources. w Chhattisgarh should aim at surpassing the national teledensity figures of 3.38 per 100 aiming at 50 per 100, which would be similar to other South East Asian nations. w Emphasis needs to be on the Rural Electrification. With its ample mineral reserves Chhattisgarh can be not only be a power surplus state but also a source of power for the whole nation.

SI. No.	PARAMETRES	ACTUAL	VISION 2022
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Chhattisgarh can boast of various historical sites due its very rich history and cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Tourist Infrastructure in terms of roads to tourist locations, tourist vehicles, hotels need to be developed at a fast pace to achieve the vision of being the most favored tourist destination by 2022.
2	Business Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w The present policies are friendly but processing time and procedures are lengthy. w No operational SEZ in Chhattisgarh State. w No special & attractive scheme for promotion of downstream industries at present. w Lack of awareness of CSR activities. w Industries are not taking steps to reduce pollution which has become major problem of Chhattisgarh w Renewable energy forms a very small percentage of power generation in the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Extremely friendly policies, simplified procedures and speedy clearances and balanced regional development w Special focus on SEZ's and development of world class Industrial Parks in the next 3 years through public private partnership approach w Promotions of downstream Industries for better spread of industrialization in the region w Encouraging & providing incentives to business organization focusing fort CSR projects. w Aiming to be pollution free and dust free industrialized state. Proper pollution control and environment management systems in place w Chhattisgarh should improve its reliance on Renewable Energy

SI. No.	PARAMETRES	ACTUAL	VISION 2022
3	Agriculture	<p>w In the present system farmers are dependent on middleman or government support.</p> <p>w Lack of awareness on rain-water harvesting and irrigation techniques.</p> <p>w Farmers are uneducated and there are no organised markets for agriculture products.</p>	<p>w Encouraging contract farming so that farmers get assured prices</p> <p>w More efficient use of irrigation potential, rainwater harvesting, and infrastructure development for agro processing industries.</p> <p>w Organised markets; improved farmer education; and improved access to credit.</p>
4	Health Care	<p>w Chhattisgarh has one of the highest death rates amongst the states in the nation at 9.6 per 1000 and has a birth rate of 26.7 births per 1000.</p> <p>w Out of 20378 total Villages of Chhattisgarh, only 251 villages have Primary health Centres and there are only 137 Community health centers.</p> <p>w Lack of trained medical staff in rural areas and lack of adequate number of medicines.</p>	<p>w Each village to have a fully equipped Primary health Care Center.</p> <p>w At least one Multi specialty clinic in each district and more medical institutes be set either by government or PPP mode.</p> <p>w Quality medicines at low cost are easily available and internationally banned medicines are neither prescribed nor distributed.</p> <p>w Technology can be used to provide e-health care services in remote areas.</p>

SI. No.	PARAMETRES	ACTUAL	VISION 2022
5	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Literacy rate in Chhattisgarh is 64.7% and ranks 23rd amongst the states in India. w Chhattisgarh has 35,764 primary schools across the state and 9 Universities and approx 80 ITI institutions in the state w Lack of adequate & trained teaching staff. w Distance learning education is not popular and functional. w Present vocational education system is not providing practical employability based education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w 100 percent literacy and 100% enrollment in schools. w More number of quality higher & Technical institutions. w Primary school within every 5 kilometers w Proper appointment of sufficient teaching staff. w Efforts to provide Pre-primary and early childhood education through public funds. w Improve distance learning programmes with the help of Information and Communication Technology w Industry institute linkage for the benefit of the students should be further scaled up
6	Social Security & Better Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Lack of infrastructure development in the naxal affected areas of the state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Development in tribal areas by creating a Separate Development Fund with proper execution and monitoring.

SI. No.	PARAMETRES	ACTUAL	VISION 2022
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Chhattisgarh has quality craftsman but not getting proper market for their products. w Forest produce is not organised into a industry which has tremendous potential. w Lack of housing facilities for BPL resulting in the growth of slums in the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> w Capacity building of Local Tribal people in trade and handicrafts and provide market linkages for them. Rural Business Hubs to be established. w Improving livelihood by promoting forest Industries. w Reducing the population Below Poverty Line (BPL) to 10% of the total population of the state. w Funds and proper housing and sanitation & drinking water for all citizens of the state

ACHIEVING THE VISION

Infrastructure:

Chhattisgarh has become a major investment destination after it was carved out as a new state in November 2000. Many corporate houses have Chhattisgarh on their investment radar. In order to make the state a favoured location, investment in infrastructure needs to be stepped up.

