Citizen Survey Analysis
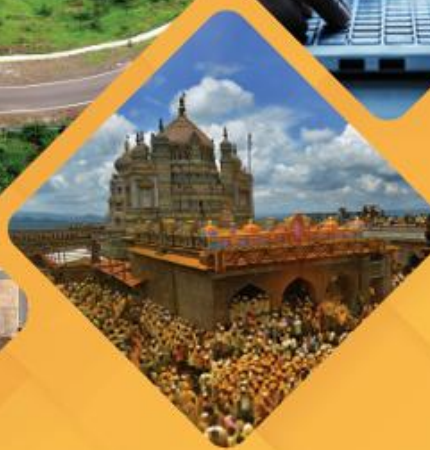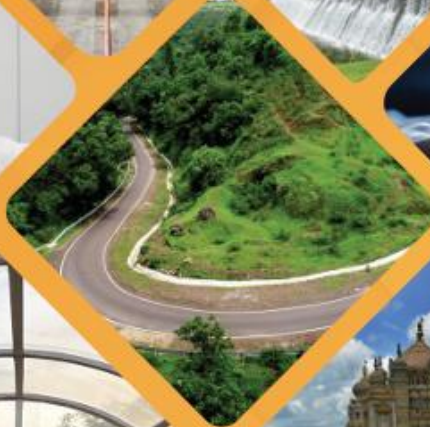## Viksit Maharashtra 2047

Executive Summary

As part of the **Vikasit Maharashtra 2047** initiative, the Government of Maharashtra launched a statewide public consultation to co-create a long-term development roadmap grounded in citizen voice. This initiative aligns with the national Viksit Bharat vision under India@2047 and aims to define a future-ready Maharashtra that is inclusive, sustainable, and economically ambitious. The report captures the lived experiences, aspirations, and suggestions of citizens across all 36 districts, offering a people-first approach to state planning.

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3,88,835
Total Responses Received

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To collect diverse inputs, a multilingual digital survey was conducted over four weeks, available in Marathi, Hindi, and English. It was disseminated through a **WhatsApp Chatbot and Civis' Online Consultation Platform,** ensuring accessibility across digital proficiency levels. The survey design included five structured objective questions and one open-ended prompt, allowing citizens to articulate both specific development priorities and broader aspirations. An extensive outreach campaign through social media, television, newspapers, outdoor promotions, and SMS, ensured deep penetration into urban, semi-urban, and rural areas. In total, the **consultation received over 388,000 responses, including more than 35,000 voice notes**, which were transcribed and analysed for sentiment and themes.

This report presents a detailed synthesis of the collected data. It begins with an executive overview and insight dashboard summarising top-level findings. The core sections include an in-depth thematic analysis of responses across 15 key development pillars such as water security, education, healthcare, employment, digital governance, agriculture, and infrastructure. Each theme is explored with visualisations, sentiment breakdowns, and key quotes. The report also provides individual district profiles for all 36 districts of Maharashtra, featuring sentiment analysis, top citizen suggestions, and visual charts that map responses to objective questions. Together, the thematic and district analyses offer a granular view of what matters most to people and where policy intervention is most needed.

A total of 3,88,835 responses were received: 375,217 via WhatsApp and 13,618 through the online platform. Submissions came predominantly in Marathi (84%), followed by English (12%) and Hindi (4%). Every district of Maharashtra is represented in the dataset, making this one of the largest state-level public consultations of its kind.

The findings presented here serve as a vital input for policymakers and planners, offering evidence-based direction for designing inclusive, responsive, and impactful development strategies. By directly reflecting the voice of citizens, this report aims to ensure that the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision is not only aspirational but also democratically anchored and practically actionable.

"Vikasit Maharashtra for me means, residents having access to quality medical facilities, education, food, clean water, strong & diversified economy."

Introduction

As India approaches 100 years of independence, the Government of India has set forth an ambitious and transformative agenda under the India@2047 vision, seeking to position India as a fully developed nation by the year 2047. This long-term vision, popularly known as Viksit Bharat, outlines a future where India is economically strong, socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and deeply rooted in the values of participatory and responsive governance. Crucially, the India@2047 vision promotes a governance framework that is digital-first, citizen-centric, and transparent. These priorities are to be realised through a series of coordinated national and state-level strategies, making alignment between the Centre and states both necessary and urgent.

Following the idea of Viksit Rajya for Viksit Bharat, the Government of Maharashtra has taken decisive steps in continuation and alignment with the national agenda through the Vikasit Maharashtra initiative. This forward-looking initiative seeks to localise the goals of Viksit Bharat by building a state-wide roadmap based on the lived experiences, aspirations, and suggestions of its citizens.

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This forward momentum builds on the successful conclusion of a 100-day citizen-centric administrative reform initiative. A key element of Maharashtra's approach is its emphasis on public consultation and evidence-based planning. The government has invited citizens to contribute to the vision through a citizen survey aimed at gathering inputs across the state through digital platforms such as QR code-based forms, WhatsApp chatbots, and targeted outreach. These inputs are being mapped against three future milestones of 2029, 2035, and 2047, thus allowing for short-, medium-, and long-term planning. Simultaneously, several parallel reforms are underway: a large-scale digital land resurvey is being conducted to enhance land governance; new green energy targets have been set, with a goal of achieving 52% renewable energy share by 2030; and administrative departments are leveraging data and digital tools to improve service delivery and internal coordination.

The Vikasit Maharashtra roadmap is not simply about economic metrics; it is a reimagination of the state's development model. It draws from Maharashtra's proven administrative capacity and economic leadership, but also seeks to rebalance growth with inclusion, speed with sustainability, and ambition with accountability. The Vision 2047 effort in Maharashtra thus represents a unique convergence of citizen engagement, long-term policy planning, and a clear alignment with national priorities.

Methodology

The Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 feedback survey was designed to engage a wide and diverse set of stakeholders from across the state, ensuring that voices from all regions and backgrounds were meaningfully represented in shaping the State's long-term development vision.

The survey was conducted across the state of Maharashtra and captured feedback from citizens in **all 36 districts**. Responses were received in three languages: **Marathi, Hindi, and English,** ensuring inclusivity across geographies and communities. The dataset reflects participation from a wide spectrum of demographics, encompassing urban, semi-urban, and rural areas, and includes both **text and voice note submissions.**

To facilitate this, Civis supported the Government of Maharashtra in designing and executing a multi-channel digital outreach strategy for this survey. At the heart of this effort was the development of two user-friendly digital platforms: a **WhatsApp Chatbot and Civis' Online Consultation Platform,** both aimed at making the survey process accessible, intuitive, and inclusive.
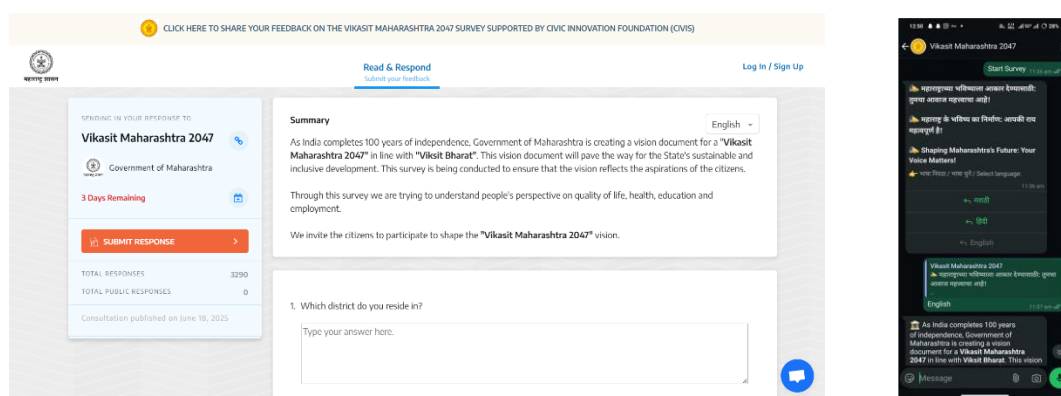
Civis supported the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 initiative through managing the feedback survey process by:

- **Developing and deploying the WhatsApp chatbot** to enable easy participation in the survey through a widely used messaging platform.

- **Designing the Online Survey Platform** as a complementary tool to reach citizens across digital platforms.

- Ensuring the survey interface was available in **three languages - Marathi, Hindi, and English,** allowing for wider participation and ease of understanding.

- Structuring the survey to include **five objective questions** and **one open-ended question,** enabling citizens to share both specific inputs and broader aspirations, concerns, and recommendations.

- Providing **technical support** to respondents, assisting them with queries or issues related to access, submission, or platform use.

- Analysing the feedback collected through both platforms to **generate actionable insights** aligned with the themes of the Vikasit Maharashtra Survey.
- Ensuring **data security and privacy** throughout the feedback survey process, following responsible data handling protocols.

These tools were designed to collect citizen feedback on key developmental themes such as quality of life, healthcare, education, employment, and other sectoral priorities. Their accessibility and simplicity allowed participants to provide feedback directly from their mobile phones, making the process seamless and widely scalable.

The vision behind the survey was to co-create a roadmap for *Vikasit Maharashtra 2047* that truly reflects the aspirations of its citizens, aligning closely with the national *Viksit Bharat* initiative.

Outreach

The Government of Maharashtra, through its **Directorate General of Information and Public Relations (DGIPR),** undertook an extensive outreach campaign to maximise public participation in the Vikasit Maharashtra Vision Survey. A multi-channel communication strategy was employed, including official government websites, physical newspaper advertisements, social media platforms, and electronic media. Additionally, large-scale outdoor promotions such as digital billboards and bus stop hoardings were deployed across the state to encourage citizens to share their aspirations and feedback for Maharashtra's development roadmap.

Government Websites: Survey links and posters were published on the official Government of Maharashtra website, as well as on various departmental and district portals to ensure wider reach.

Newspaper Advertisements: Ads were placed in leading dailies and regional language newspapers to connect with citizens across urban and rural areas.

Online News and TV: News articles covered the objectives and process of the survey, and a WhatsApp chatbot demo was featured on TV channels to demonstrate the ease of participation.

Social Media: The CMO and government departments posted regularly on X (formerly Twitter) and Instagram to promote the survey and drive engagement among digital users.

Outdoor Promotions: Bus stop hoardings, and signage at railway stations and other key locations were used to increase public awareness across the state.

Citizen SMS Campaigns: Direct SMS messages were sent to citizens across Maharashtra to share the survey link and encourage participation, helping reach users beyond social and digital platforms.

Response Overview

The consultation exercise for Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 received a total of 388,835 responses, reflecting strong participation across the state. Responses were submitted

through both WhatsApp and the web platform, in multiple languages, and across a range of formats including structured selections, typed feedback, and voice notes. These descriptive statistics provide essential context on the scale, accessibility, and inclusivity of the outreach, illustrating how citizens engaged with the survey and the depth of input shared.

Channel Distribution

Out of the total, an overwhelming **96.49%** of responses were received through the **WhatsApp Chatbot**, while only **3.50%** came via the **Civis Platform**. This data demonstrates the effectiveness of WhatsApp Chatbot as the primary channel for large-scale citizen engagement in Maharashtra. Its high penetration, ease of use, and familiarity among a wide demographic made it the dominant tool for participation.
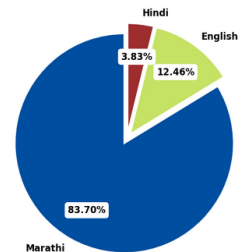
Language Distribution

The pie chart shows the distribution of languages used in the *Vikasit Maharashtra 2047* survey responses. **Marathi** was the dominant language, used by **83.70%** of respondents. This confirms that Marathi is the most effective medium for reaching citizens across Maharashtra. **English** was used by **12.46%** of respondents, while Hindi accounted for just 3.83%
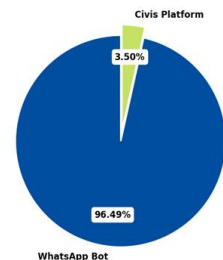
Statistics of Responses Received

Across the WhatsApp Chatbot and Civis Platform, responses were received in text and voice format. The large volume of voice notes (one in every 11 submissions) underscores the importance of audio channels for inclusive outreach, especially among respondents less comfortable typing long answers.

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Total Voice Responses: 35,230

Average Voice Note Duration (in seconds): 133.39

Average Response Length (characters): 218.89

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Key Insights from the Survey

Total Responses collected in the survey: 3,88,835

Response Distribution by Theme:

#	Theme (condensed wording)	Responses	% of Total
1	Water	44,212	11.37%
2	Governance and technology	38,261	9.84%
3	Urban Development	35,228	9.06%
4	Health	33,906	8.72%
5	Education & skilling	31,846	8.19%
6	Agriculture, allied sectors and rural	29,474	7.58%
7	Inclusivity and welfare	26,519	6.82%
8	Transport and logistics	25,935	6.67%
9	Services	24,030	6.18%
10	Industries	23,097	5.94%
11	Energy and sustainability	21,891	5.63%
12	Soft power (art, culture, language & sport)	15,242	3.92%
13	Finance	14,231	3.66%
14	Tourism	13,259	3.41%
15	Security	11,704	3.01%
	Total	**388,835**	**100.00%**

Response Distribution by District:

District	Total Responses	Percentage
Pune	30,121	7.75%
Mumbai Suburban	20,189	5.19%
Solapur	14,855	3.82%
Mumbai City	21,389	5.50%
Satara	14,029	3.61%
Kolhapur	18,145	4.67%
Jalgaon	14,532	3.74%
Buldhana	11,472	2.95%
Nashik	13,419	3.45%
Sangli	12,587	3.24%
Nanded	13,725	3.53%
Thane	12,945	3.33%
Nagpur	11,580	2.98%
Yavatmal	10,435	2.68%
Amravati	12,718	3.27%
Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	11,874	3.05%
Ahilyanagar	7,676	1.97%
Dhule	6,842	1.76%
Akola	6,894	1.77%
Gondia	5,200	1.34%
Chandrapur	3,780	0.97%
Ratnagiri	6,645	1.71%
Latur	5,743	1.48%
Sindhudurg	3,410	0.88%
Washim	3,100	0.80%
Parbhani	4,000	1.03%
Wardha	3,275	0.84%
Dharashiv	3,204	0.82%
Gadchiroli	2,594	0.67%
Hingoli	2,371	0.61%
Jalna	4,149	1.07%
Raigad	3,165	0.81%
Beed	2,461	0.63%

District	Total Responses	Percentage
Palghar	3,860	0.99%
Bhandara	2,747	0.71%
Nandurbar	2,696	0.69%
Outside Maharashtra	766	0.20%
Outside India	248	0.06%
Not Clear *	59,994	15.43%
Total	**388,835**	**100.00%**

* The "Not Clear" category refers to responses where participants did not indicate their district. This is attributable to the survey's design, which intentionally avoided collecting any personally identifiable information. This approach was adopted to ensure respondent privacy and uphold the voluntary nature of participation.

Sentiment Analysis

The overall distribution of responses reflects a **forward-looking and constructive engagement** from citizens:

- **Aspirations dominate** at **42.24%,** suggesting that a large proportion of respondents chose to articulate their vision and hopes for a Vikasit Maharashtra. This indicates a strong civic desire to imagine a better future.

- **Concerns account for 30.16%,** highlighting persistent issues that citizens want addressed such as service delivery gaps, governance inefficiencies, or access deficits.

- **Recommendations make up 27.59%,** showing that nearly one in three responses went beyond complaints and dreams, offering practical suggestions for action. This points to a readiness among citizens to contribute solutions, not just identify problems
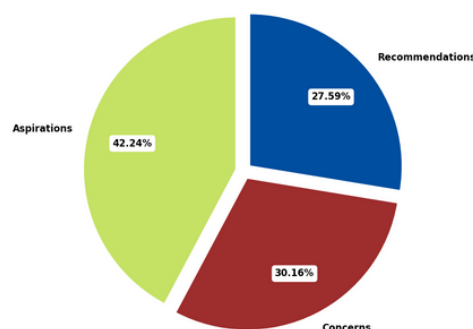
Insights from the Five Objective Questions

Respondents were allowed to select multiple options; therefore, the percentages represent the proportion of total selections for each option rather than the percentage of unique respondents.

Question: "Which of the following will improve your quality of life?"

Total respondents = 382,475
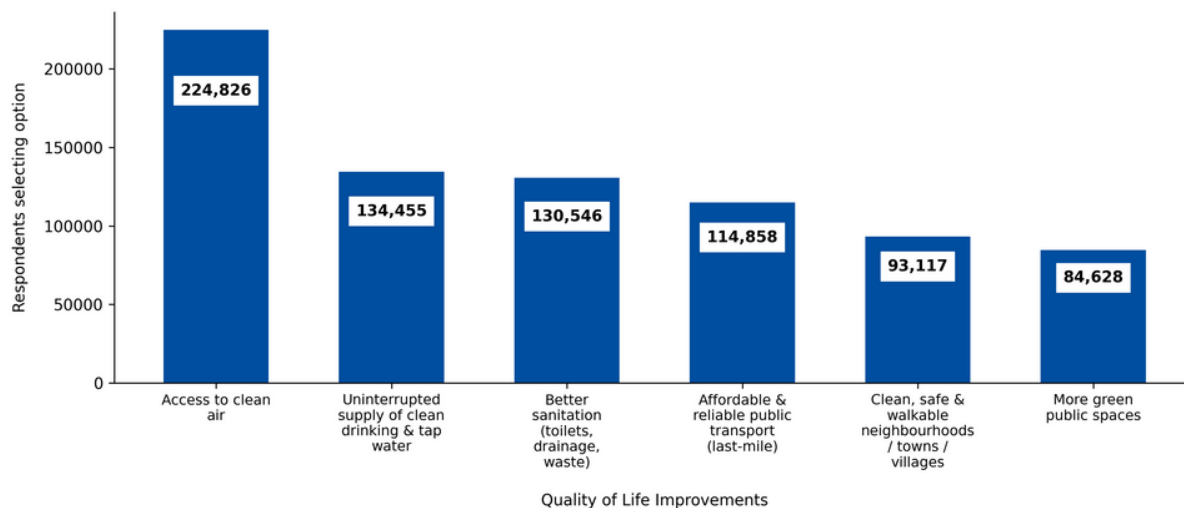
Question: "Which of the following will improve your ease of living with respect to public service delivery?"

Total respondents = 342,576
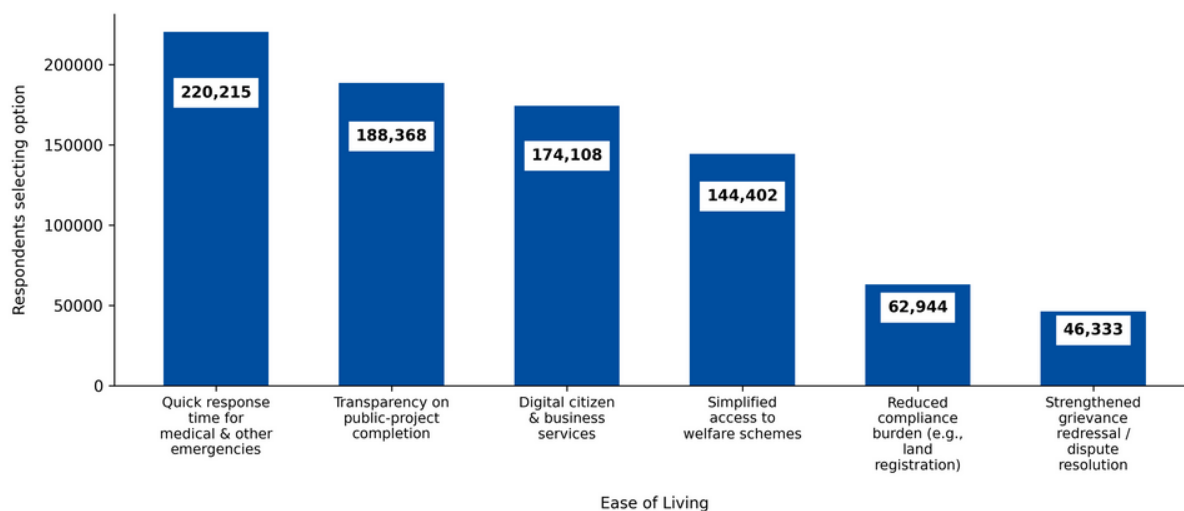
Question: "What can ensure better health for you?"

Total respondents = 312,907
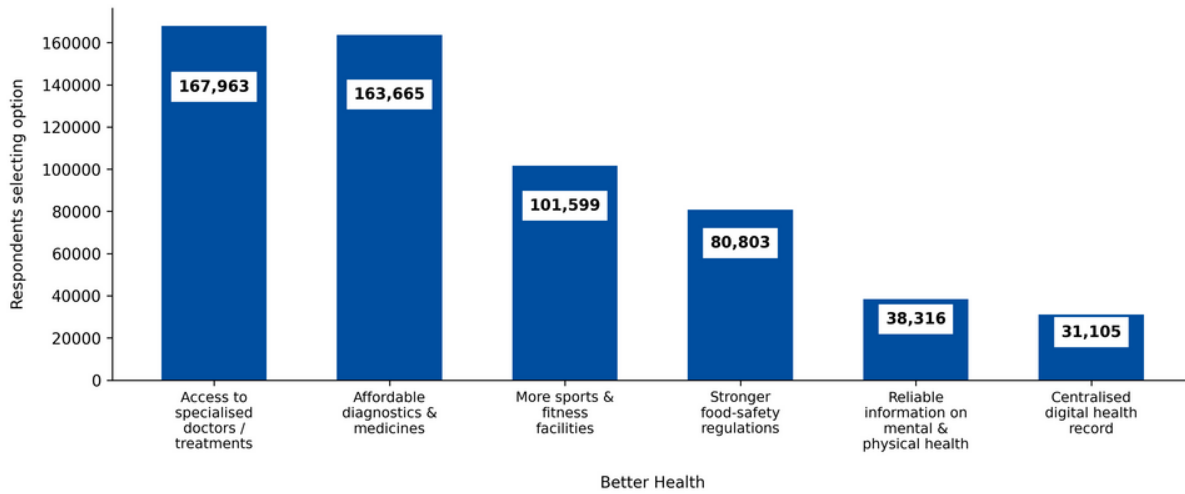
Question: "What can improve quality of education in the State?"

Total respondents = 301,678
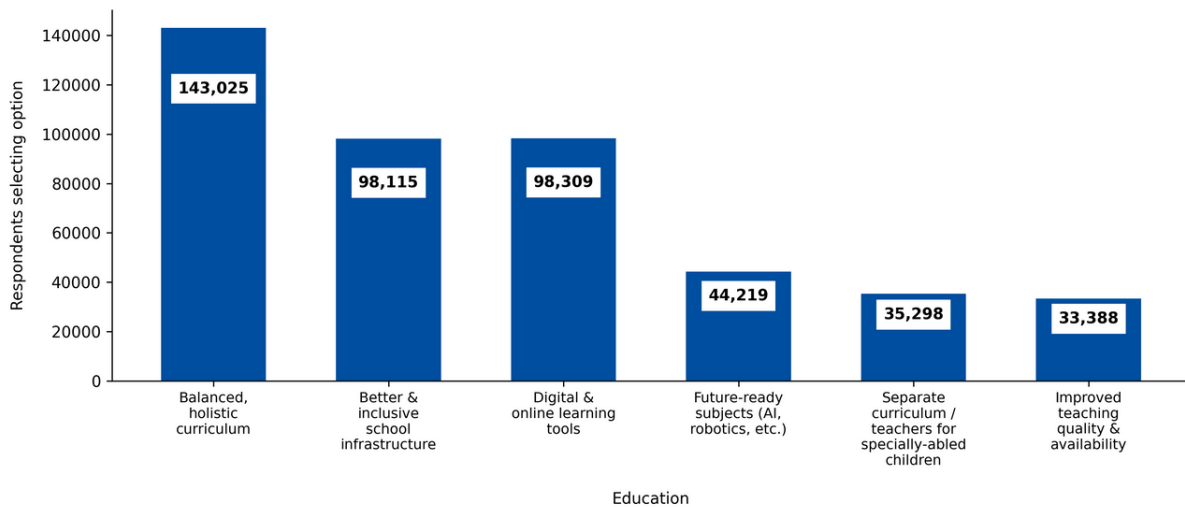
Question: "What will lead to better employment and livelihood opportunities for you?"

Total respondents = 291,247

Theme-to-Theme Correlation Matrix

Correlation Between Themes

The correlation matrix illustrates the degree of association between various developmental themes identified in the Vikasit Maharashtra initiative. Each cell in the heatmap represents the Pearson correlation coefficient between two themes, where values range from **−1 (perfect negative correlation) to +1 (perfect positive correlation).** Higher positive values indicate stronger alignment in how citizens perceive or respond to these themes, whereas values near zero suggest weak or no correlation.
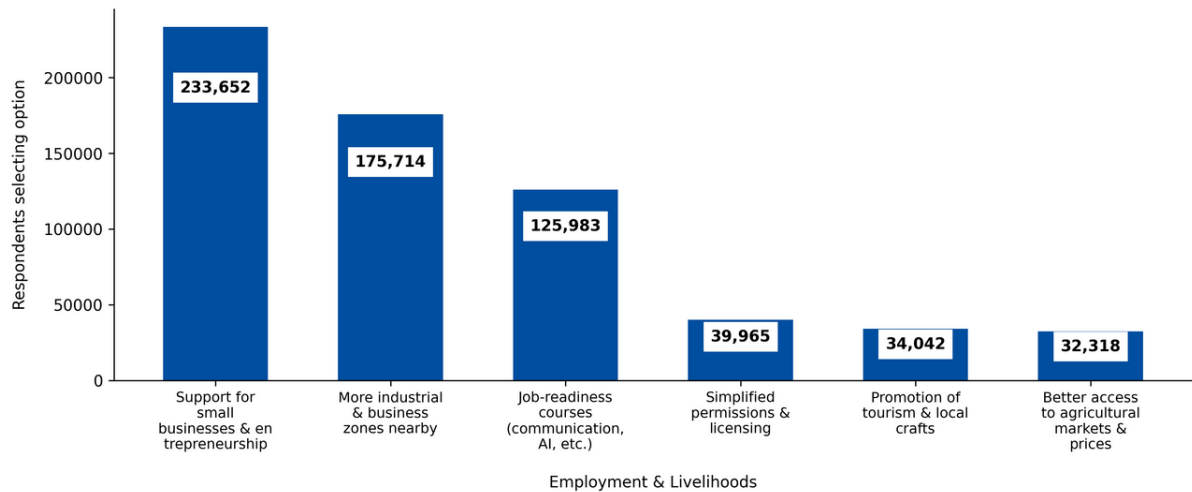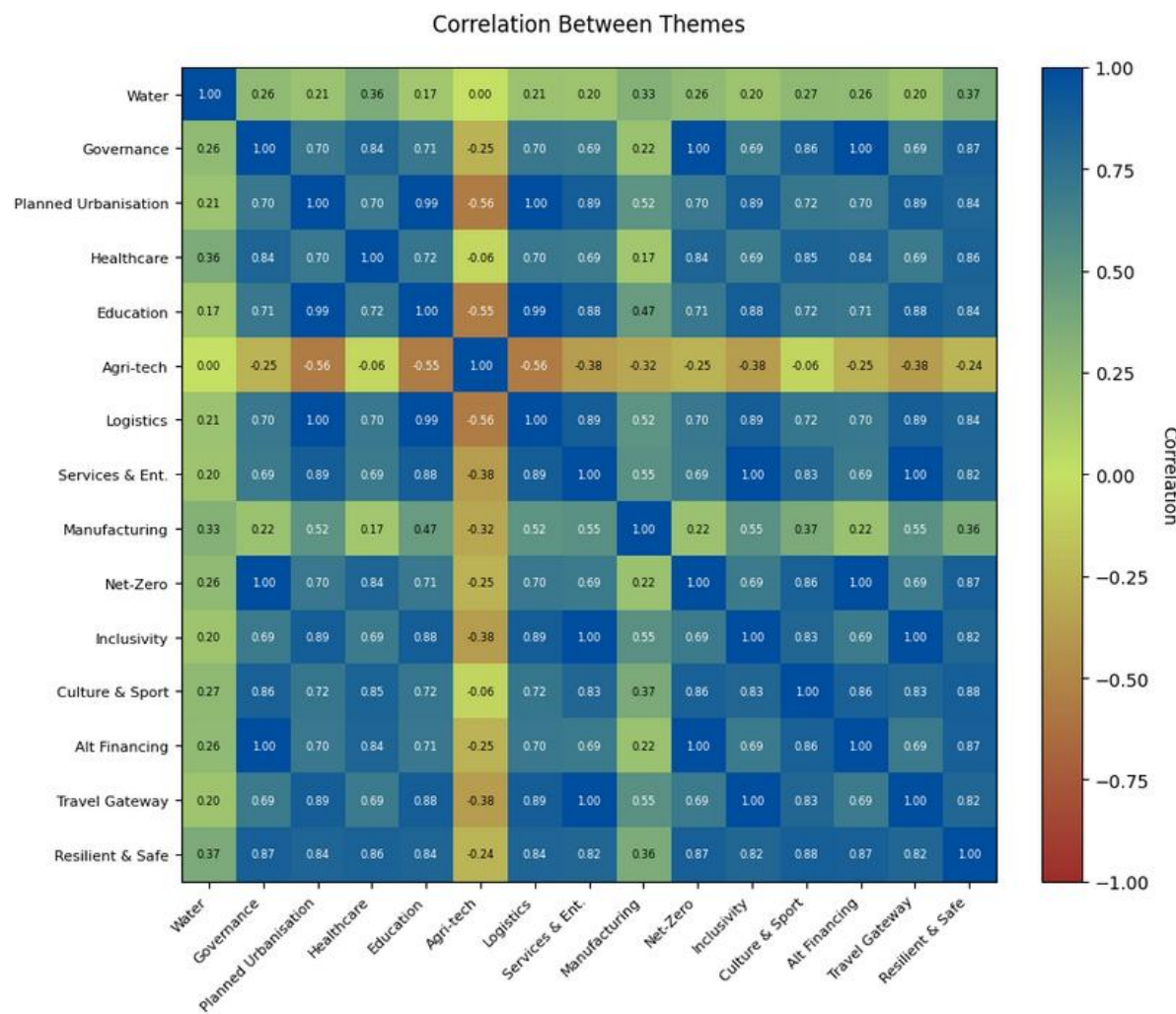
Overall, the matrix reveals several strong positive clusters, particularly among governance, education, healthcare, planned urbanisation, and services, indicating that these themes are frequently co-prioritised by respondents. This suggests an interconnected perception of development, where improvements in one area are seen as likely to drive or require progress in others.

Case Example of Thematic - Agri-tech Correlation Patterns

Highest Correlation: Agri-tech × Water (ρ = 0.00)

- Indicates that districts vocal about Agri-tech also raise water-related concerns.
- Suggests irrigation, access to drinking water, and water infrastructure are viewed as foundational for agricultural development.
- Reflects the rural dependency on reliable water sources for farming viability.

Mid-Level Correlation: Agri-tech × Manufacturing (ρ = -0.32)

- Shows moderate alignment between agricultural development and industrial aspirations.
- Implies that some districts see value in agro-processing, local supply chains, and rural manufacturing.
- Highlights early-stage awareness of linking farm output with economic value addition.

Lowest Correlation: Agri-tech × Planned Urbanisation (ρ = −0.56)

- Strong negative correlation reflects a divergence in rural vs urban priorities.
- Suggests that agriculture-focused districts do not simultaneously advocate for smart cities, urban housing, or structured urban infrastructure.
- Emphasises a spatial and sectoral disconnect—rural respondents are disengaged from urban planning narratives.

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District-Wise Detailed Analysis

Ahilyanagar

7,676 responses

Citizens from Ahilyanagar articulate a distinctly forward-looking vision: almost half the coded statements are aspirations that emphasise balanced socio-economic growth, modern infrastructure, and transparent governance. Concerns cluster around agrarian vulnerability, especially fair farm-gate prices and irrigation reliability. Recommendations, while fewer, are concrete and implementation-oriented: they focus on digitising services, guaranteeing minimum-support prices, and expanding rural skill hubs.

This mix suggests a populace that is not merely voicing discontent but is ready with actionable ideas to close long-standing development gaps.
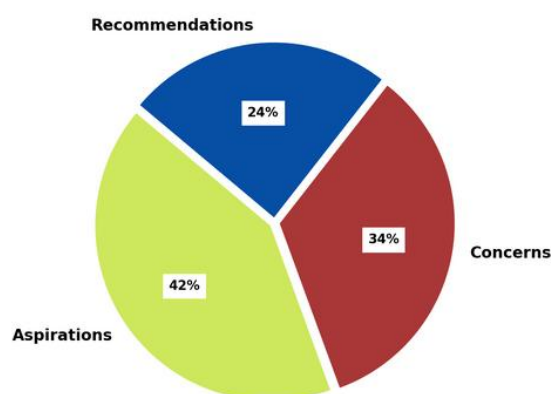
Key Aspirations

- Achieve transparent administration across all public offices.
- Develop digitally enabled, seamless public services for citizens and businesses.
- Ensure reliable irrigation, electricity and market linkages for farmers.
- Provide universal access to quality education and affordable healthcare.
- Promote sustainable, eco-friendly infrastructure and green public spaces.

Key Concerns

- Persistent delays in routine government transactions.
- Insufficient and irregular water supply for both households and agriculture.
- Low farm-gate prices and rising input costs undermining farm viability.
- Limited employment opportunities for educated youth within the district.
- Degraded rural and feeder roads hampering mobility and market access.

Key Recommendations

- Implement end-to-end digital workflows to eliminate discretionary interfaces in service delivery.
- Introduce a guaranteed minimum-support-price regime for key crops alongside price-risk insurance.
- Accelerate completion of on-going irrigation projects and provide 24-hour agricultural power feeders.
- Establish district-level skill and incubation centres aligned to MSME clusters.
- Upgrade and maintain rural road networks to all-weather standards, with strict quality audits.
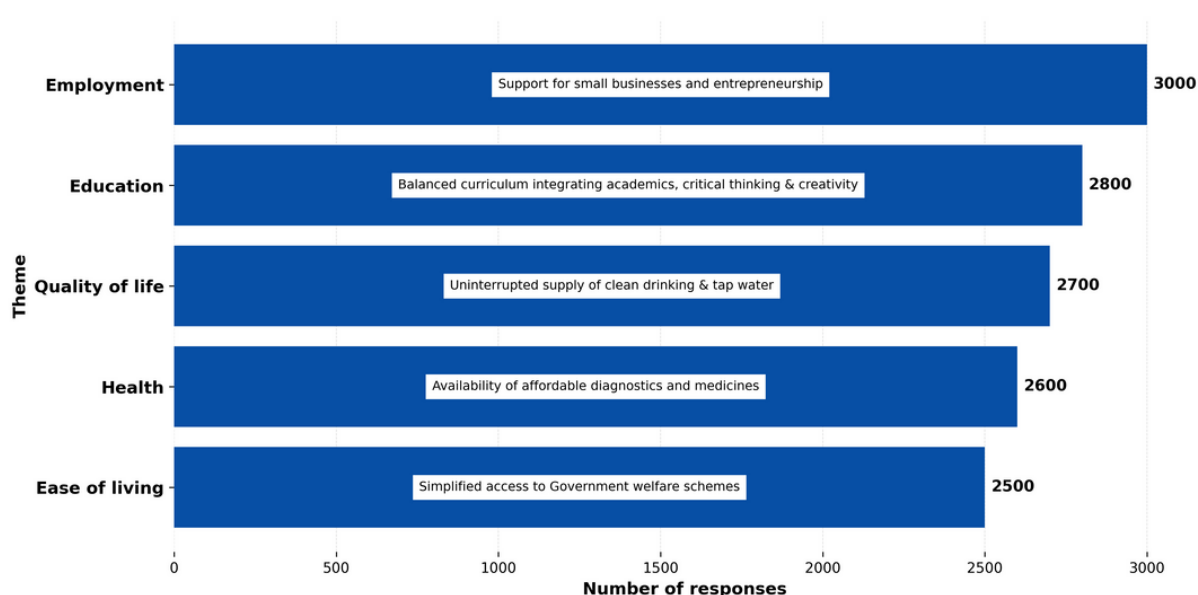
The bar chart confirms that water security dominates quality-of-life concerns in Ahilyanagar, reflecting both agrarian dependency and drinking water stress. For ease of living, access to welfare schemes scores higher than digitisation, pointing to last-mile delivery challenges. Affordable diagnostics leads health priorities, showing strong sensitivity to medical costs. On education, citizens prefer balanced curricula over purely tech-driven interventions. The clearest signal comes from employment: strong preference for MSME and entrepreneurship support, revealing the district's aspiration to shift beyond farm dependency through local job creation.

District synthesis

Ahilyanagar's development narrative is anchored in agrarian reform and administrative probity. Farmers demand fair prices, reliable irrigation, and cost-effective inputs, reinforcing the urgent need for agriculture-first policies. Youths articulate the need for localised jobs via MSME clusters and vocational skilling. At the same time, citizens want affordable healthcare, holistic education, and robust civic infrastructure. Taken together, the feedback lays out a clear roadmap:

- Strengthen rural infrastructure (roads, water, power),

- Digitise and de-bureaucratise governance, and

- Empower citizens through responsive welfare and economic decentralisation.

"The state should focus on sustainable practices and adopt more green technologies, improve waste management, and conserve natural resources. That's how Maharashtra can become a model for eco-friendly development."

Akola

6,894 responses

In Akola, roughly 41% of submissions articulate forward-looking aspirations regarding calls for robust infrastructure, technology adoption, and transparent governance. Concerns (29%) focus heavily on deficient transport links, erratic water supply, and agricultural distress. Recommendations (30%) center on practical policy fixes: digital service platforms, minimum-support pricing for crops, and road-network upgrades. This pattern reflects a constituency that balances hope for modernisation with tangible worries about service delivery gaps, and is ready with detailed proposals to resolve them.
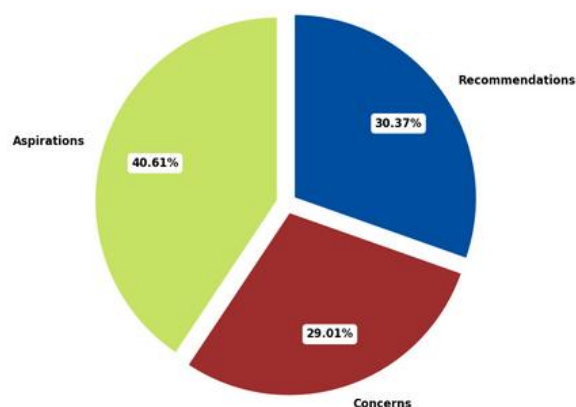
Key Aspirations

- Expand reliable all-weather road networks to every taluka.
- Ensure district-wide 24×7 potable water connections.
- Develop integrated digital governance portals for permits and certificates.
- Foster agro-industrial clusters with processing units close to farmlands.
- Provide free, high-quality primary healthcare at block level.

Key Concerns

- Persistent lack of public transport and unsafe last-mile connectivity.
- Seasonal water shortages in peri-urban and rural habitations.
- Delayed grievance resolution in local administration.
- Limited vocational and technical training for youth.

Key Recommendations

- Digitise land-record and permit workflows end-to-end to reduce discretion.
- Commission small-scale irrigation projects with solar-powered pumps.
- Establish Skill development programmes aligned to local MSMEs.
- Upgrade taluka roads to two-lane paved standards under a performance-linked contract.
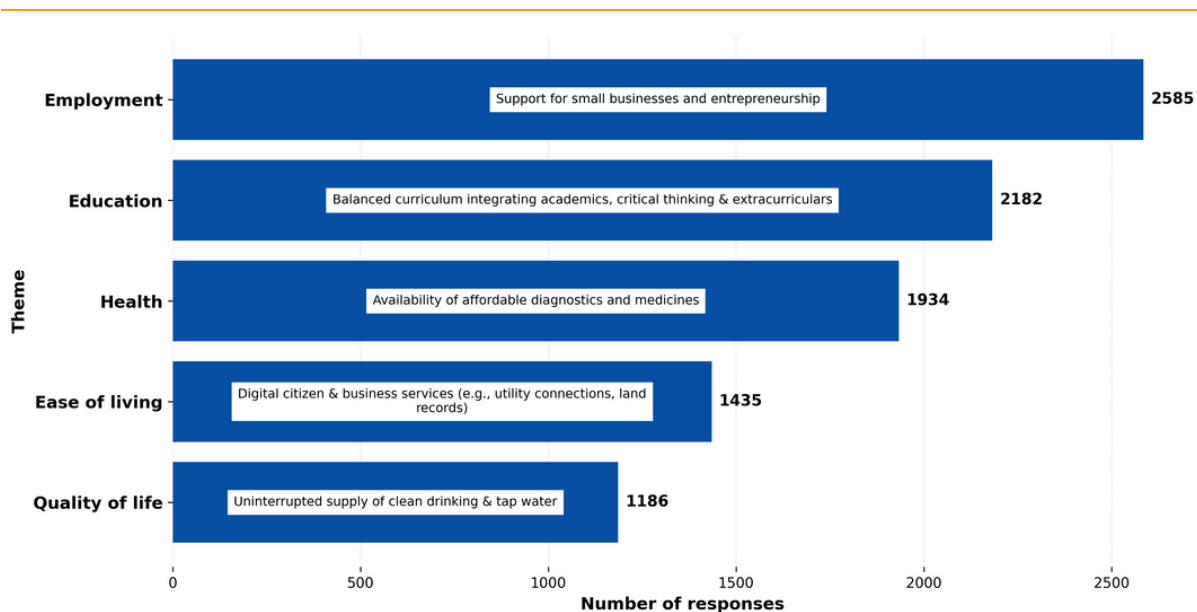
Akola's chart trends reveal clear developmental priorities. Water security tops quality of life concerns, underlining persistent supply issues. In ease of living, a high preference for digital services suggests citizens seek efficiency and reduced bureaucratic delays. Health responses show a strong tilt toward affordability, diagnostics and medicines take precedence over specialist care. For education, a balanced curriculum is the most valued, indicating demand for well-rounded learning instead of tech-only solutions. Finally, employment responses strongly favour MSME support, highlighting a push for local enterprise and self-employment opportunities.

District synthesis

Akola's survey responses paint a picture of a district at the cusp of transition. Agricultural dependency and transport deficits fuel concerns, yet citizens articulate coherent visions for modern, tech-enabled service delivery and rural industrialisation. The strong backing for digital platforms signals public trust in automation to curb latency. Education and health demands reveal a community seeking both structural reform and affordability. Together, these insights carve out a policy roadmap: synchronise water-energy infrastructure upgrades, digitise administrative workflows, and incubate Agri-MSME clusters to drive inclusive growth in Akola.

"District, Taluka, Group of Village, and Gram Panchayat level development for Vikasit Maharashtra schemes should be introduced in collaboration with the local administration and local people, focusing on infrastructure development, skill enhancement, improving the standard of living, and ultimately generating income for individuals and the state."