The focus needs to be essentially on development of **world-class road and rail & aviation network** for better connectivity with major metros and interconnectivity within the state. **There is an urgent need to implement the Bastar Raoghat project**, which would bring about the much-needed revolution of transporting mineral resources from their source location for use by Industries.

The **teledensity** of the state of Chhattisgarh is 3 telephones per 100 citizens and this needs to be stepped up with sufficient telecom infrastructure in the remotest areas of the state. The teledensity of USA is 66.45 per 100 citizens; Chhattisgarh should aim at surpassing the national teledensity figures of 3.38 per 100 aiming at 50 per 100, which would be similar to other South East Asian nations. (Source: Manas Bhattacharya: "Telecom Sector in India: Vision 2020", Paper prepared for Planning Commission.)

Another area where Chhattisgarh needs to meet the national figures is **per capita power consumption**. The per capita power consumption in Chhattisgarh is 284 KW (2005-06, CEA) as compared to the national per capita of 631 KW (2005-06, CEA). With this the emphasis needs to be on the **Rural Electrification**. With its ample mineral reserves Chhattisgarh can be not only be a **power surplus state but also a source of power for the whole nation**.

Chhattisgarh needs to develop world class Highways, bridges, tolls and basic infrastructure through **Public Private Partnership mode or Build Operate Trade Transfer (BOTT) basis**.

The current **transport infrastructure** is insufficient to meet the demands of growing population. Proper public transport system with connectivity to all villages should be aimed to achieve the development vision. Located on the Mumbai – Kolkata Highway Chhattisgarh should aim to become a **Logistics Hub**.

Chhattisgarh can boast of various historical sites due its very rich history and cultural heritage. The focus needs to develop Chhattisgarh on the tourist map of the world on the lines of Kerala. Tourist Infrastructure in terms of roads to tourist locations,

tourist vehicles, hotels need to be developed at a fast pace to achieve the vision of being the **most favored tourist destination** by 2022

Business Environment and Infrastructure:

Chhattisgarh can boast of investor friendly policies and procedures for the industries. However Chhattisgarh being a new state needs to pace up the process of industrialization. The strategies could include

- w **Extremely friendly policies**, simplified procedures and speedy clearances and balanced regional development
- w Making the business environment friendly for attracting Multinational Companies
- w Special focus on **SEZ's** and development of world class Industrial Parks in the next 3 years through public private partnership approach
- w Promotions of **downstream Industries** for better spread of industrialization in the region
- w Encouraging & providing requisite incentives to business organization focusing on overall social development of the region and having significant **CSR** projects.
- w Aiming to be pollution free and dust free industrialized state. Government to encourage and incentivise organisations having proper pollution control and **environment management** systems in place
- w Chhattisgarh should improve its reliance on **Renewable Energy**, as this would offer enormous economic, social and environmental benefits. The role of state based renewable development authority to be brought to fore as a major body for technological, R&D and set up support
- w **Services** have now become a mainstay of the nation as the country is witnessing a major sectoral shift as it is moving from the developing stage to become a developed nation. An increased focus on services has to be on a priority basis
- w Critically review Labour Laws to meet International Standards as the current laws serve as a bottleneck to business

Agricultural and Forest Produce:

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Chhattisgarh economy as 80% of the population of Chhattisgarh rely on agricultural income. Endowed with 44 % of forest cover, Forest produce also is a major source of livelihood for the population. The agricultural sector however needs to be modernized, as many marginal farmers exist without any direct market linkages.