Amravati

12,718 responses

In Amravati, nearly half of all submissions (45%) articulate aspirations centered on agro-industrial growth, digital inclusion, and robust social services. Concerns (30%) primarily reflect agricultural distress like volatile farm-gate prices, unreliable irrigation, and systemic transparency issues. The recommendations tranche (25%) offers targeted policy interventions: guaranteed pricing schemes, audit-driven governance, and digital platforms for citizen services.
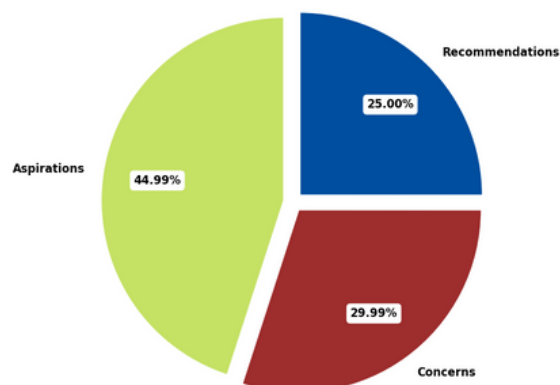
Key Aspirations

- Deploy district-wide broadband and e-governance portals for all essential services.
- Ensure round-the-clock access to safe drinking water for all residents by expanding the piped water supply network.
- Expand affordable primary healthcare clinics in every block.
- Upgrade educational infrastructure to support STEM and vocational training.
- Establish agro-processing hubs to add value locally and stabilise farmer incomes.

Key Concerns

- Irregular irrigation supply undermining crop yields during critical seasons.
- Wide fluctuations in farm-gate prices with minimal price supports.
- Slow and opaque processing of citizen welfare applications.
- Deteriorating rural road networks impeding market access.
- High out-of-pocket expenses for essential diagnostics and medicines.

Key Recommendations

- Complete pending irrigation projects and install solar-powered pump stations.
- Launch a unified digital single-window portal for all government services.
- Construct and maintain all-weather feeder roads under outcome-based contracts.
- Introduce a guaranteed minimum-support price framework with price-risk insurance.

Theme	Label	Number of responses
Employment	Support for small businesses and entrepreneurship	4769
Education	Balanced curriculum integrating academics, critical thinking & creativity	4028
Health	Availability of affordable diagnostics and medicines	3561
Ease of living	Transparency on status/completion of public projects	2767
Quality of life	Uninterrupted supply of clean drinking & tap water	2187
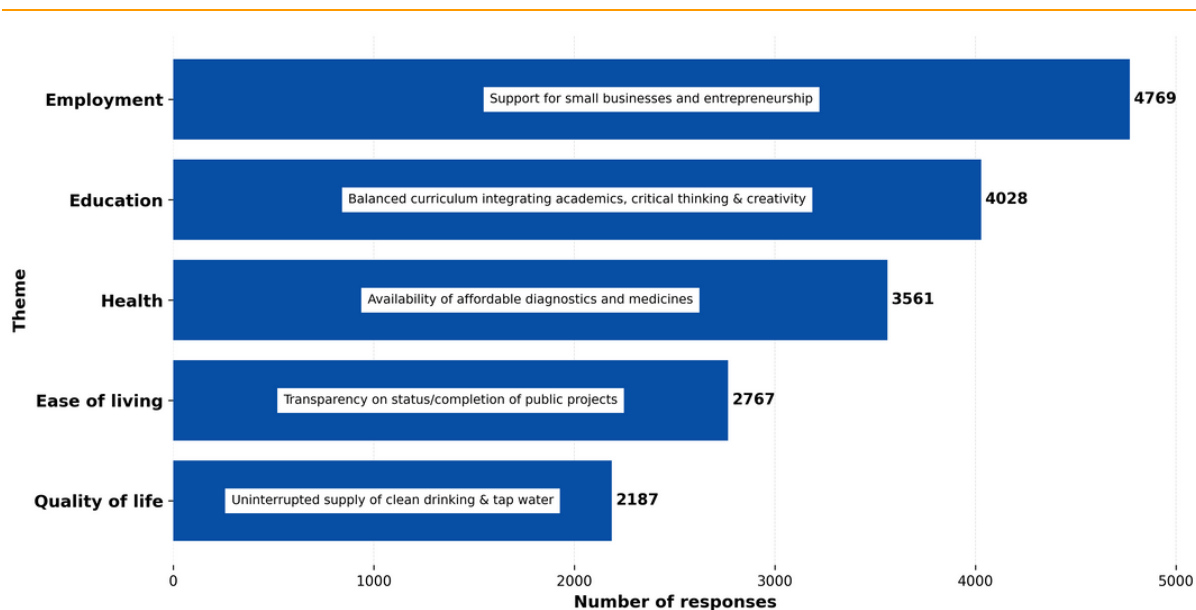
Amravati respondents place the highest premium on entrepreneurship support, reflecting a drive for local economic diversification beyond agriculture. Balanced education and affordable healthcare also emerge strongly, indicating simultaneous demand for human-capital development and social service affordability. Transparency in public-project delivery outstrips pure digitisation, underscoring trust as a core ease-of-living factor. Water security remains vital but is outpaced by governance and livelihood levers.

District synthesis

Amravati's feedback converges on a four-pillar strategy: secure water-energy infrastructure, transparent and digitised governance, human-capital enhancement through balanced curricula and healthcare access, and localised enterprise promotion. Aspirations for agro-industrial clusters align with concerns over irrigation and price volatility, making minimum-support pricing and pump-project completion urgent. The strong call for digital portals and performance audits reveals a citizenry eager to co-create a transparent and effective service ecosystem. By weaving these quantitative and qualitative signals, the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 roadmap can prioritise integrated water governance, e-administration, skill-driven education, and MSME incubation in Amravati.

"Replacing road dividers with trees and avoiding tree placement near turning points can lead to a greener environment and reduced pollution, while also minimising accidents at intersections."

Beed

2,461 responses

In Beed, around 45% of submissions articulate aspirations for foundational infrastructure, digital governance, and inclusive growth. Concerns (32%) cluster on agricultural distress, especially fair pricing and irrigation reliability, and deficient road and drainage networks. The remaining 23% propose recommendations focused on targeted policy levers, such as digital service platforms to enhance transparency, minimum-support pricing schemes, and rural road upgrades.
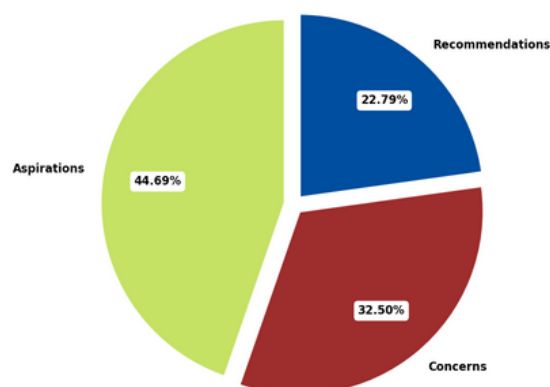
Key Aspirations

- Universal digital access for public services and permits
- Affordable healthcare facilities at taluka headquarters
- Agro-based industry and value addition at the local level
- Greener public spaces and reliable waste management
- Guarantee 24×7 potable water supply and road connectivity

Key Concerns

- Seasonal water shortages and poor irrigation infrastructure
- Degraded roads and blocked drainage causing service failures
- Rising input costs combined with unpredictable returns are pushing farmers into debt cycles
- Limited youth employment opportunities within the district

Key Recommendations

- Implement a guaranteed minimum-support price framework with price-risk insurance
- Upgrade rural roads and drainage networks with quality control and grievance monitoring
- Expand primary healthcare infrastructure across talukas
- Develop agri-processing units for local produce stabilisation
- Launch district-wide digital service portals for citizen benefits
- Digitise land-records and permit workflows to eliminate discretionary interfaces.

- Accelerate completion of micro-irrigation and watershed projects.
- Establish a district skill development centre aligned with local agro-MSME clusters
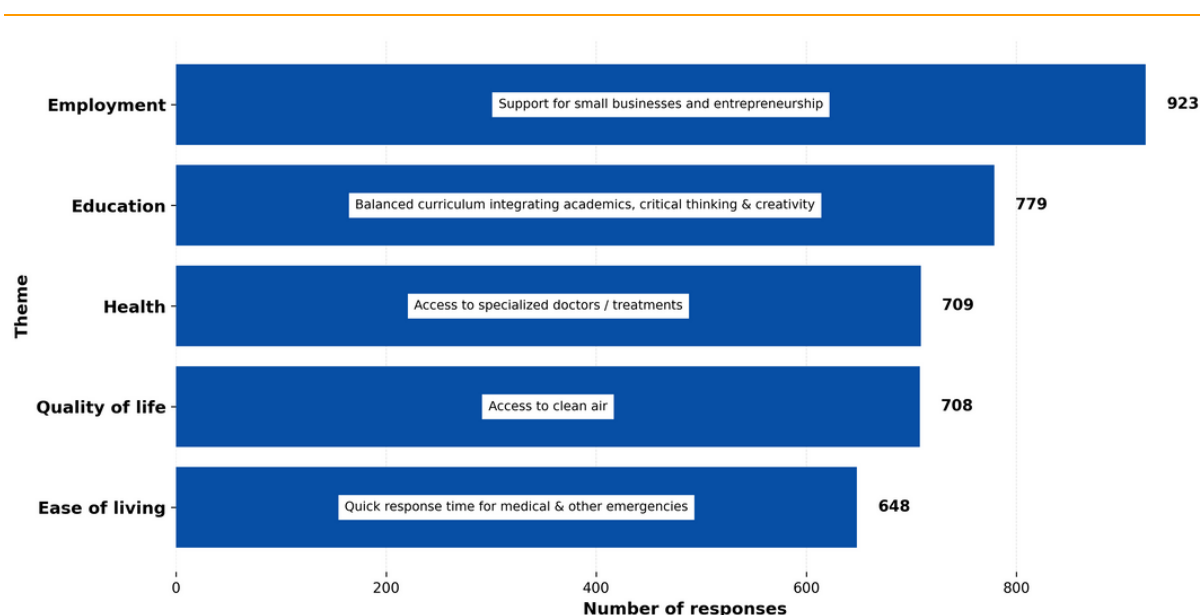
The bar-chart confirms water supply and irrigation as Beed's foremost concerns in quality of life, followed by inclusive access to welfare schemes. Health-related choices favor cost-effective diagnostics over high-tech infrastructure. The district clearly prefers a balanced education model and shows overwhelming support for local entrepreneurship to mitigate job scarcity. Residents envision a model of governance that blends digital inclusion with responsive service delivery, especially in rural belts.

District synthesis

Beed's developmental outlook hinges on correcting long-standing service delivery gaps, especially in agriculture and rural infrastructure. Citizens want an efficient digital bureaucracy, stronger irrigation, better health and education coverage, and youth employment rooted in small business promotion. These responses point toward a roadmap combining minimum-support crop pricing, skill-linked MSME promotion, digital transparency, and rural infrastructure renewal to align Beed's future with the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision.

"Robust nutritional transparency and strict food quality checks should be enforced, with penalties for violations. Non-compliant, blacklisted brands—as well as the most compliant ones—should be publicly listed on government portals and media platforms."

Bhandara

2,747 responses

Residents of Bhandara exhibit aspirations forming the largest chunk (43%), closely followed by concerns (33%) and a substantive set of recommendations (24%). Aspirations focus on universal access to modern services like transport, healthcare, and education, mirroring a district in transition toward higher standards of living. Concerns reflect unmet needs in sanitation, road quality, and employment, while recommendations provide practical governance reforms and livelihood strategies.
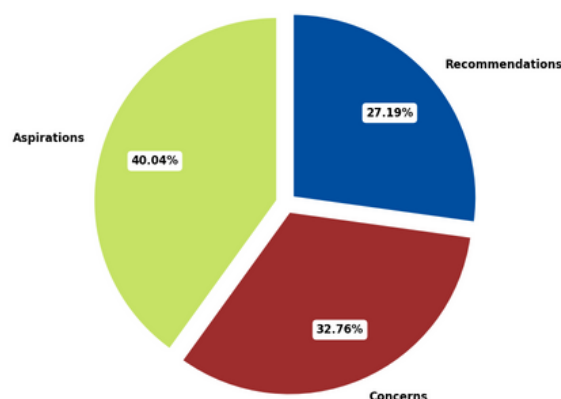
Key Aspirations

- Modern, walkable, well-lit neighbourhoods with proper sanitation
- Seamless access to welfare benefits and grievance redressal systems
- Universal affordable healthcare including diagnostics and treatment
- Quality education through balanced curricula and digital tools
- Growth of local enterprises and support for self-employment

Key Concerns

- Overflowing drains and inadequate waste disposal in urban and rural pockets
- Poor road connectivity between villages and towns
- Shortage of healthcare staff and diagnostic facilities in Primary Health Centres
- Lack of formal employment avenues for educated youth
- Delays in welfare scheme access

Key Recommendations

- Ensure permanent sanitation staff and garbage collection for every gram panchayat
- Upgrade road infrastructure with quality audits and maintenance schedules
- Provide affordable diagnostic services in all rural health centers
- Digitise government services and streamline welfare scheme delivery
- Launch district-level MSME incubators and offer financial incentives for youth businesses
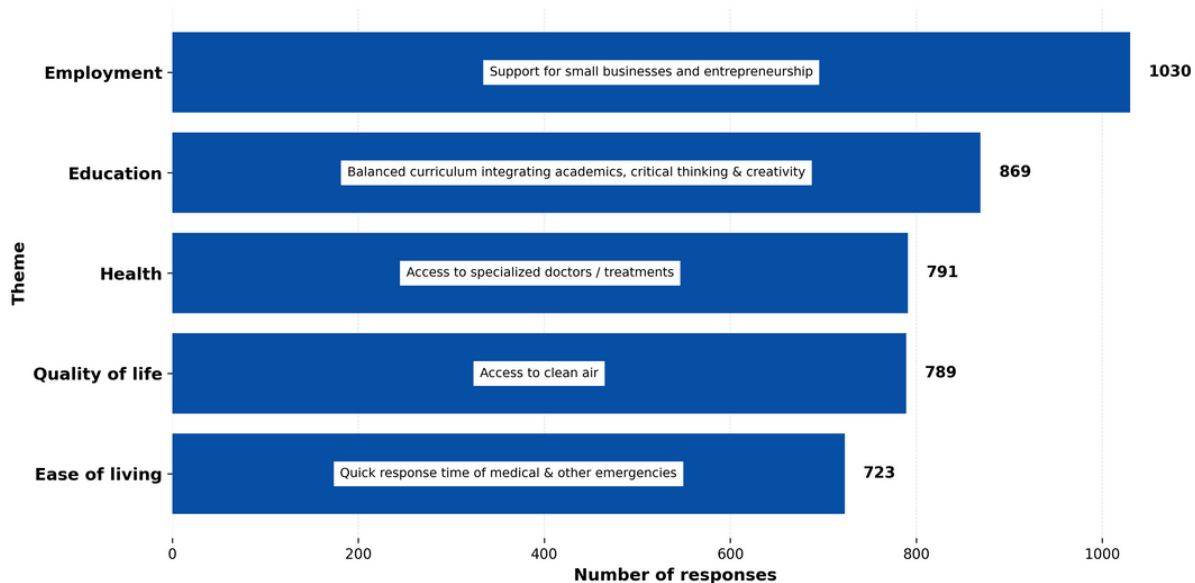
The horizontal bar chart for Bhandara affirms strong interest in MSME support as the top livelihood lever, reflecting the district's appetite for local economic development. In education, a balanced curriculum stands out, while in health, affordability of diagnostics dominates. Clean drinking water is the top quality-of-life improvement area, and ease-of-living concerns are rooted in access to government welfare schemes, implying service delivery issues. This response pattern outlines a clear preference for low-cost, high-impact governance and infrastructure reforms.

District synthesis

Bhandara's development vision is rooted in inclusive access to essential services and economic self-sufficiency. Citizens prioritise sanitation, reliable public infrastructure, and affordable healthcare. They advocate digitised welfare access and transparency to combat administrative delays. Educational aspirations are aligned with holistic and digital learning, while employment ambitions focus on entrepreneurship and local MSME support. Collectively, the inputs suggest a roadmap where governance reforms, health access, skill-building, and rural enterprise creation work together to realise the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 agenda.

"Though we call it a nation of youth, today's young population must be enabled towards economic self-reliance through avenues like education, entrepreneurship, employment, and research."

Buldhana

11,472 Responses

In Buldhana, 45% of submissions articulate forward-looking aspirations, emphasising foundational services, industrial growth, and digital integration. Concerns (30%) revolve around governance shortfalls, resource fragility such as water scarcity, and limited employment infrastructure. The remaining 25% offer recommendations with clear policy levers for transparent governance, transport upgrades, and expanded irrigation systems.
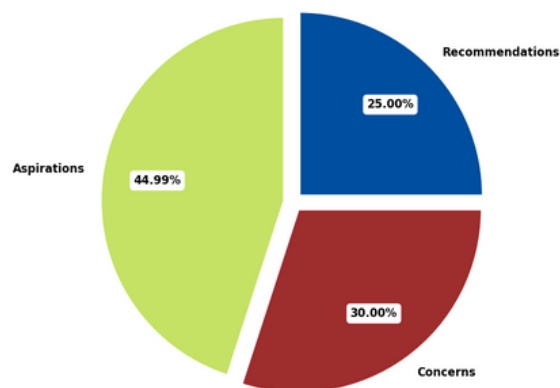
Key Aspirations

- 24×7 piped water access across all habitations
- Thriving MSME ecosystem with financing, training, and marketing support
- Quality schooling with practical skills and digital tools
- Accessible, affordable healthcare within reachable distance for all
- Digitally enabled, transparent public service delivery system

Key Concerns

- Inconsistent access to clean drinking water in many villages
- Lack of transparency in public spending and scheme execution.
- Inadequate healthcare access beyond major taluka centres.
- High rates of youth unemployment due to limited local skilling opportunities.
- Discretionary delays in accessing welfare benefits and citizen services.

Key Recommendations

- Ensure time-bound completion of rural roads, water, and sanitation projects under community supervision.
- Expand affordable diagnostics and medicines via government health centres and mobile units.
- Set up skill development programs aligned with MSME needs in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Digitise welfare delivery and public works tracking to minimise delays.
- Upgrade public school infrastructure with digital learning tools and skill-based modules.
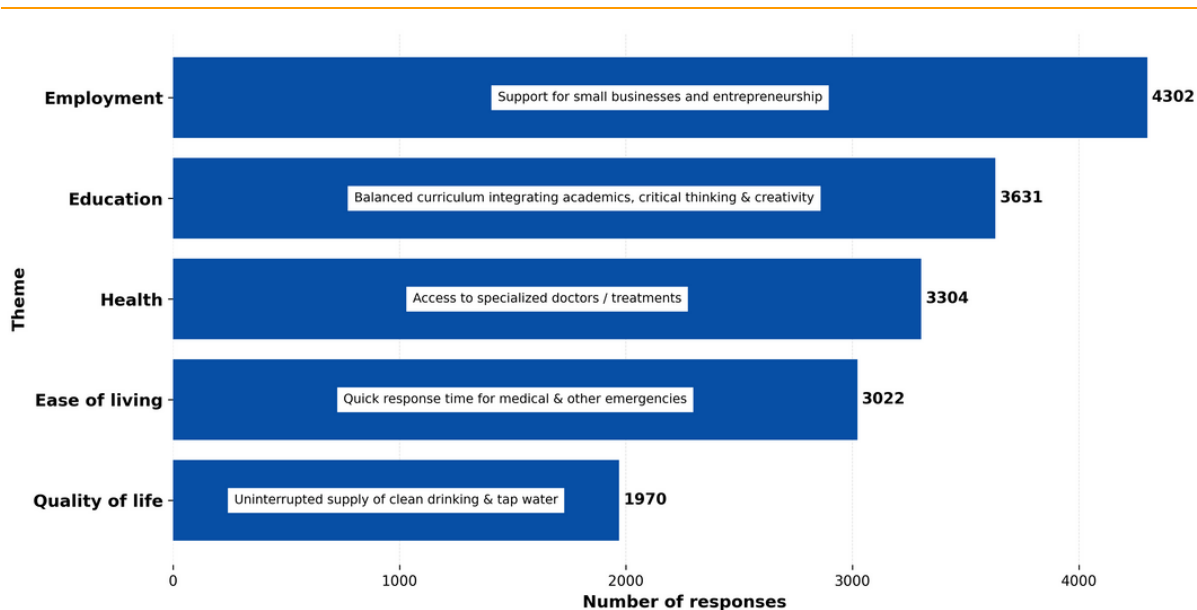
The chart data highlights a clear demand in Buldhana for livelihood generation through MSME support, along with strong interest in education and healthcare, reflecting a focus on long-term human development. Citizens also emphasise project transparency, pointing to concerns about governance and accountability. Meanwhile, calls for clean drinking water indicate that essential infrastructure remains a pressing need. Overall, residents seek both economic opportunity and reliable public services.

District synthesis

Citizen feedback from Buldhana presents a comprehensive development roadmap that blends immediate priorities with long-term aspirations. Residents emphasise the need for employment generation through MSME support, robust skill development, and local entrepreneurship, while also demanding improved healthcare and education access. At the same time, there is strong frustration over infrastructure delays, and inefficiencies in service delivery, fueling calls for transparent governance and digitised citizen services. Water security, emergency health access, and road connectivity emerge as core concerns, alongside aspirations for industrial zones, e-governance platforms, and public accountability. Together, these insights point to a multi-sector strategy that combines infrastructure delivery, institutional reform, and livelihood-focused skilling to realise Buldhana's Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision.

"By 2047, every village should have internet, every citizen access to quality healthcare, and every district a youth innovation lab."

Chandrapur

3,780 Responses

Chandrapur's responses present a balanced profile: aspirations (42%) are strongly voiced, followed closely by concerns (29%) and actionable recommendations (29%). Citizens picture a district advancing toward Sarvangin Vikas – a holistic vision combining infrastructure, education, healthcare, and transparent governance. Concerns cluster around inefficiency in public services, uneven irrigation, and healthcare gaps, while recommendations point to practical solutions like e-governance portals, minimum-support pricing, and skill hubs, suggesting a population ready to co-create change.
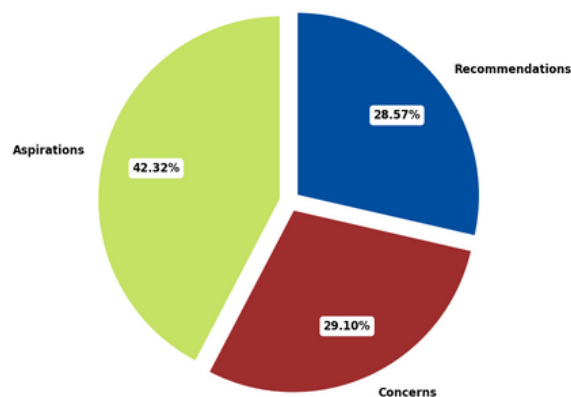
Key Aspirations

- Round-the-clock access to piped drinking water across habitations
- All-weather roads and 24×7 electricity in villages
- Digital single-window portals for services
- Career-linked education and well-equipped schools at taluka level
- Environmental sustainability: clean air, green spaces.

Key Concerns

- Delays in basic government transactions
- Irrigation gaps undermining farm productivity
- Lack of specialist healthcare forcing travel outside the district
- Rural–urban divide in roads and drainage
- Youth unemployment due to weak local enterprise networks

Key Recommendations

- Set up skill development programs aligned with MSME needs in rural and semi-urban areas
- Digitise welfare delivery and public works tracking to minimise delays
- Expand affordable diagnostics and medicines via government health centres and mobile units

- Upgrade public school infrastructure with digital learning tools and skill-based modules
- Ensure time-bound completion of rural roads, water, and sanitation projects under community supervision
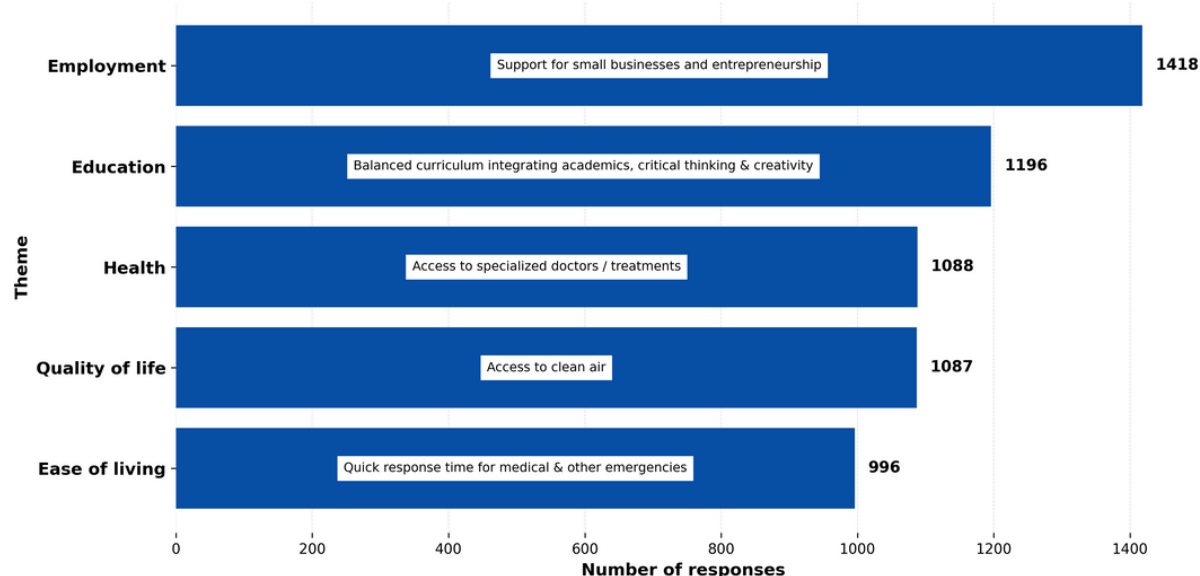
The data from Chandrapur reveals a strong focus on local employment generation, with MSME support emerging as the top priority. Citizens also place significant importance on affordable healthcare and quality education, highlighting the need for human development alongside economic opportunity. There is clear demand for digitised governance, with many respondents calling for seamless, transparent access to services. Meanwhile, access to clean drinking water remains a foundational concern, especially in rural and semi-urban areas. Together, these priorities reflect an integrated development vision that spans livelihoods, services, and infrastructure.

District synthesis

Chandrapur's vision weaves together integrity in governance, agrarian security, and human-capital growth. There is clear interest in MSME promotion and skill development, paired with expectations of improved digital delivery of welfare and permits. Basic infrastructure gaps, particularly in health, education, roads, and water, remain top concerns. Citizens ask for digital governance tools, stronger irrigation systems, and affordable healthcare alongside education that blends academics with creativity. The roadmap ahead is clear:

- Digitize governance for transparent, fast service delivery.
- Strengthen irrigation and rural infrastructure.
- Build a skill-driven MSME ecosystem for local jobs.

"If uninterrupted electricity is made available in rural areas, numerous small and medium industries will emerge. If easy financial assistance is provided to youth for micro-enterprises, it will help curb rural unemployment."

Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar

11,874 Responses

Residents of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar present a relatively even distribution across aspirations, concerns, and recommendations. Aspirations (40%) focus on becoming a regional hub for education, industry, and health services. Concerns (30%) reveal anxieties about poor sanitation, traffic congestion, and water scarcity, especially in peripheral urban and peri-urban areas. Recommendations (30%) are practical and implementation-driven, calling for better waste management, improved traffic discipline, and enhanced healthcare access through more Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and diagnostics. The district displays a constructive tone, balancing civic critique with forward-looking proposals for sustainable urbanisation and inclusive growth.
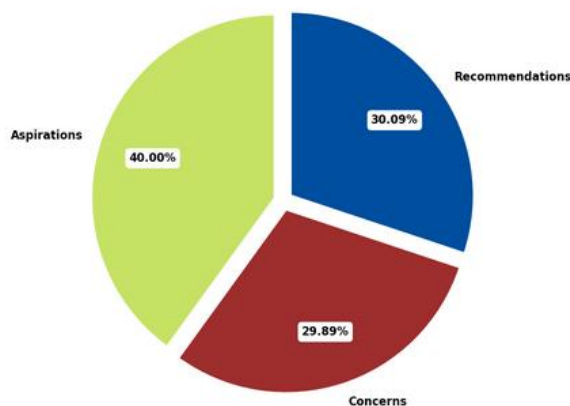
Key Aspirations

- Job creation through industrial growth and entrepreneurship support.
- 24×7 drinking water via smart meters and storage systems
- Green urban mobility and clean energy
- Knowledge-economy hubs for employment
- Digital single-window portals for faster governance.

Key Concerns

- Obscure processes delaying basic government approvals
- Water and electricity outages, especially in outlying talukas
- Shortage of accessible and affordable diagnostic and treatment services
- Unequal access to health, roads, and welfare in remote hamlets
- Limited economic mobility for youth and informal workers
- Slow grievance redressal and project delays.

Key Recommendations

- Digitise all public services and benefit applications on a single e-portal

- Enforce MSP for key crops and incentivise rainwater harvesting
- Expand e-governance kiosks for rural and peri-urban citizens
- Invest in IT hubs to diversify jobs beyond agriculture
- Strengthen drainage, roads, and power reliability in fringe areas
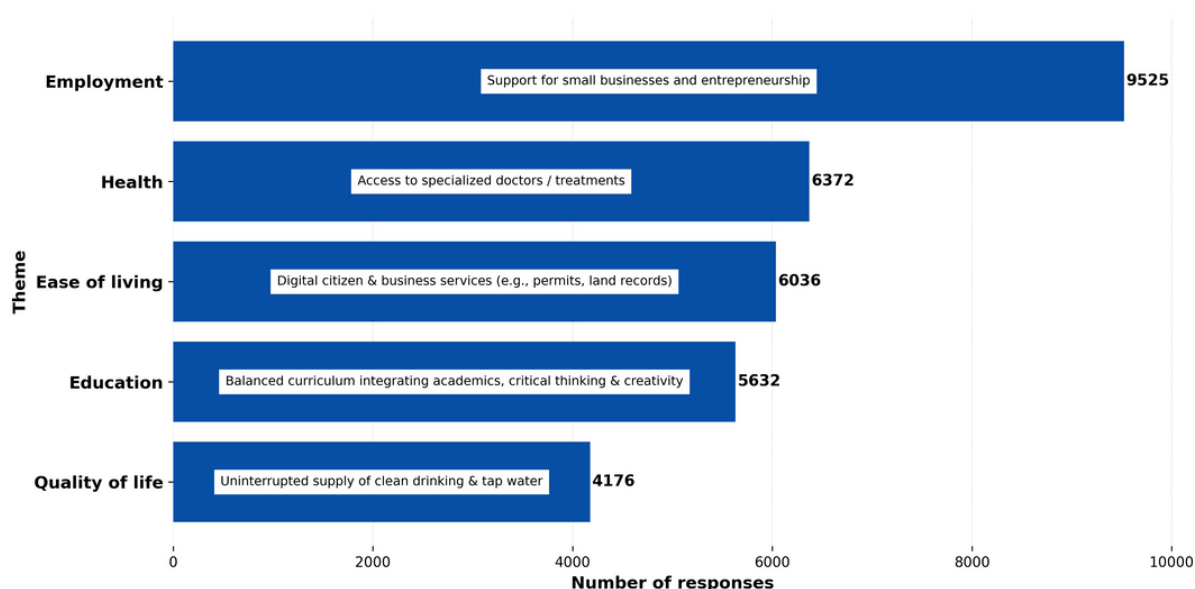
The bar chart shows employment dominating citizen priorities, highlighting support for small businesses and entrepreneurship as the key lever for local job creation. Health and ease of living come next, reflecting the demand for specialist medical care and digitised citizen services. Education remains a strong aspiration, centred on balanced curricula blending academics with creativity. Quality of life – mainly uninterrupted clean water – rounds out the list, underscoring that even as citizens look to the future, they still want basics secured first.

District synthesis

Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar's citizen feedback converges on a four-pillar strategy: digital-first governance, resilient environmental services, human-capital enhancement, and enterprise-driven growth. Aspirations for "Sarvangin Vikas" and IT hubs blend seamlessly with recommendations for tele-education and rainwater harvesting, signaling a readiness to embrace innovation. Concerns around service inequities, and infrastructure fragility underscore the urgency for transparent service-level agreements and decentralised audit mechanisms. Together, these insights shape a clear policy roadmap, one that links e-portals with performance-based governance, secures water and energy systems, invests in skill incubators, and drives MSME growth, laying the foundation for a truly Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar.

"Organise 'Jan Sunwai Diwas' monthly at the taluka level for direct public interaction with officials."

Dharashiv

3,204 Responses

Dharashiv's public feedback highlights a population striving for growth through employment, education, and better governance. With aspirations making up the largest share (41%), citizens are clearly focused on long-term development goals like better irrigation, digital governance, and stronger public services. Concerns (30%) center on foundational issues, water scarcity, poor rural infrastructure, and bureaucratic inefficiencies, showing where trust and service delivery are under strain. Recommendations (30%) closely match these concerns, offering practical, solution-driven proposals like watershed programs, e-service portals, and skill hubs.
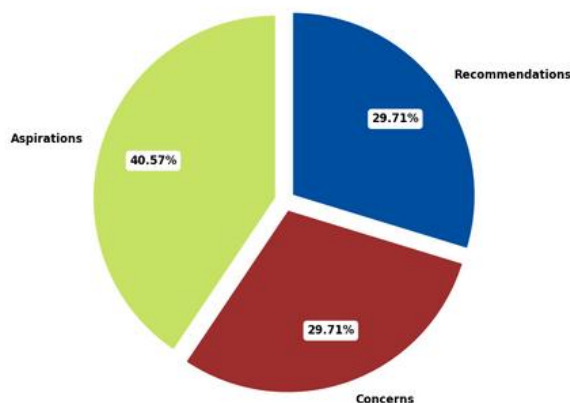
Key Aspirations

- Entrepreneurship opportunities through MSMEs
- Ensure uninterrupted 24x7 potable water through integrated pipeline and rainwater-harvesting systems
- Upgrade rural and urban road networks to all-weather, two-lane standards
- Deploy comprehensive e-governance portals for permits, certificates, and grievance redressal
- Provide affordable primary healthcare and diagnostic services at taluka centres
- Career-ready education with practical skills

Key Concerns

- Erratic water supply and failing irrigation canals undermining farm productivity.
- Poor road connectivity limiting market access and mobility.
- Delays in government transactions eroding public trust.
- Limited local employment driving youth migration.
- High out-of-pocket healthcare costs due to lack of affordable diagnostics.

Key Recommendations

- Launch watershed and micro-irrigation programs under community management.

- Digitise land records and permit workflows to eliminate discretionary delays.
- Rehabilitate rural roads with performance-linked maintenance contracts.
- Strengthen district-level skilling aligned with MSMEs and agriculture.
- Establish telemedicine units and subsidised diagnostic labs in each taluka.
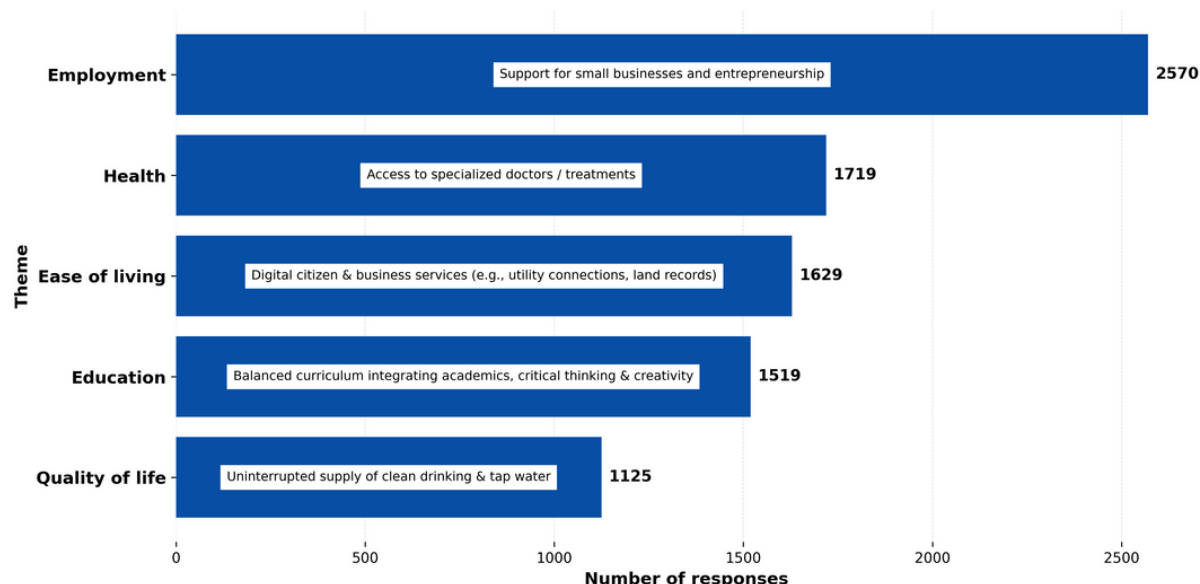
The charts reveal that employment generation through MSME support is the foremost priority for citizens in Dharashiv, reflecting strong demand for local economic opportunities. This is closely followed by needs in healthcare and education, where affordability and relevance are key concerns. Under ease of living, there is a notable emphasis on governance, highlighting the importance of transparent and timely public service delivery. Additionally, the recurring demand for clean drinking water indicates ongoing challenges in basic infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

District synthesis

Dharashiv's development narrative is anchored in demands for reliable basic infrastructure and youth-oriented opportunities. Citizens consistently emphasise the need for continuous water and electricity supply, alongside stronger public health and education systems. Concerns such as erratic water access and poor road connectivity highlight rural hardship, while aspirations focus on transparent governance, employment-linked skill centres, and quality schooling. Recommendations are practical with calling for digital service delivery, irrigation support, and MSME facilitation. The district's feedback points to a clear roadmap: build trust through accountable public services, empower youth through education and skills, and invest in resilient infrastructure to drive equitable growth toward the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision.

"Run special skill development programs, it's important to provide training even at village level."

Dhule

6,842 Responses

Dhule's citizen feedback reveals a community heavily focused on governance accountability and agricultural stability. A significant number of responses express concerns (30%) over digital exclusion, poor healthcare access, and lack of skilling. Aspirations (40%) lean toward transparent and fast public service delivery, economic upliftment, and sustainable farming. The recommendations (30%) offered reflect actionable ideas namely expanding digital access, ensuring fair market prices for produce, and investing in infrastructure, especially roads and electricity. Overall, the distribution suggests a populace grappling with systemic service delivery failures but eager for reforms and local empowerment.
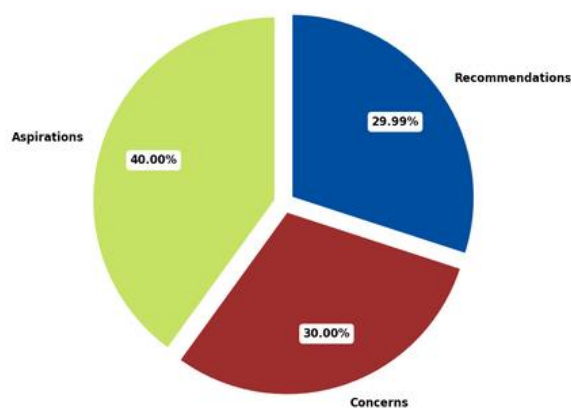
Key Aspirations

- Entrepreneurship opportunities through MSMEs.
- Ensure uninterrupted 24x7 potable water through integrated pipeline and rainwater-harvesting systems.
- Upgrade rural and urban road networks to all-weather, two-lane standards.
- Deploy comprehensive e-governance portals for permits, certificates, and grievance redressal.
- Provide affordable primary healthcare and diagnostic services at taluka centres.
- Career-ready education with practical skills

**Key Concerns**

- Inadequate sanitation and unhygienic public spaces.
- Frequent delays in service delivery and approvals.
- Weak implementation and monitoring of public infrastructure projects
- Lack of access to affordable health services.
- Limited employment avenues in rural regions.

Key Recommendations

- Launch micro-irrigation and watershed projects under community-managed frameworks.

- Boost MSME support through finance, training, and market access
- Digitise land records and service workflows into a single window e-portal with SLA tracking.
- Rehabilitate rural roads through performance-linked maintenance contracts.
- Install telemedicine kiosks and subsidised diagnostic labs in each block.
- Expand access to clean drinking water and rural sanitation.
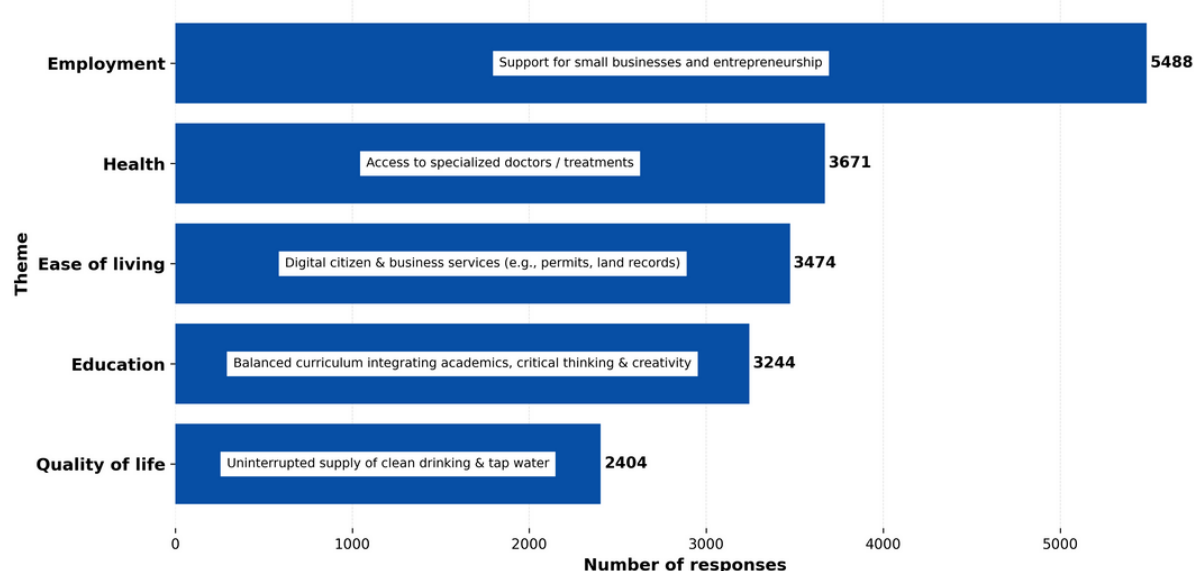
Dhule's bar chart emphasises healthcare affordability and job creation. Support for MSMEs garners the highest count, followed by health-related needs like access to specialists. Education trends reflect preference for a well-rounded curriculum, and citizens prioritise digitised public services for ease of living. Clean drinking water emerges as the top quality-of-life factor, aligned with recurring concerns about water scarcity. This suggests a strong appetite for infrastructural reform alongside digital modernisation.