Chhattisgarh should aim at making agriculture a highly viable economic activity with the use of latest technology by

- w Improving the farm productivity and minimizing the supply chain wastage by using globally available best technologies such as biotech, precision farming & innovative organic farming practices & IT tools.
- w Encouraging contract farming so that farmers get assured prices and constant demand for their products and develop better customer focus. The National level mission of setting up **Rural Business Hubs** to be strongly promoted in agriculture to get the marketing and promoting agencies for selling farm produce
- w Improving soil, nutrition and pest management, diversification into higher value-added crops, expansion and more efficient use of irrigation potential, rainwater harvesting, and infrastructure development for agro processing industries.
- w Agricultural subsidies be abolished and should give way to agricultural spending on roads, water supply, electrification in rural areas, research and extension and market support
- w Building up Storage capacity, moving towards organised markets; improved farmer education;
- w Effective involvement of the private sector in providing technology,
- w Investment and organisational expertise for commercialisation; and modification of land regulations to achieve greater production efficiency.
- w Raising crop productivity through dissemination of advanced technologies
- w Increasing investment in irrigation, research and training; water harvesting and improved access to credit.
- w Strong measures to address the problem of land degradation that affects an estimated 45 per cent of total land area

Governance:

Governance will be the key to bring about the vision of Chhattisgarh for 2022. There needs to be high levels of transparency and accountability on the part of all government bodies at all levels. The following would ensure good governance

- w The local government bodies and panchayat's are given power to take decisions by **decentralising the system**. The government bodies will have to be more reactive to public as their customers.
- w More people should be involved through the developing participatory mechanisms in the planning, delivery and monitoring of public services.
- w There also needs to be a clear focus on execution and the overall development agenda to be kept away from party politics.
- w e –governance modules to be implemented in the all parts of the state
- w There needs to consistent efforts to weed out corruption from the system in order to ensure more accountability and transparency

Health Care:

The health of the population is a product of many factors and forces like, employment, per capita income, health education, literacy, women's age at marriage and the prevalence of communicable diseases amongst others. Chhattisgarh has one of the highest death rates amongst the states in the nation at 9.6 per 1000 and has a birth rate of 26.7 births per 1000. Some of the diseases that affect the population of Chhattisgarh are anemia, sickle cell, malaria & typhoid.

Some of the main reasons for health issues in Chhattisgarh can be identified as the degradation of natural environment, lack of health facilities, illiteracy, lack of proper nutrition and lack of proper source of employability.

According to International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) survey which was conducted for 652 villages of state out of the 20378 total Villages of Chhattisgarh, only 251 villages have Primary health Centres and there are only 137 Community health centers to cater to these villages. Of these primary Health centers, only 6.8% have Lady Medical officers and only 40% have more than 4 beds.

For Chhattisgarh to progress and achieve its vision it is important that it has a healthy population. The major action agenda for achieving the vision would be to improve

access to affordable health care services to the population as whole. ***The strategies could be***

- w Greater emphasis on public health education and prevention. The wide dissemination of health and nutrition related information through traditional channels should be supplemented by an ambitious and persistent programme of public health education through the print, television, radio and electronic media.
- w Each village to have a fully equipped Primary health Care Center.
- w It needs be ensured that quality medicines at low cost are easily available and internationally banned medicines are neither prescribed nor distributed.
- w A public health insurance scheme should be formulated and implemented to cover every citizen of the state. Health Insurance should be a fundamental birth right.
- w A programme for training and development of medical and para medical staff for all Primary and sub health centers needs to undertaken to meet the shortage of medical professionals in villages.
- w More medical institutes be set up for churning more doctors
- w At least one Multi speciality clinic in each district be set either by government or PPP mode to meet the special health needs of the population
- w Technology can be used to provide e health care services in remote areas.
- w Proper preemptive control measures to be put in place for serious diseases & epidemics

Education:

Education is an important input both for the growth of the society as well as for the individual. Properly planned educational input can contribute to increase in the GsDP, cultural richness, build positive attitude towards technology, and increase efficiency and effectiveness of the governance. The prevailing literacy rate in Chhattisgarh is 64.7% and ranks 23rd amongst the states in India. In order to achieve the vision in 2022 Chhattisgarh should aim at 100% Literacy and 0% dropout rates. One of the most important strategy would be to make available elementary and primary education affordable and within reach. Chhattisgarh today has 35,764 primary

schools and this number needs to be scaled up to achieve 100% enrollment. ***The following strategies could be implemented***