District synthesis

Dhule's citizen feedback coalesces around four strategic imperatives: resilient water-energy systems, digital governance, human-capital development, and enterprise-driven growth. Aspirations for uninterrupted water and road upgrades align with recommendations on micro-irrigation and performance-linked road maintenance. The high demand for digital portals underscores a mandate for transparent, time-bound service delivery. Educational and healthcare insights reveal that residents seek both quality and accessibility, pointing to investments in holistic curricula, diagnostic hubs, and telemedicine. Together, these data-grounded signals chart a clear policy roadmap for Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 in Dhule, combining infrastructure resilience, e-administration, skill incubation, and MSME support.

"Though PM Narendra Modi's plan under Jal Jeevan Mission aims to supply tap water to every household by 2047, in many villages the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were made by contractors and sarpanchs without citizen consultation."

Gadchiroli

2,594 Responses

In Gadchiroli, 38 % of submissions articulate aspirations for inclusive rural development, improved connectivity, and sustainable livelihoods. Concerns (35 %) focus on inadequate healthcare access, educational shortfalls, and security challenges in remote areas. The remainder (27 %) propose recommendations such as mobile medical units, adult literacy drives, and forest-based enterprise promotion. This blend suggests a community that balances ambition for modernisation with acute awareness of service delivery constraints and offers targeted interventions to bridge persistent gaps
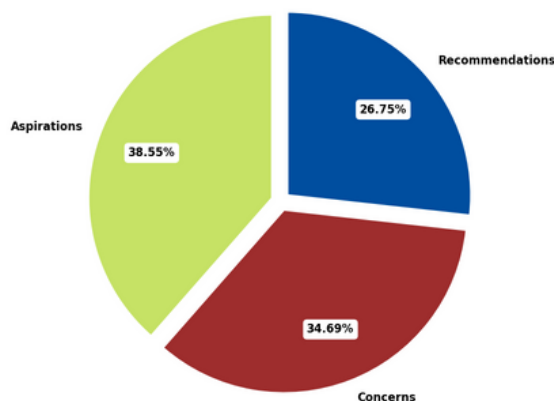
Key Aspirations

- Ensure district-wide mobile network coverage and broadband internet access.
- Upgrade school infrastructure and introduce hostels for tribal students.
- Employment hubs suited to local skillsets and environment.
- Promote forest-based livelihood schemes such as non-timber forest products and agroforestry.
- Peaceful and secure environment enabling stable daily life.

Key Concerns

- Unemployment among tribal youths due to skill mismatch.
- Delayed grievance redressal and opaque administrative processes.
- Service delivery remains limited in remote pockets due to operational challenges in sensitive areas.
- Seasonal water scarcity and limited irrigation support.
- Poor road and transport infrastructure in forested and tribal belts.

Key Recommendations

- Create community-managed water harvesting and micro-irrigation projects.
- Ensure conflict-sensitive development zones with sustained peace efforts.
- Enhance tribal representation in local planning and governance.
- Strengthen public health services and emergency transport.

- Launch adult literacy and vocational training programs in tribal areas.
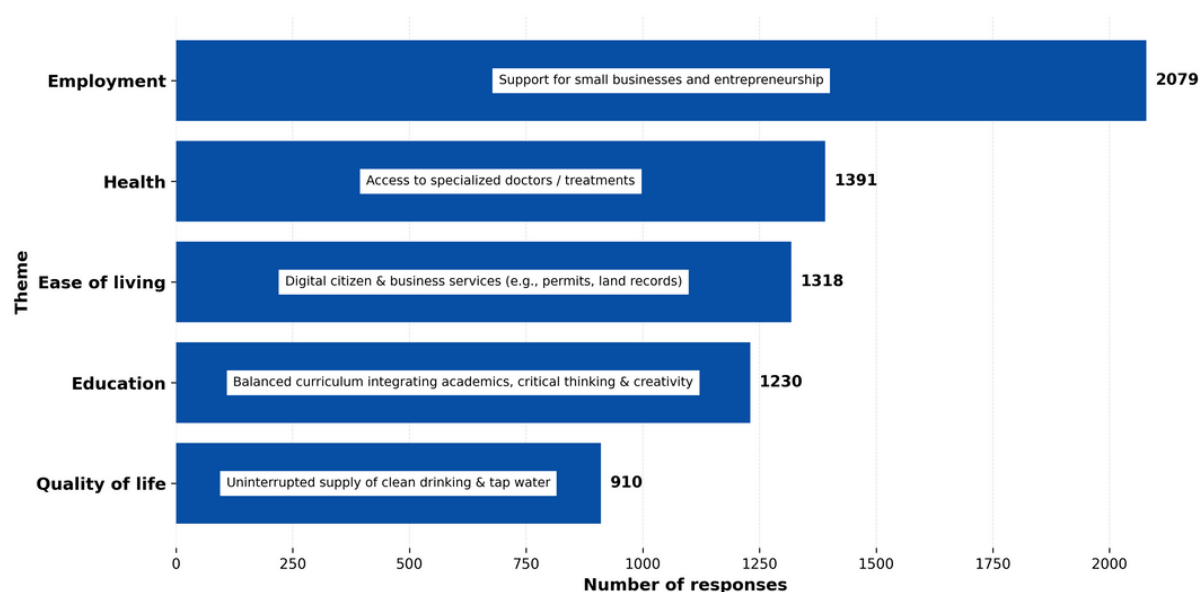
The bar chart would reveal a pronounced demand for entrepreneurship support, indicating strong local interest in non-agricultural livelihoods. Healthcare access and e-governance services also emerge as critical priorities, reflecting both medical and administrative service gaps. Education needs center on a balanced curriculum, underscoring the desire for holistic learning, while water security remains a foundational concern in this forest-and-agrarian district.

District synthesis

Gadchiroli's development aspirations center on ending isolation, physically, economically, and socially. Citizens seek basic infrastructure like roads, water, and healthcare, but equally demand peace and inclusion. Gadchiroli's feedback coalesces around four strategic themes: connectivity, healthcare, education, and diversified livelihoods. Aspirations for roads, broadband, and forest-based enterprises align with recommendations for mobile health units, digital portals, and community-managed irrigation. Concerns about security, dropout rates, and service delays underscore the need for flexible, locally-managed delivery models. Integrating these quantitative and qualitative insights, the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 agenda for Gadchiroli should prioritise remote-area infrastructure, educational boarding facilities, and tribal enterprise incubation to foster inclusive, sustainable development.

"I will support the government's efforts to enhance rural digital infrastructure. I will also support NGOs working toward the same goals by donating or volunteering. I will train rural people on how to use digital tools effectively. I am committed to helping develop rural internet and digital access for a progressive India."

Gondia

5,200 responses

Citizen feedback from Gondia reflects a relatively balanced expression of aspirations (40)%, concerns (31%), and recommendations (29%). The data indicates a proactive civic mindset, residents are not only highlighting persistent service delivery challenges but also suggesting pathways for institutional improvement and economic opportunity. A notable portion of feedback revolves around agriculture, water management, and employment generation.
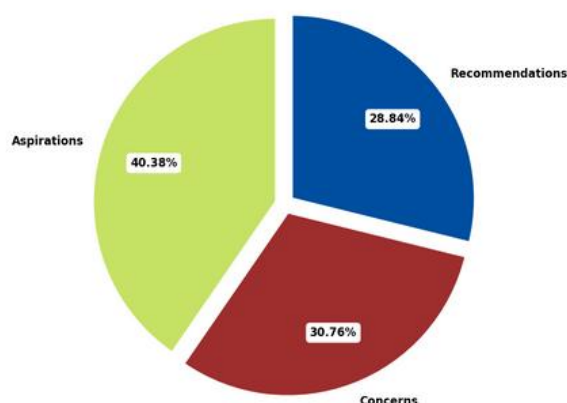
Key Aspirations

- Upgrade rail & road connectivity to major markets, including daily express train services.
- Establish skill & incubation centres focused on logistics and agro-industries.
- Develop agro-processing units for pulses, rice and oilseeds to add local value.
- Provide 24x7 potable water via integrated piped networks & groundwater recharge.
- Quality and accessible schooling & healthcare.

Key Concerns

- Low farm gate prices without price-risk insurance.
- Delays and discretionary fees in government service delivery.
- Lack of vocational training leading to youth unemployment.
- Unreliable irrigation and water-table depletion undermine crop yields.
- Inadequate healthcare facilities, especially specialist diagnostics.

Key Recommendations

- Introduce a minimum-support price framework with real-time market tracking.
- Expand skilling and entrepreneurship programs for youth aligned to agro-logistics and manufacturing.
- Complete micro-irrigation and watershed projects under community management.
- Improve school and healthcare infrastructure in remote areas.
- Digitise land and service delivery systems to reduce delays.
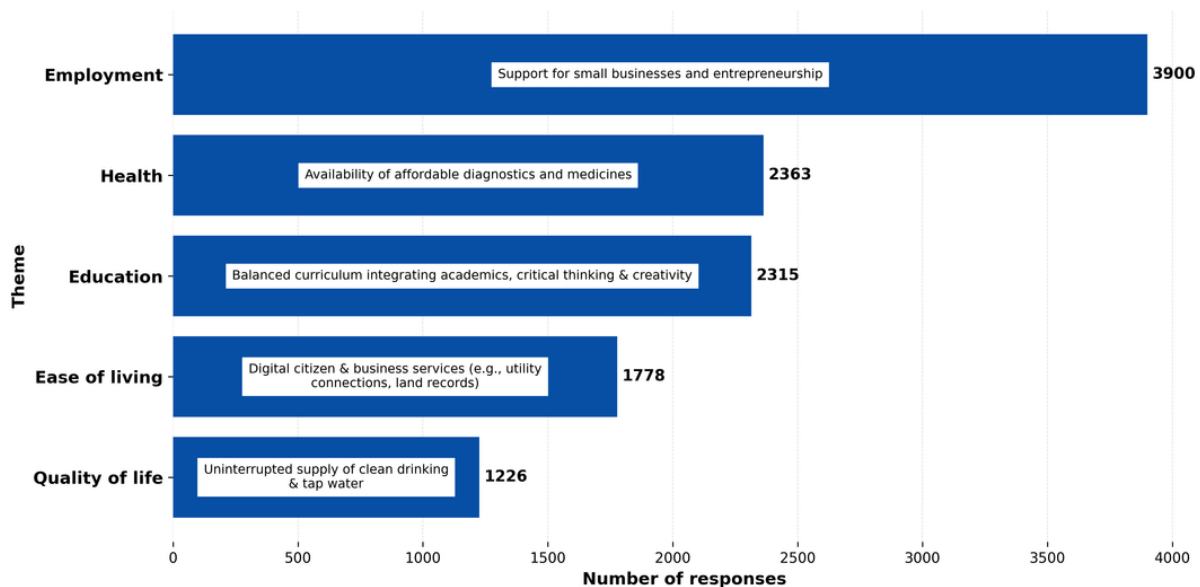
The bar chart would illustrate a dominant emphasis on MSME support, signifying a strong push for local enterprise as the primary employment lever. Health affordability and balanced curriculum also feature prominently, reflecting residents' desire for both social service access and holistic education. Digital governance outpaces emergency response, underscoring readiness for e-services, while water security remains a vital quality-of-life prerequisite in this agrarian district.

District synthesis

Gondia's citizens envision a district powered by digitised services, sustainable agriculture, and job-generating industries. The data reflects both optimism and grounded realism: people seek opportunities for local livelihoods, not just migration-based income. To match their aspirations, the roadmap must prioritise irrigation, healthcare access, road connectivity, and entrepreneurial support ecosystems. These combined signals suggest that the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 framework for Gondia should integrate water-energy resilience, e-administration, vocational hubs, and MSME facilitation to drive inclusive, sustainable growth.

"Many smaller districts in Maharashtra possess untapped potential. Enhanced connectivity, better infrastructure, and focused attention can spur growth in these areas, reducing the urban-rural divide."

Hingoli

2,371 responses

Citizens envision a district with improved basic services, especially water, healthcare, and education. While many respondents articulate clear goals around education, employment, and improved agriculture, these are tempered by persistent concerns, chiefly water scarcity, gaps in healthcare and road infrastructure, and power reliability. The significant share of recommendations, calling for concrete reforms such as transparent welfare delivery, rural skilling, and digital services.
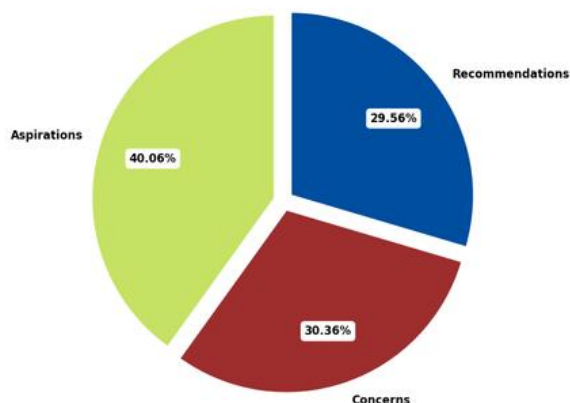
Key Aspirations

- Construct check dams and expand minor irrigation schemes to reduce monsoon dependency.
- Reliable water, power, and transport for every village.
- Clean & transparent governance.
- Inclusive and high-quality education.
- Strong rural public health systems.
- MSME support for local employment.
- Self-sufficiency through improved farming and agri-tech

Key Concerns

- Erratic water supply and failing canal infrastructure hinder agriculture and domestic use.
- Poor last-mile connectivity and lack of reliable public transport.
- High out-of-pocket healthcare costs due to sparse local diagnostics.
- Limited job opportunities for local youth.
- Delayed government responses and redress mechanisms.

Key Recommendations

- Complete irrigation projects and ensure year-round water access.
- Expand skill training centres aligned to local employment.
- Provide mobile health clinics for remote villages.
- Ensure transparency in public scheme delivery via digital dashboards.

- Upgrade rural road and transport infrastructure with quality audits.
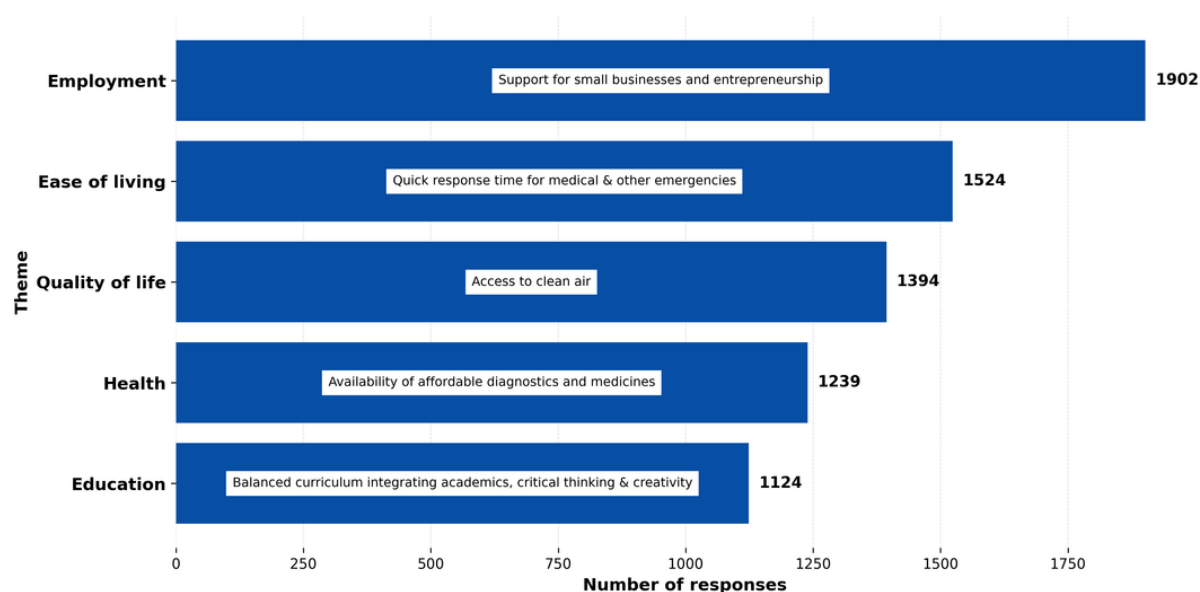
The bar chart reveals that employment support, especially for small businesses and local entrepreneurship, is the dominant concern, highlighting the district's demand for job creation. Health responses favor affordable diagnostics and medicine access, suggesting cost-related constraints. A balanced curriculum is the clear choice in education, emphasising holistic learning. Quality of life priorities include access to clean air, while ease of living hinges on fast emergency response, indicating a desire for timely, responsive services.

District synthesis

Hingoli's citizens articulate a clear vision of inclusive development rooted in transparency and tangible service delivery. Their responses stress the urgency of youth employment, improved rural health infrastructure, and reliable public systems. The emphasis on entrepreneurship suggests a shift toward self-reliant local economies, while education and health responses affirm a demand for both accessibility and quality. To realise this roadmap, the Vikasit Maharashtra strategy for Hingoli must weave together job-linked skill programs, infrastructure upgrades, and tech-enabled governance.

"Digitise all public services with citizen-centric apps."

Jalgaon

14,532 responses

Jalgaon displays a balanced distribution across aspirations (41%), concerns (30%), and recommendations (29%). Citizens voice both their hopes for local economic opportunities and effective governance, alongside dissatisfaction with systemic inefficiencies. Aspirations are rooted in hopes for agricultural stability, quality education, and employment generation. Concerns focus on erratic irrigation, low farm returns, and inadequate job opportunities. The recommendation rate is high, reflecting public ownership of change pathways in addition to infrastructure, digitisation, and support for small enterprises.
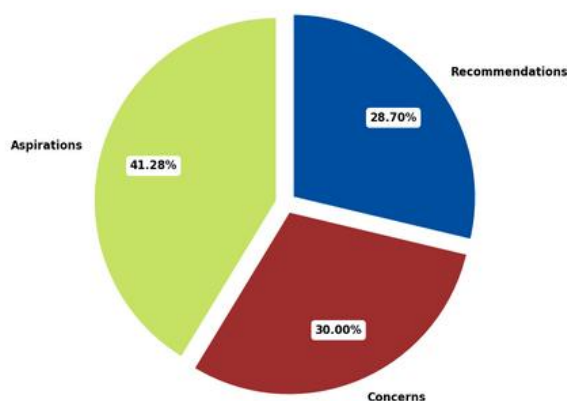
Key Aspirations

- Stable income and support systems for farmers.
- Better job prospects and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth.
- Equitable access to quality education for all communities.
- Transparent and efficient service delivery.
- Stronger infrastructure like roads, water, and digital services.

Key Concerns

- Low agricultural income due to fluctuating crop prices.
- Unreliable irrigation and water scarcity in farming areas.
- Youth unemployment, especially in rural pockets.
- Outdated teaching methods and insufficient school infrastructure.
- Gaps in healthcare service quality and affordability.

Key Recommendations

- Expand irrigation coverage with solar-powered pump systems.
- Set up district-level job-readiness and vocational training centres.
- Simplify welfare schemes via digital platforms.
- Develop market infrastructure and ensure better farm-gate pricing.
- Improve teaching quality through regular training and evaluation
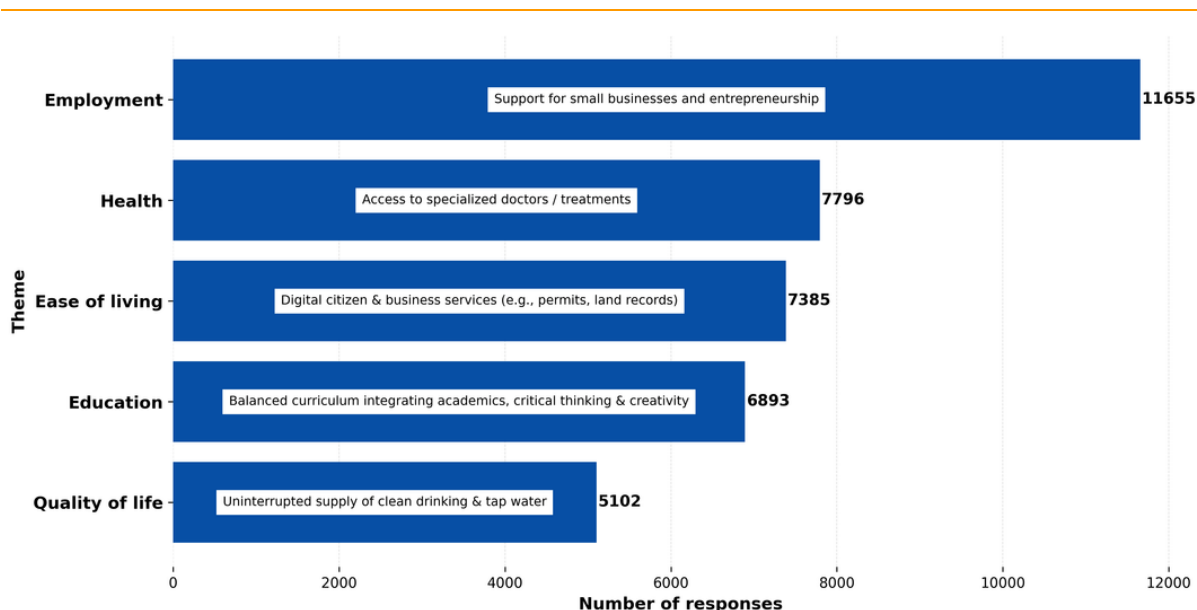
Across all five metrics – quality of life, ease of living, health, education, and employment, Jalgaon respondents highlight the need for structural improvements that combine infrastructure, service access, and governance reform. Employment stands out, with strong emphasis on local job creation, followed by health (affordable diagnostics) and education (better government schools). Ease of living is largely defined by smoother access to welfare schemes, while quality of life hinges on reliable transport and mobility. The data underscores water security as the top quality-of-life priority, reflecting Jalgaon's agrarian dependency. Digital citizen services under Ease of Living point to readiness for e-governance. Affordable diagnostics dominate health preferences, signalling cost sensitivity. Education choices favour balanced curricula over tech-only interventions. Employment priorities tilt strongly towards small business and entrepreneurship support, indicating a push for local job creation.