- w Sizeable funds to be allocated for improving the education infrastructure and making it accessible to all
- w More and more village schools and alternative modes of primary education such as Non Formal Education (NFE) need to be encouraged where children can get the basic education without going to school
- w Government can increase its efforts to provide Pre-primary and early childhood education, an important element of school education supported through public funds.
- w Greater emphasis on educating the girl child through various educational drives with the help of NGO's, TV Advertisements and also one to one meetings with Village Panchayats
- w The government should aim to improve distance learning programmes with the help of Information and Communication Technology
- w There needs to be proper appointment of sufficient teaching staff. The teachers need to be trained with their training curriculums more rigorous and relevant.
- w The Chhattisgarh Board of Secondary education needs to revisit and revise its syllabus to meet the present need of the knowledge society and prepare its students for the global economy
- w Emphasis on Adult education through day as well as night schools
- w Quality higher and technical education institutions needs to be opened in all major districts with the help of the private sector that would impart vocational and technical courses in such a manner that even at high school level the students become more employable.
- w Education system should be redesigned so as to imbibe the values of social living in students.
- w The government needs to continuously promote industry institute linkage for the benefit of the students

The future agenda for education should be to empower individuals, assure high quality of life and pave way to a learning society.

Social Security and Better Quality of Life:

Chhattisgarh as we all know is a part of the red corridor and naxalism has been one of the major security concerns for the government to tackle. The initiative of the present government by starting the Salwa Judum movement is commendable. However the regular menace caused by these naxalists has created a terror in the lives of the local people especially in the tribal belt of the state where these naxals have intensified operations.

The government needs to take definite steps to fight this problem. One of the reasons that these areas are most affected is the lack of development, low availability of employment opportunities and low levels of literacy.

To achieve its vision Chhattisgarh needs to address this issue on a priority basis. ***The strategies could be:***

- w Focusing on development in tribal areas by creating a Separate Development Fund with proper execution and monitoring
- w Education infrastructure in tribal areas to be strengthened and people encouraged sending their children to schools.
- w Improving livelihood by promoting forest Industries.
- w Capacity building of Local Tribal people in trade and handicrafts and provide market linkages for them. Rural Business Hubs to be established.
- w Allocating funds and building proper housing and sanitation & proper drinking water for all citizens of the state and thereby eliminating slums in the state.
- w Employing the above strategies and aim at reducing the population Below Poverty Line (BPL) to 10% of the total population of the state.
- w The government should encourage Self Help Groups (SHG) and provide them adequate financial and management support
- w The government should aim at Financial Inclusion and promote more branches of Regional Rural Banks and encourage these banks to provide soft loans for small entrepreneurs & farmers.
- w Women empowerment through education, nutrition and economic upliftment of available female population.

ROLE OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Role of Government

The government is the catalyst in the development and growth of any economy. The government needs to take strong measures and steps to achieve this vision. Specific schemes and programmes need to be initiated and the existing programmes need to be properly implemented and monitored. The government also needs to take significant measures to fight and eliminate corruption from the system. Corruption not only hampers development but also promotes inequitable and social divide in the population.

The government should be a front-runner and set an example for other sections of the society. It needs to encourage industrialization through friendly investor policies and also overall development through sufficient investment in infrastructure, education, technology and social development

Role of Business

Businesses play a very important role in bringing about economic prosperity in a state/country. The businesses need to be proactive to needs of the customers and try to continuously innovate themselves. Businesses are the employment engines of the economy and they should try to generate maximum possible employment for all sections of society. They also have the responsibility of skill development of their people and should make sufficient efforts and adequate investments of time and money for improving and increasing the skills of the employees to provide world-class services. The business needs to understand its obligation to the society and should engage in Corporate Social Responsibility activities to develop the society at large. The business also has a key responsibility to provide a pollution free environment to the people and hence should take effective steps in reducing all kinds of pollution and manage waste through investment in new and clean technologies and R&D.