District synthesis

Jalgaon's development vision intertwines agrarian reform, transparent governance, and youth-driven employment generation. Citizens call for reliable irrigation, fair crop pricing, and better market access, while also emphasising the need for digital governance and streamline public services. Alongside economic aspirations, there is a consistent demand for robust social infrastructure, affordable healthcare, upgraded education, and improved connectivity. A notable focus on entrepreneurship and MSME support highlights the district's ambition to diversify livelihoods beyond agriculture, positioning Jalgaon as a key node for integrated rural–industrial growth in the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 agenda.

"Soil erosion and salinisation have degraded the state's soil wealth; organic carbon content has declined, reducing soil fertility. Forest cover has significantly declined. Deforestation for irrigation, electricity, roads, mining, and other projects continues."

Jalna

4,149 responses=

In Jalna, citizen responses reflect a strong forward-looking orientation, with recommendations (41%) outpacing both aspirations (32%) and concerns (27%). While people do raise serious issues—like water scarcity, poor roads, and lack of employment, they are more focused on proposing concrete solutions. This includes ideas around water conservation, skill development, and infrastructure upgrades. The high recommendation share highlights a constructive public attitude, showing Jalna's citizens are not just voicing problems, but are actively thinking about how to achieve Vikasit Maharashtra.
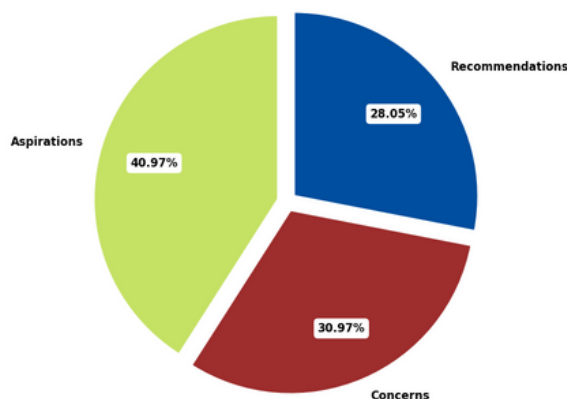
Key Aspirations

- Transparent local governance.
- Reliable water and electricity supply for all villages.
- Job opportunities within the district, especially for women.
- Universal access to affordable healthcare and quality education.
- Well-maintained roads and digital access in every taluka.

Key Concerns

- Lack of irrigation and poor water availability affecting agriculture.
- Unemployment and job insecurity among the youth.
- Inadequate healthcare access in rural areas.
- Poor road connectivity affecting mobility and access to services.

Key Recommendations

- Digitise government schemes and records to enhance transparency and ease access.
- Launch targeted skill-development programmes for rural youth.
- Ensure regular irrigation and modernised farming inputs.
- Improve last-mile connectivity through road upgrades.
- Promote local agro-processing industries and cooperatives.
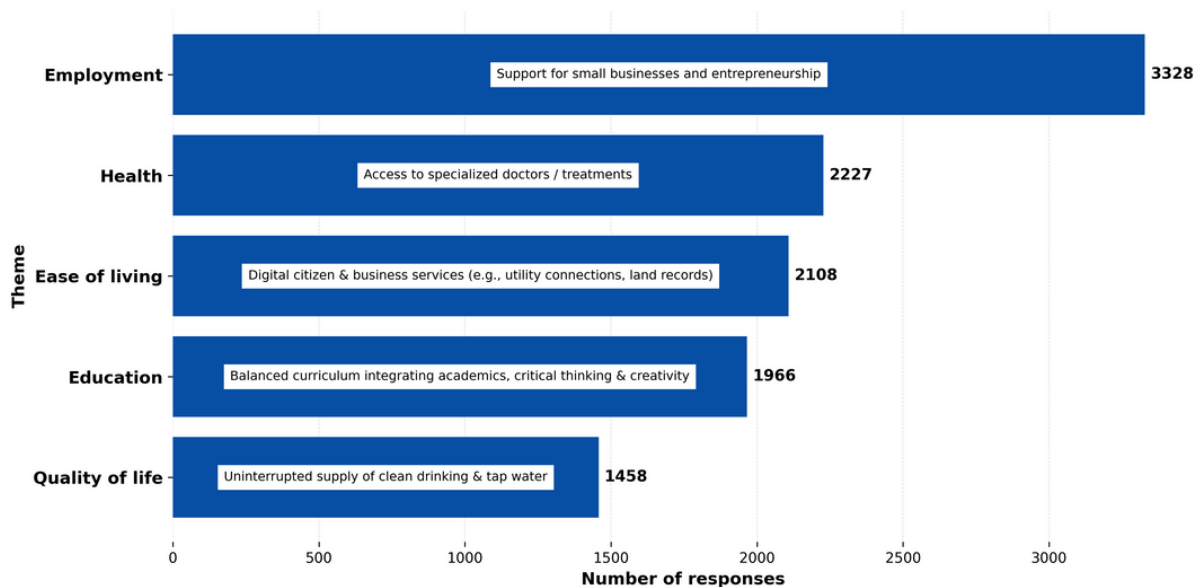
Jalna's top selections reveal that healthcare affordability (diagnostics and medicines) and job-readiness training are the district's primary focus areas. The dominant aspiration for clean water and better education remains visible, though entrepreneurial opportunity stands out in employment responses. The relatively high concern count for quality-of-life issues signals public dissatisfaction with basic infrastructure, especially transport and utilities.

District synthesis

Jalna's development vision blends infrastructural improvement with employment generation. Citizens see reliable utilities, water access, and healthcare as vital levers for well-being. Youth are particularly focused on job-readiness and expect the government to enable MSME-driven growth. Feedback on transparency, digitisation, and rural services points to a demand for cleaner governance and localised development. The strong prioritisation of MSME support alongside health and education needs suggests a holistic policy roadmap: integrate community-managed irrigation, single-window e-governance, vocational hubs, and MSP frameworks to drive inclusive, sustainable growth in Jalna.Taken together, Jalna's inputs call for integrated action across infrastructure, agriculture, and governance to align with the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision.

"The government needs to stop the influx from rural to urban areas by bringing industry to districts like Jalna, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Parbhani, etc., since we have the Samruddhi Highway, which connects to the ports within 4 to 6 hours. This will reduce the load on Mumbai, Pune, and Aurangabad."

Kolhapur

18,145 responses

In Kolhapur, 45 % of responses articulate progressive aspirations, calls for sustainable tourism, smart infrastructure, and inclusive social services. Concerns (30 %) focus on environmental degradation (river pollution, deforestation), transport congestion, and agricultural price volatility. The remaining 25 % propose recommendations such as river cleanup initiatives, multimodal transport hubs, and crop insurance schemes. This balance indicates a district eager to leverage its cultural and economic heritage while addressing pressing ecological and service delivery challenges through targeted policy actions..
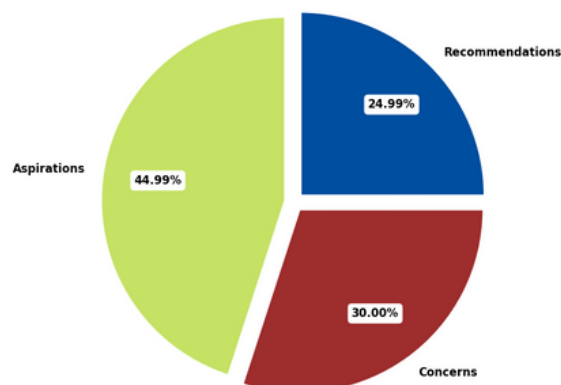
Key Aspirations

- Position Kolhapur as a sustainable tourism and heritage-conservation hub.
- Implement smart city features in urban centers, IoT-enabled utilities and traffic management.
- Expand eco-friendly public transport with clean-energy buses and last-mile connectivity.
- Ensure continuous water supply and river-restoration projects along the Panchganga.
- Promote inclusive education with STEM, vocational training, and women's skill centers.

Key Concerns

- River pollution and deteriorating water quality in the Panchganga basin.
- Traffic congestion and inadequate public-transport capacity in Kolhapur city.
- Volatile farm-gate prices for sugarcane and horticulture crops.
- Deforestation in rural catchments, aggravating soil erosion and water scarcity.
- Delays and informal charges in citizen service delivery.

Key Recommendations

- Launch a Panchganga-Revival program: cleanup drives, sewage-treatment plants, and riparian buffers.

- Develop a multimodal transport hub integrating e-buses, shared-mobility, and pedestrian zones.
- Introduce crop-price insurance and real-time MSP dashboards for sugarcane and horticulture farmers.
- Enforce afforestation and community-managed forest protection schemes.
- Digitise all citizen-service workflows via a single-window e-portal with SLA-backed timelines.
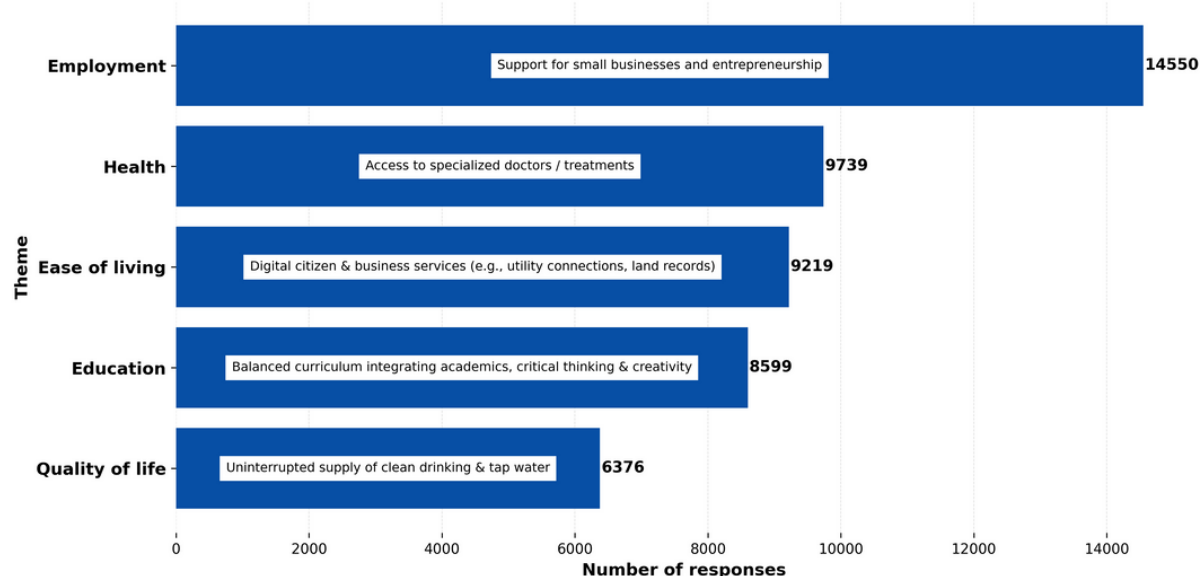
Water security dominates quality-of-life aspirations, mirroring the district's agriculture reliance. Welfare accessibility leads ease-of-living concerns, highlighting implementation gaps. In health, affordability trumps infrastructure expansion. Education priorities lean toward balanced, foundational learning. Employment aspirations strongly favor entrepreneurship and small business support, marking a shift from dependency on external job markets to localised growth.

District synthesis

Kolhapur's citizen inputs converge on an integrated development agenda: ecological restoration, smart infrastructure, social-service excellence, and enterprise-driven growth. Aspirations for sustainable tourism and smart-city utilities align with recommendations for river-revival and multimodal transport hubs. Concerns over pollution, congestion, and price volatility call for targeted interventions, sewage treatment, crop-insurance, and community forestry. Combined with robust demands for digital governance and holistic education, these insights chart a clear policy roadmap: weave environmental renewal with tech-enabled administration, skill ecosystems, and MSME facilitation to realise a vibrant, resilient Kolhapur by 2047.

"Maharashtra's $1 trillion economy target by 2030 means more diverse, higher-paying jobs not just in metros like Mumbai and Pune, but also in emerging hubs like Gadchiroli (Steel), Nagpur (Defense), Amravati (Textiles), and Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (EVs). For me, this means a stronger job market and better career growth."

Latur

5,743 responses

In Latur, 40 % of submissions outline progressive aspirations, calls for drought-resilient agriculture, digital governance, and enhanced social infrastructure. Concerns (30 %) focus on erratic water supply, deficient rural roads, and high medical expenses. The remaining 30 % propose recommendations such as watershed development, single-window e-portals, and district skill centres. This equilibrium reflects a community that balances visionary goals with acute awareness of service delivery challenges, offering clear policy levers to foster inclusive, resilient growth.
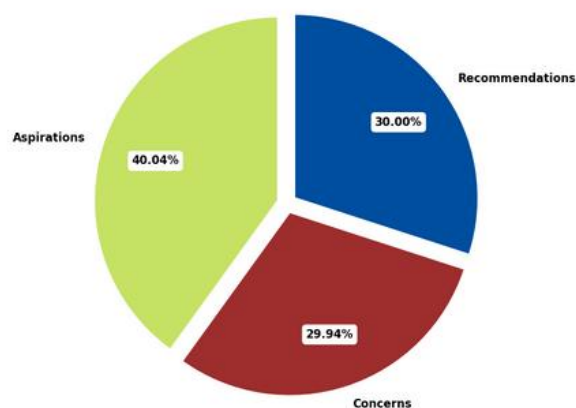
Key Aspirations

- Expand STEM and vocational training facilities in secondary schools and colleges.
- Increased employment through local industries.
- A transparent, efficient, and citizen-friendly administration.
- 24×7 water and power supply in both urban and rural areas.
- Upgrade rural and urban roads to all-weather, two-lane standards.

Key Concerns

- Severe water scarcity and failing canal infrastructure undermine agriculture and households.
- Poor road infrastructure and transport access.
- Lack of affordable healthcare services in remote areas.
- Limited local employment opportunities, driving youth migration.
- Delays and unofficial fees in routine government transactions.

Key Recommendations

- Establish rural health centres and ensure regular medicine availability.
- Expand access to quality education through infrastructure and teacher training.
- Accelerate irrigation and drinking water projects.
- Facilitate job creation through MSME support and skill hubs.

- Digitise welfare services to eliminate middlemen and delays
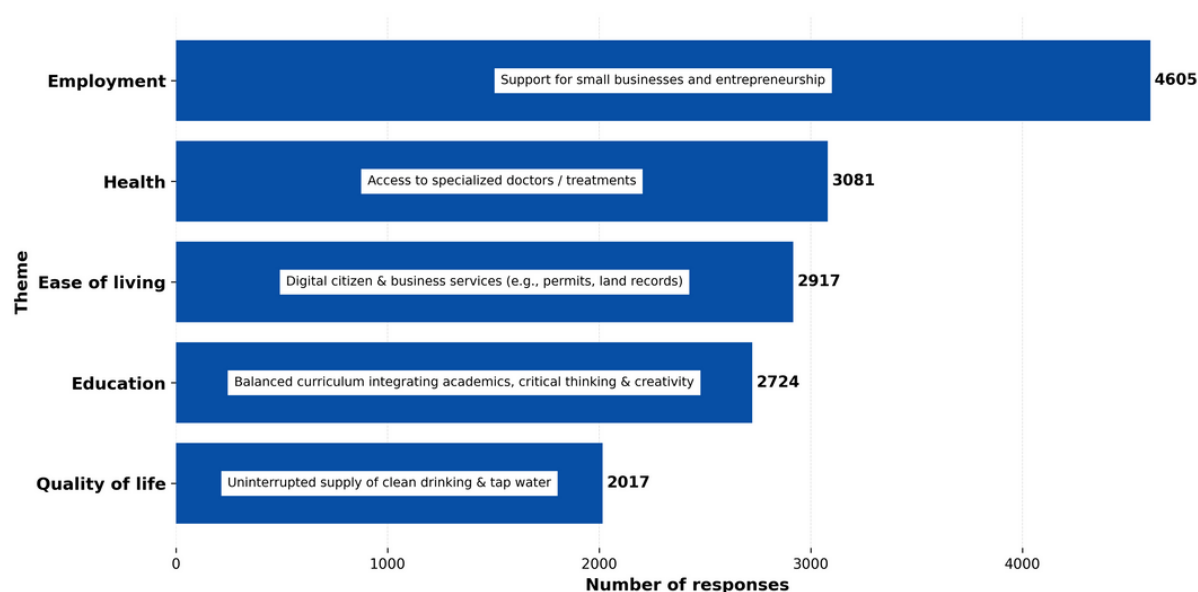
The data prominently feature employment preferences as clearly pro-entrepreneurship, suggesting a grassroots appetite for economic decentralisation, lever, reflecting strong local appetite for MSME and small-business growth. Health choices stress affordability, not just access. The educational priority is holistic, not just digital. Latur's top quality-of-life demand, clean drinking water. highlights deep concerns about drought and water scarcity. Ease-of-living responses prioritise simplified access to welfare, underlining gaps in last-mile delivery.

District synthesis

Latur's citizen feedback converges on a four-pillar development framework: resilient water and irrigation systems, digital governance, human-capital empowerment, and enterprise incubation. Aspirations for drought-proof agriculture and skill centres align with recommendations for watershed programs and performance-linked road upgrades. The strong endorsement of MSME support alongside specialist healthcare highlights a dual focus on economic diversification and social infrastructure.

"Since over 65% of employment in Maharashtra is in agriculture, every farmer must get essentials like wells, pumps, free electricity, tools, and agri-processing industries. Guaranteed crop pricing, crop insurance, and solar-powered pumps must be offered."

Mumbai City

21,389 responses

In Mumbai City, a high volume of civic input, 44 % of submissions express aspirations for smart-city upgrades, public-transport enhancements, and inclusive urban services. Concerns (30 %) focus on overcrowding, air and water pollution, and inequitable access to affordable housing. The remaining 26 % provide recommendations on metro expansion, waste-management innovations, and digital service kiosks. This mix shows a metropolitan citizenry eager for global-class infrastructure and governance, yet mindful of deep-seated urban challenges requiring targeted policy action.
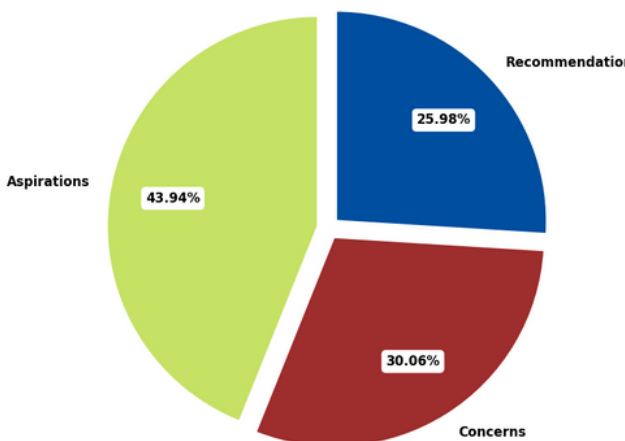
- Expand metro and suburban rail networks with last-mile connectivity.
- Implement IoT-driven smart infrastructure, including traffic management and environmental monitoring.
- Develop affordable housing through public–private partnerships in peripheral suburbs.
- Enhance green public spaces and waterfront promenades.
- Tech-enabled governance with 24x7 helplines.
- Air and water pollution posing health risks in dense urban areas.
- Overcrowded public transport and inadequate last-mile options.
- Escalating housing costs and growing informal settlements.
- Deteriorating footpaths and lack of open green spaces.
- Traffic congestion and road safety hazards.

Key Recommendations

- Deploy sensor-based pollution controls and upgrade sewage-treatment infrastructure.
- Launch inclusionary zoning policies and subsidised housing schemes.
- Introduce compactor-based waste collection and district-level recycling hubs.
- Improve pedestrian infrastructure and build walkable footpaths.
- Incentivise MSMEs and local employment through urban cluster zoning.

Theme		
Employment	Support for small businesses and entrepreneurship	18655
Health	Availability of affordable diagnostics and medicines	14419
Ease of living	Digital citizen & business services (e.g., utility connections, land records)	14106
Education	Balanced curriculum integrating academics, critical thinking & creativity	12640
Quality of life	Affordable & reliable public transport & improved roads	10015

Number of responses

Mumbai City's top aspirations revolve around transportation, healthcare access, and quality schooling. Public transport stands out as the most crucial quality-of-life improvement, reflecting everyday urban stressors. Emergency responsiveness tops ease-of-living, revealing safety concerns. Citizens clearly seek cost-effective healthcare and balanced education models. Employment responses signal a shift from corporate dependency to self-reliant entrepreneurship.

District synthesis

Mumbai City's feedback underscores a metropolitan development agenda driven by smart infrastructure, inclusive services, and economic vibrancy. Aspirations for metro expansion, smart-city technologies, and affordable housing, digital portals, and recycling hubs. Concerns around pollution, congestion, and housing affordability highlight enduring urban pressures. The dominant call for MSME support merges with health and education needs, suggesting that Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 policies for Mumbai City should integrate startup facilitation, digital governance, sustainable transport, and social housing to foster a livable, competitive global metropolis.

"Fast internet, smart classrooms, seamless transportation, and smart cities should become the standard and not a luxury."

Mumbai Suburban

20,189 Responses

Urban density and its associated challenges in Mumbai are reflected in the Mumbai Suburban responses. Aspirations form the highest share at 45%, reflecting strong civic optimism for a modern, efficient city. Concerns (30%) point to systemic pain-points like cost of living, urban congestion, and inequalities in access to health and education services. The remaining 25% propose recommendations such as expanded bus rapid transit, e-governance portals, and targeted skill-development programs. The respondents reveal a clear readiness to engage constructively with urban challenges and articulate pathways for improvement.
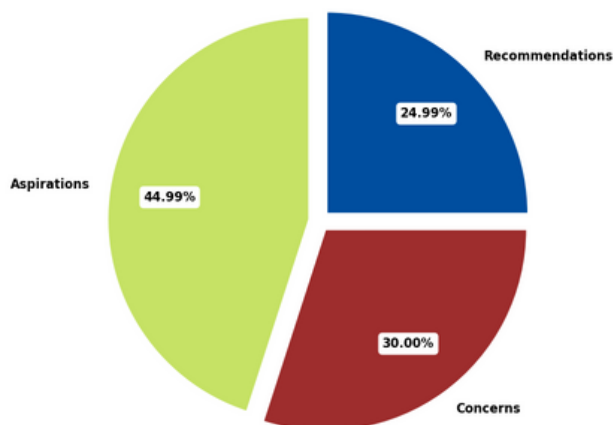
Key Aspirations

- Transparent and citizen-centric governance achieved by deploying comprehensive e-governance portals for municipal, transport, and civic services.
- Enhanced and dignified quality of living across all socio-economic groups. With a focus on efficient transport and safe neighbourhoods.
- Develop skill incubation centres for IT, logistics, and hospitality sectors.
- A clean, green, and well-planned city with inclusive public spaces, effective pollution control measures in place and urban green corridors.

Key Concerns

- High cost of living and a lack of affordable rental housing.
- Overburdened public infrastructure (roads, water, drainage) and inconsistent servicedelivery.
- Delays and opacity in municipal approvals and grievance redressal.
- Inequitable access to quality education and healthcare.
- Air and noise pollution from traffic and construction.
- Overcrowded suburban trains and last-mile connectivity shortfalls.

Key Recommendations

- Expand affordable housing, especially near employment clusters.
- Ensure last-mile public transport coverage and reduce traffic congestion.

- Improve sanitation and maintain public cleanliness through strict enforcement.
- Digitise all permit, certificate, and grievance processes via a unified e-portal.
- Introduce urban afforestation and green-belt development along transport corridors.
- Upgrade water supply networks and install smart meters for equitable distribution.
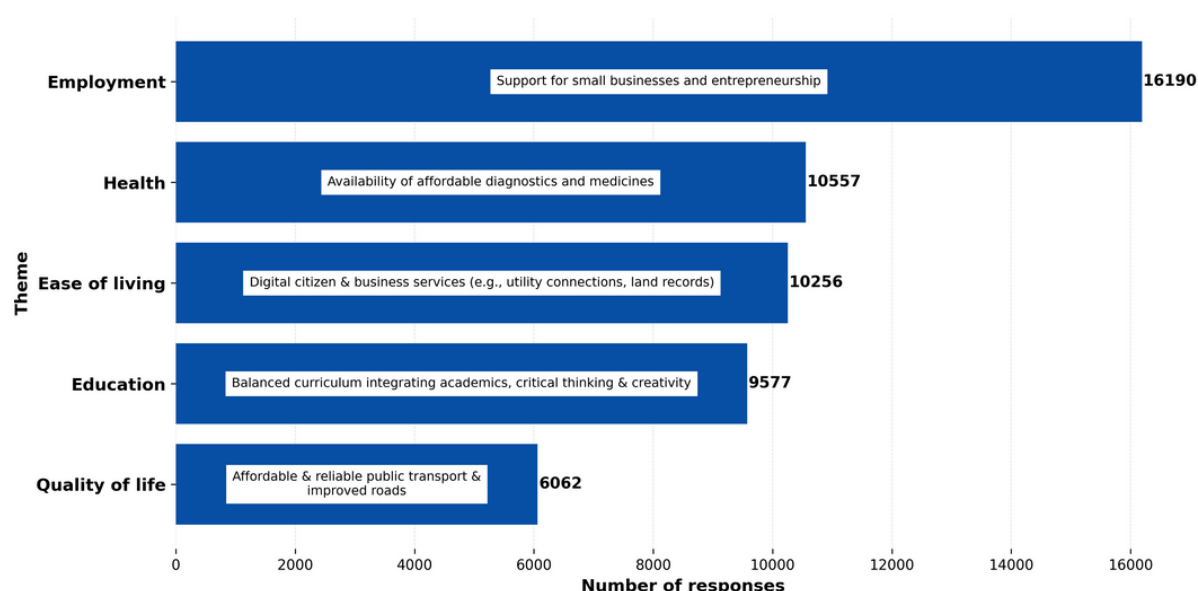
The barchart illustrates how water supply dominates quality-of-life concerns, validating the infrastructural strain in urban centres. Fast emergency response emerges as a key ease-of-living metric—pointing to perceived gaps in safety and crisis response services. Education choices reflect preference for balanced learning modes, not just digital tools. Employment choices lean heavily toward entrepreneurship support, hinting at urban residents' ambition for self-driven growth.

District Synthesis

Mumbai Suburban's respondents aspire to a transparent, equitable, and digitally enabled city. Their concerns around housing, health and congestion—are matched by strong, practical recommendations. The bar chart reveals alignment between pressing needs and popular solutions, notably around civic infrastructure and digital reform. Mumbai's roadmap must prioritise affordability, responsive services, and participatory governance that bridges the gap between fast growth and liveability.

"Improving the quality of life means ensuring access to clean air and freedom from traffic congestion everywhere. Viksit does not only mean building roads and bridges. It also includes having good footpaths for pedestrians who do not use personal, polluting vehicles, and easy access to public transport—both for intra-city and inter-city travel."

Nagpur

11,580 Responses

Respondents from Nagpur aspire towards a digitally empowered, clean, and well-governed smart city. Concerns are centred around traffic, gaps in transportation and inequitable access to quality healthcare and education. In their recommendations, citizens emphasise healthcare affordability and streamlined governance. The balance reflects a city looking beyond basic survival toward structured, efficient progress.
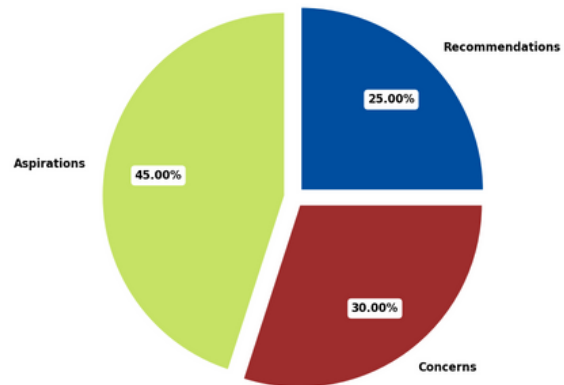
Key Aspirations

- Implement IoT-driven urban management for traffic, waste, and air-quality monitoring. Ensure greater walkability and last-mile connectivity.
- Ensure 24×7 water supply and upgraded sewerage networks across all wards.
- Roll out citywide free Wi-Fi and digital kiosks for seamless e-governance services.
- Establish vocational and innovation hubs focused on IT, manufacturing, and green technologies.
- Foster safe, green neighbourhoods which instil a strong civic pride.

Key Concerns

- Limited public accountability mechanisms and limited public information on the status of infrastructure projects.
- Air pollution and deteriorating ambient air quality in core urban zones.
- Traffic congestion on arterial roads and insufficient public-transport connectivity.
- Rising medical expenses, especially in the domain of diagnostic labs.
- Lack of employment-oriented skilling pathways for the youth.

Key Recommendations

- Create a unified public dashboard for infrastructure project status updates.
- Expand diagnostic services at public hospitals and regulate private costs.
- Deploy sensor networks and automated controls for pollution hotspots.
- Introduce inclusionary zoning and subsidised housing schemes for low-income residents.
- Create District Skill & Innovation Centres aligned with industry 4.0 sectors.
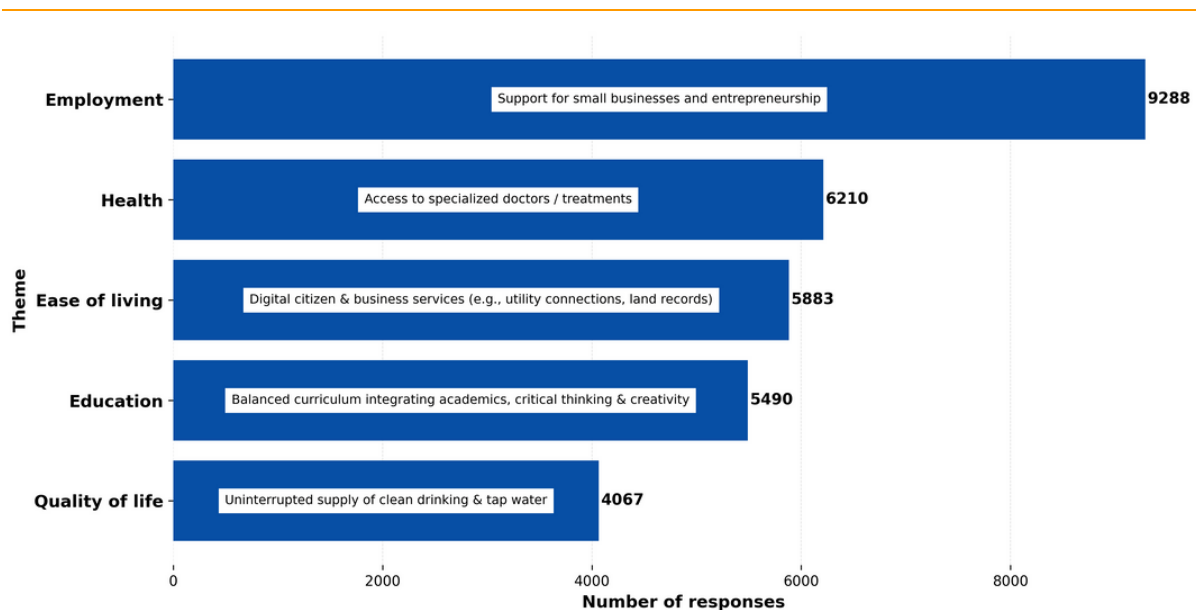
The bar chart highlights employment as the strongest priority, with significant emphasis on the promotion of the MSME sector. Education and health also stand out, revealing urgent demand for human capital development. While clean drinking water is essential, it is not the top concern—suggesting Nagpur's priorities are evolving toward systemic reform and service efficiency.

District Synthesis

Nagpur's respondents are looking for more than incremental change—they are seeking institutional trust, responsive governance, and socio-economic upliftment through jobs and education. Their aspirations centre around affordable health, educational curriculum focussed on critical thinking, creativity, life skills, and extracurricular activities, as well as digital service delivery. The consistent call for transparency and micro-enterprise support points to a citizenry ready to co-own development and support the Government in its endeavours.

"Cities like Nagpur must be transformed into fully functional smart cities. Real-time governance dashboards, AI-driven mobility, and waste-to-energy systems should define urban infrastructure. Planning must prioritise affordable housing, slum redevelopment with dignity, and inclusive, tech-enabled public services."

Nanded

13,725 Responses

Nanded displays a more or less equal split between aspirations, concerns and recommendations. In Nanded, 45% of submissions articulate aspirations for digital governance, resilient agriculture, and enhanced social infrastructure. Concerns (30%) concentrate on erratic water supply, transport bottlenecks, and delays in service delivery. The remaining 25% convey recommendations, from single window e portals to watershed schemes and district skill hubs. This distribution reflects a citizenry that envisions rapid modernisation yet remains rooted in the need to resolve persistent service delivery and infrastructure gaps through precise policy interventions.
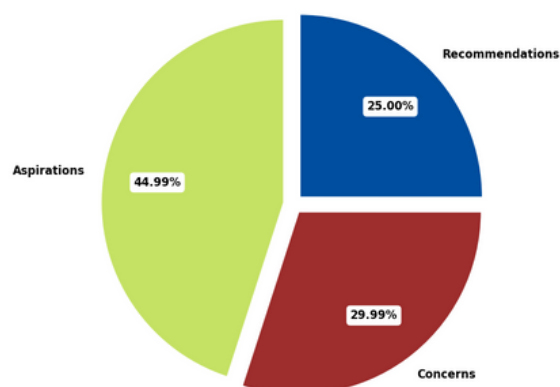
Key Aspirations

- Connected, clean and inclusive district built on civic trust.
- Single-window digital portal for all government services.
- Provision of 24×7 potable water via pipeline expansion & rainwater harvesting.
- Equitable access to healthcare, education, and livelihoods.
- Upgrade rural and urban roads to two-lane all-weather roads.
- Support for rural employment generation and stabilisation farming incomes.

Key Concerns

- Intermittent or absent access to water for households and farms.
- Unemployment among educated youth, accompanied with high drop-out rates.
- Weak infrastructure of roads, drains, network connectivity in peri-urban areas.
- Lack of affordable testing and preventive healthcare services available locally across the district.

Key Recommendations

- Use of drip and sprinkler-based micro-irrigation and watershed management with farmers and local government to maximise water-use efficiency, especially for crops like cotton, soybeans, and pulses.

- Single digital portal for land records, property mutation, and service requests with clear service-level agreements to reduce delays and confusion.
- MSP program for tur, soybean, and cotton with real-time price, procurement centre, and payment updates to prevent distress sales.
- Shift from one-time rural road repairs to performance-based contracts.
- Set up training and incubation centres in agro-processing, cotton textiles, and rural tourism to create micro-enterprises and local jobs.
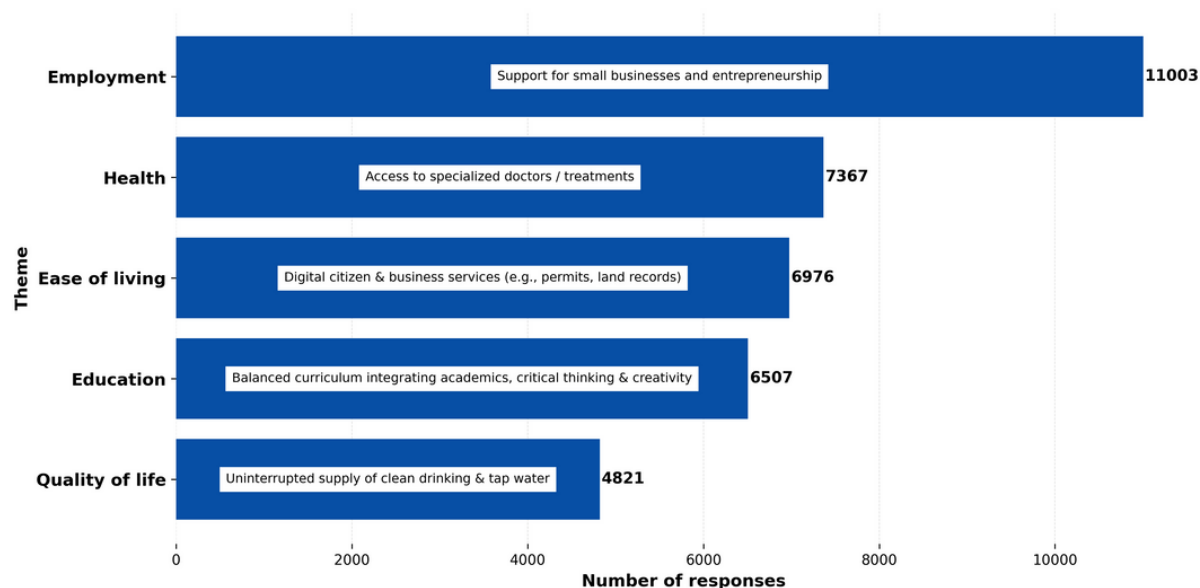
Employment is the leading demand in Nanded, with strong support for entrepreneurship and small business promotion. Education and water follow closely, pointing to gaps in basic services. Health and welfare access are also prominent, underlining cost concerns and delivery issues. The bar chart reveals a population deeply focused on capability-building and the removal of systemic inefficiencies.

District Synthesis

Nanded's development narrative combines material need and civic ambition. Citizens demand reliable water and welfare systems, but also transparent governance, upskilling, and business opportunities. They envision a district that empowers youth, supports agrarian and non-farm livelihoods, and bridges digital divides. To realise this, last-mile service delivery, robust educational reform, and the decentralised growth of enterprise networks rooted in rural resilience can be prioritised.

"Mechanisation must be made accessible to small and marginal farmers through subsidies and custom hiring centers. Heavy equipment like tractors and harvesters should not remain out of reach. Shared access models are key to productivity gains across fragmented holdings."

Nandurbar

2,696 Responses

Nandurbar displays an aspiration-led response profile with a majority of submissions being forward- looking, and indicating public hope for better services and inclusive development. Concerns revolve around poor connectivity, healthcare gaps, and irregular welfare delivery. Nandurbar residents have made recommendations that are precise and actionable, with a focus on expanding rural infrastructure, water access, and small business support. Reflecting a citizenry aware of its development lag yet eager to partner in its own progress.
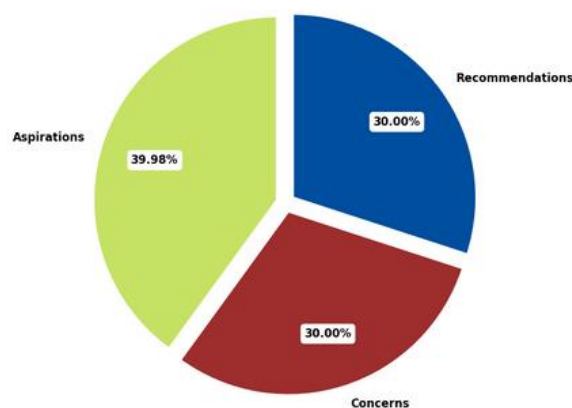
Key Aspirations

- Ensure 24×7 drinking water supply through integrated pipeline networks and rainwater harvesting.

- Establish primary health sub-centres with telemedicine support in every block.

- Upgrade rural road networks to all-weather, and two-lane roads as per prevalent national standards.

- Expand vocational and adult-education centres tailored to local tribal youth.

Key Concerns

- Limited access to specialist healthcare, necessitating long-distance travel for treatment. Long travel distances was also highlighted as a concern for schools and government offices.

- Unreliable access to water ismaking both farming and daily living difficult or unsustainable as agricultural yields are lower and water led disruptions to daily routines are also common.

- A "sell-as-is" economy is a concern for local tribal communities selling raw produce. They are dependent on fluctuating prices and would benefit from the availability of processing centres, storage and grading facilities for forest produce and crops.

Key Recommendations

- Launch micro-irrigation and watershed development under community-managed frameworks. Providing piped water supply to all habitations.

- Deploy mobile medical units and tele-health kiosks in remote regions.

- Rehabilitate and upgrade rural roads through performance-linked maintenance contracts.
- Establish Forest-Based Livelihood Hubs to support non-timber product enterprises and district-level skill centres and promote local crafts.
- Digitise and simplify access to government welfare schemes.
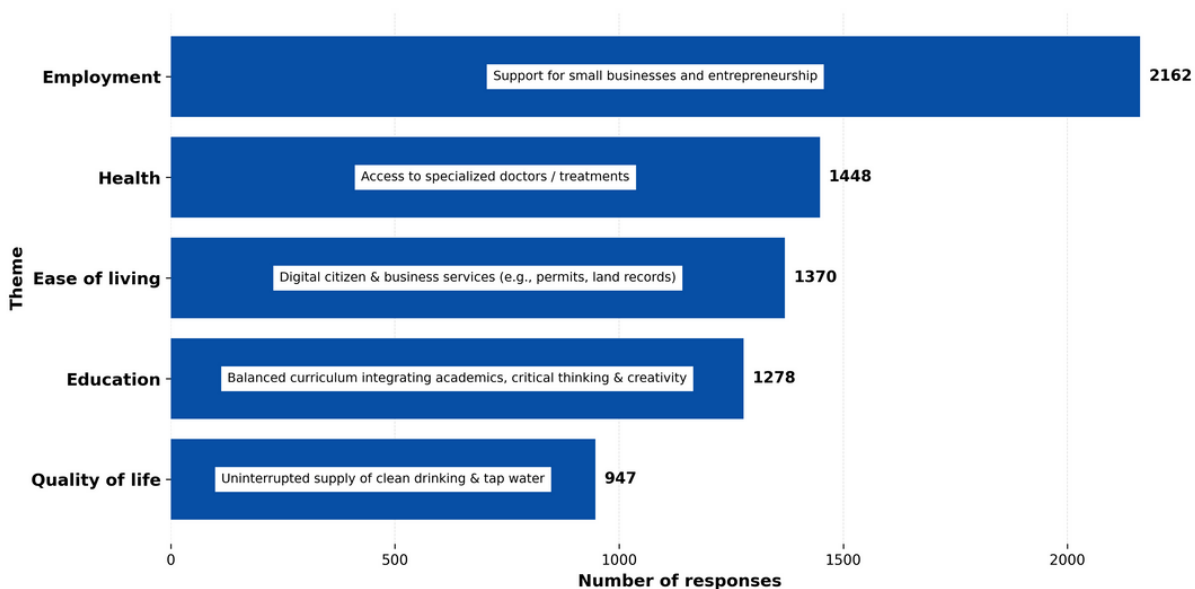
Employment and education are the most urgent demands, especially in underserved areas. The bar chart underscores entrepreneurship support as Nandurbar's primary employment lever, reflecting strong local demand for small-business growth. Health and water are also major concerns, reflecting ongoing access gaps. Interestingly, ease-of-living choices highlight a preference for better welfare delivery over digital solutions, showing the need for last-mile service efficiency.