Role of Civil Society

Civil society plays very useful role in the social and economic development by accepting the larger social responsibility. The public at large should behave as responsible citizens and pay regular taxes and other legal dues levied by the government. They should collectively stand against corruption to weed it out completely. They should effectively make use of Right to Information Act. People should demand a more accountable and action driven government. People should fully understand their fundamental rights and obligations and voice their opinions on key economic and developmental issues. They need to respect other citizens and their rights and have an open-minded approach to social issues. Chhattisgarh's people need to take the inclusive development agenda forward.

ACTION AGENDA FOR CII

To work with Government of Chhattisgarh, Industry & Society to ensure that barriers to growth are removed. Following are the action agenda for CII:

Infrastructure Development for inclusive Growth

Good quality infrastructure is the most important requirement for attaining faster growth for the state and also for ensuring investment in backward regions. This includes roads network, availability of power, water, rail network & dry port for imports and exports, airports & air services to provide connectivity to all parts of the country; and telecommunications and broadband connectivity to provide the benefits of the Internet to people all over the state. CII will work to develop consensus across government & society on the importance of infrastructure provision. CII will work with policy makers to provide necessary information about the bottlenecks and promote infrastructure development through PPP mode in the state. CII will also work with the government to create world-class infrastructure in various locations in the state.

Employment Generation and Skill Development

The ability to generate an adequate number of productive employment opportunities and employable workforce will be a major factor on which the inclusiveness of growth will be judged. If the workforce is gainfully employed, it can raise the growth rate of the state. CII will work with the state government and support through organising training programs, entrepreneurship development and skill development programs, program on farming skills, providing support of industrial infrastructure for education and training purposes (wherever possible), voluntary adoption of some affirmative action initiatives (consistent with CII national policy), adoption of ITI's & schools, special focus on training & development of tribal population of Chhattisgarh and providing employment opportunities to them. CII will provide inputs, suggestions and support for well designed and structured education policy to revamp the education system to make the people more employable. CII will also work with NGO's and Government to create a pool of skilled manpower not only for the state but also for the country, which will be a major advantage for Chhattisgarh in an environment where investment is expanding in India and the industrial world is ageing.

Environment Sustainability

Natural resources such as water and land are limited and their per capita availability is actually diminishing because of irrational exploitation of common pool resources. The biggest challenge in front of Chhattisgarh is degradation of environment & natural resources, which is affecting the people. CII will work with government and industries to promote awareness and a sense of environmental responsibility amongst industries, Liaise and co-ordinate with authority and with other organisations on environmental issues, CII will work to promote, water conservation, watershed development, waste management, environment friendly Green building concept in the state.

Health & CSR

Good health is both an end in itself and also contributes to economic growth. Meeting the health needs of the population requires a comprehensive and sustained approach. Our health services should be affordable and of reasonable quality. CII will organise training workshops for sensitizing, Doctors and medical professional for common as well as serious diseases affecting the population. CII would also facilitate and motivate industries to provide a healthy and clean environment for its workers and also encourage them to conduct regular health surveys. CII would also motivate industries to setup medical facilities for the workers and society at large as a part of their CSR activities. CII would also encourage industries to adopt the disability code to provide employment to physically challenged people.

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CONCLUSION

The vision document provided in this document reflects the aspiration of the people of the state. The workshops conducted at various levels involving students, academicians, economists, farmers, representatives of administration, representatives of NGOs and Voluntary Organizations provided insight into various issues facing different sectors of the state. It also provided peoples aspirations for the future development of the state. The vision workshops identified 6 growth engines namely, Infrastructure, Agriculture, business, governance, education, health care, skill development & social security. These growth engines will be able to accelerate the development process of the state.

Some may regard this vision as an anxious attempt to imitate the previous studies and vision documents made for the state. But there is an important distinction in the sense that this vision is based upon the views and suggestions of all the stakeholders of the state, which is a result of bottom up approach adopted for preparing this vision document. For Chhattisgarh, realizing the vision for 2022 is not an end in itself, but rather an essential condition for allowing the spirit of this state to emerge and flourish.

On the basis of this vision CII in tandem with State, District & Panchayat level bodies would firm up District Development Plans to be implemented to achieve this vision.