District synthesis

Nandurbar's feedback coalesces around three strategic priorities: resilient water-management systems, healthcare accessibility, and livelihood diversification. Aspirations for 24×7 water and digital portals align with recommendations for micro-irrigation schemes and e-service single windows. Concerns regarding road connectivity and market access underscore the need for performance-linked infrastructure upgrades and value-addition hubs. Together, these insights suggest that development initiatives for Nandurbar should integrate community-managed watershed projects, tele-health, road rehabilitation, and forest-based enterprise incubation to drive inclusive, sustainable growth.

"Healthcare must be both accessible and affordable. Every taluka should have a well-equipped hospital, supported by telemedicine facilities. No one should be denied care due to geography or income."

Nashik

13,419 responses

The Nashik district responses reflect a nearly balanced citizen sentiment, with aspirations leading over concerns and recommendations. This suggests a hopeful outlook accompanied by practical awareness of gaps and a readiness to propose solutions. Citizens voice a strong desire for entrepreneurship-led employment, a modern education system and affordable healthcare. Concerns are concentrated around systemic governance inefficiencies, agricultural distress, and service delivery shortfalls. Recommendations call for investment in MSMEs, upgraded public services, and curriculum reform.
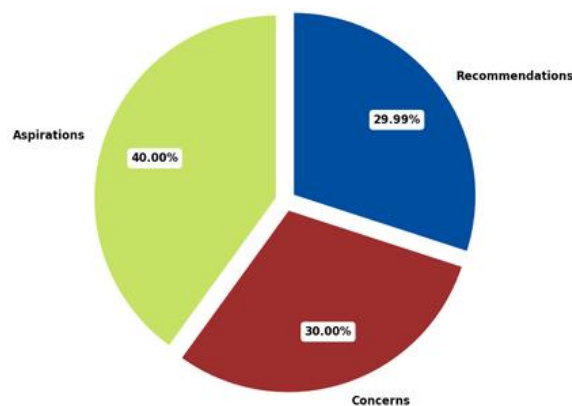
Key Aspirations

- An efficient, and digitally transparent administration.
- Balanced, skill-oriented education with future-ready content.
- Universal healthcare and diagnostics at affordable rates.
- Livelihood security through entrepreneurship and small business growth.
- Better public infrastructure and environmental management.

Key Concerns

- Poor employment access for youth despite education.
- Insufficient market price realisation for farm produce.
- Inadequate quality and reach of government schooling.
- High out-of-pocket health expenses.
- Delays and inefficiencies in welfare and service access.

Key Recommendations

- Promote small business development through MSME subsidies and incubation centers.
- Upgrade government schools and ensure curriculum aligns with emerging industry needs.

- Digitize service delivery platforms to minimise inefficiencies in public service delivery.
- Improve access to public healthcare facilities with affordable diagnostics and medicine.
- Ensure fair pricing and marketing access for agricultural produce.
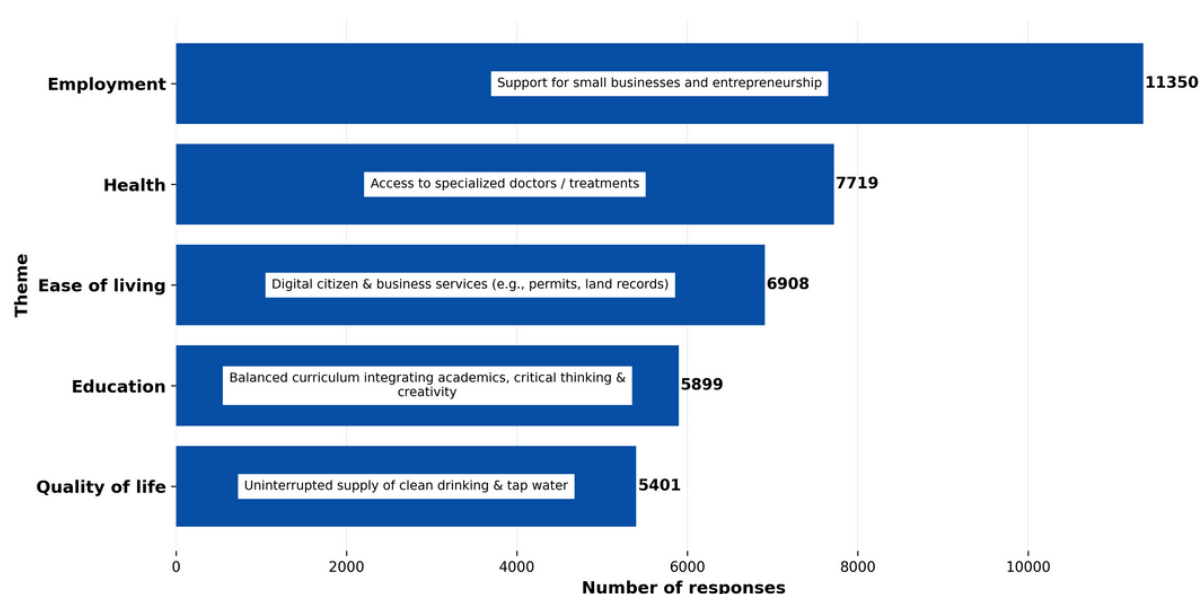
Nashik's citizens place employment at the top of their priorities, reflecting a desire for local economic opportunity. Education comes next with calls for a balanced curriculum, followed by demand for affordable diagnostics in health. Welfare scheme accessibility dominates Ease of Living preferences, while uninterrupted clean water tops Quality of Life needs. This pattern highlights a strong inclination toward structural social reform, with special emphasis on economic empowerment, public health, and education.

District synthesis

The Nashik development vision is rooted in pragmatic optimism. Residents aspire for clean governance, relevant education, and economic resilience. They recognise systemic bottlenecks in health, welfare delivery, and farm market inefficiencies but respond not with cynicism, but with workable proposals particularly around digitisation, curriculum reform, and MSME support. The feedback positions Nashik as a district ready to translate aspiration into transformation through policy partnerships, youth skilling, and rural entrepreneurship.

"Empowered youth are the future of a Vikasit Maharashtra. Every child must have access to technology, skills, and global opportunities. Education and skilling must go hand in hand, so no dream is out of reach."

Palghar

3,860 responses

Palghar exhibits aspirations for coastal-area development, improved transport links, and enhanced social services. The submissions reflect a desire for clean governance, better education and health services, and strong employment creation. Concerns highlight persistent livelihood challenges, poor access to social services, and issues in local infrastructure. Recommendations though fewer focus on targeted support for local industries, educational reforms, and improving rural connectivity.
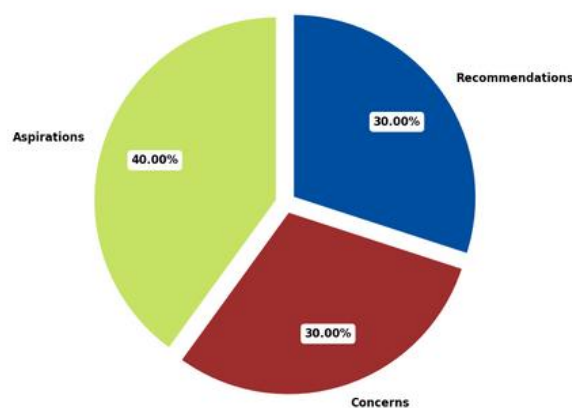
Key Aspirations

- Ensure efficient and people-friendly administration.
- Job-generating local industries and training hubs.
- Balanced, future-ready school curriculum.
- Reliable health services for all.
- Sustainable rural development and infrastructure.

Key Concerns

- Limited employment avenues for local youth.
- Poor condition of public roads and connectivity.
- Inadequate health facilities and medicine access.
- Bureaucratic delays in service delivery and welfare disbursal.
- Water supply irregularities in remote villages.

Key Recommendations

- Promote MSMEs and agro-based processing units tailored to local economies.
- Upgrade and expand public school infrastructure.
- Set up rural health centres with reliable diagnostics and medicine supply.
- Improve access to welfare schemes with end-to-end digital workflows.
- Ensure fair pricing and transportation for agricultural produce.
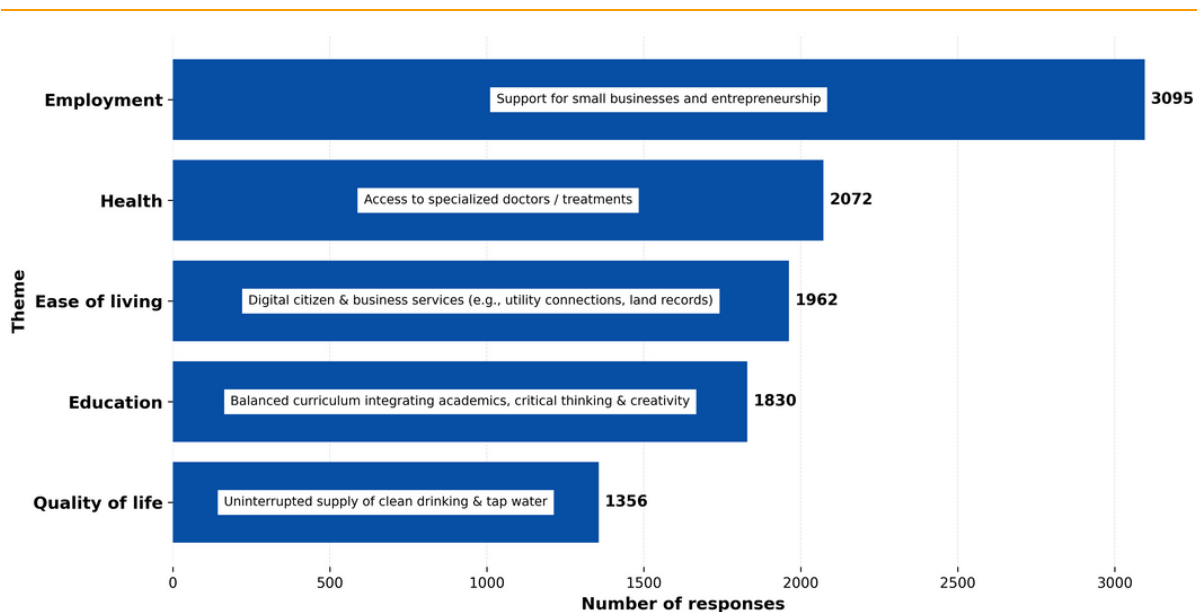
The bar chart would show entrepreneurship support as Palghar's dominant employment priority, reflecting strong local interest in MSME and tourism-linked enterprises. Health access and digital services also feature prominently, highlighting critical needs for specialist care and streamlined e-governance. Water security and balanced curricula round out the top priorities, indicating that both foundational services and holistic education improvements are central to district aspirations.

District synthesis

Palghar's citizen feedback coalesces around four strategic themes: coastal resilience, digital governance, healthcare accessibility, and enterprise facilitation. Aspirations for tourism circuits and e-portals align with recommendations for embankment strengthening and mobile medical units. Concerns around flooding, road degradation, and power instability underscore urgent infrastructure needs. The pronounced call for MSME support alongside health and education improvements suggests that Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 initiatives for Palghar should integrate disaster-resilient infrastructure, single-window e-services, tele-health, and tourism-agribusiness incubation to drive inclusive, sustainable growth.

"By 2047, Maharashtra should have one doctor for every 1,000 citizens, zero preventable child deaths, and medical colleges in every district. Public hospitals must offer cashless treatment under expanded insurance coverage. Health equity is non-negotiable."

Parbhani

4,000 responses

In Parbhani, submissions outline aspirations for resilient agriculture, digital access, and improved social amenities. Concerns emphasise water scarcity, transport gaps, and healthcare affordability. The remaining offer recommendations such as watershed development, e-governance portals, and block-level skill centers. This distribution indicates a community balancing forward-looking goals with grounded attention to persistent service-delivery shortfalls, proposing clear interventions to foster inclusive growth.
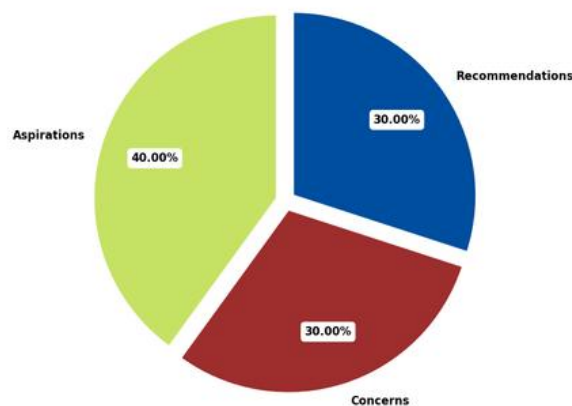
Key Aspirations

- Transparent governance and digital efficiency.
- Skill-driven employment ecosystems.
- Universal, quality education and healthcare.
- Economic growth rooted in entrepreneurship.
- Reliable basic infrastructure for rural prosperity.

Key Concerns

- Inconsistent welfare access and bureaucratic delays.
- Limited local job opportunities.
- Insufficient rural health facilities and medical supply.
- Degraded or insufficient road connectivity in some talukas.
- Water shortages during dry months.

Key Recommendations

- Expand MSME support through district-level incubation and training hubs.
- Improve public health systems, particularly for affordable diagnostics and medicine.
- Digitize access to welfare schemes and simplify citizen service delivery.
- Ensure quality school infrastructure and contextualised learning content.
- Enhance water supply systems for household and farming needs.
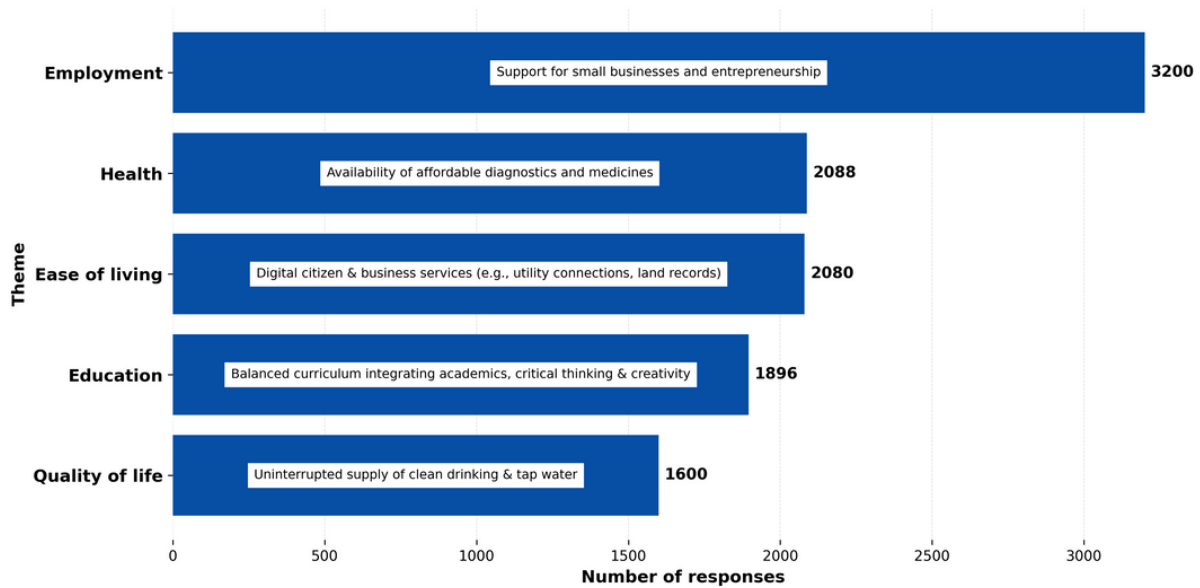
Employment support via MSMEs (1,130) ranks highest, indicating a clear preference for localised job generation. Healthcare (1,020) and education (980) also emerge strongly, signalling urgent needs in human development sectors. Ease of living is anchored by welfare scheme accessibility (890), while clean water (980) dominates Quality of Life responses. The district's chart profile showcases people-centric priorities grounded in practicality and inclusive growth.

District synthesis

Parbhani's development narrative emphasises empowerment through jobs, health access, and education—echoed across aspirations, concerns, and recommendations. The data points to a rural district with strong civic awareness and clear policy asks: efficient welfare systems, market-linked livelihoods, and basic service delivery. The Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision for Parbhani must prioritise last-mile connectivity, digital platforms, and entrepreneurship to unlock its development potential.

"I imagine a Maharashtra where AI and IoT transform farming, and farmers see prosperity, not poverty. A Vikasit Maharashtra means progress that includes everyone, from the tribal belt to the tech corridor. Tier-2 cities should emerge as startup capitals. Innovation cannot be limited to metros; it must be democratised."

Pune

30,121 responses

In Pune, submissions articulate aspirations for smart-city innovations, robust public services, and inclusive social infrastructure. Concerns center on traffic congestion, pollution, and affordability of housing and healthcare. The remaining propose recommendations such as expanded rapid transit, sensor-driven environmental monitoring, and district-level skill centers. This composition highlights a citizenry that balances visionary urban growth with pragmatic focus on persistent service-delivery gaps, offering concrete levers to drive Pune's evolution into a world-class metropolis.
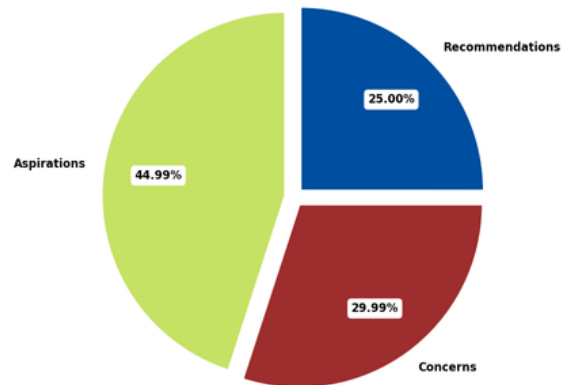
Key Aspirations

- A responsive, tech-enabled and transparent government.
- Inclusive, quality education that builds critical thinking.
- Local job generation through start-ups and industry.
- Accessible healthcare for all, not just the affluent.
- Clean and livable neighborhoods with strong civic infrastructure.

Key Concerns

- Service delivery delays and bureaucratic red tape.
- Urban congestion and strain on public transport.
- High cost of healthcare in private institutions.
- Disparity in education access between urban core and peripheries.
- Gaps in welfare coverage and eligibility transparency.

Key Recommendations

- Streamline digital platforms for land records, utility services, and permits.
- Strengthen entrepreneurship ecosystems via incubation hubs and MSME incentives.
- Improve quality of government schools and vocational education.
- Expand affordable diagnostic services and primary healthcare.

- Ensure equitable access to welfare schemes with minimal bureaucracy.
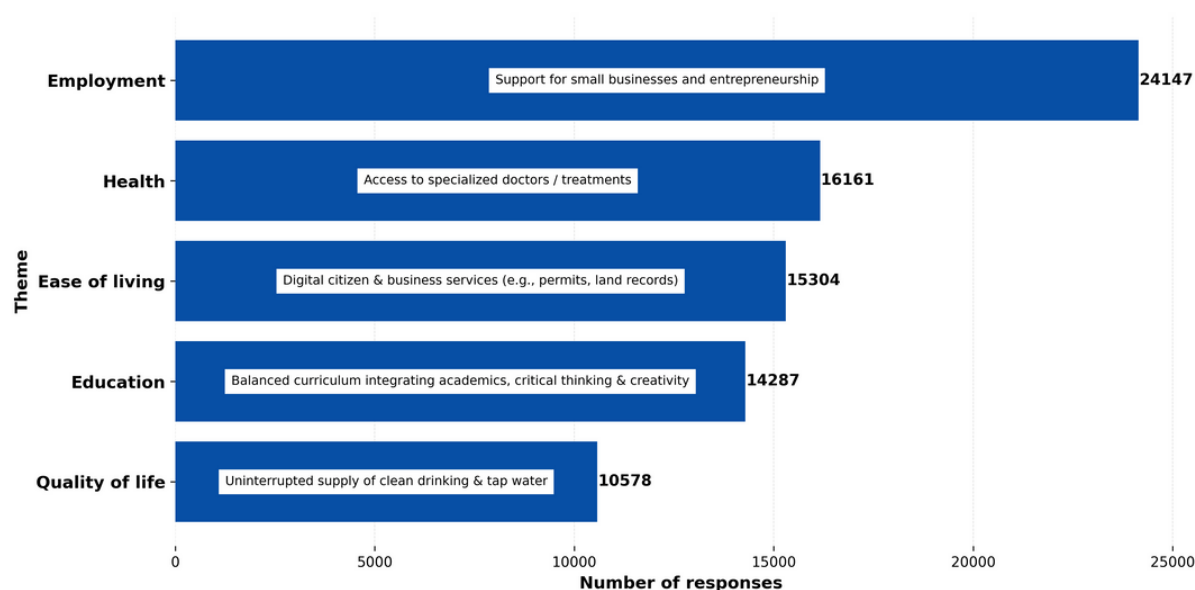
The bar chart would show a pronounced surge for MSME support, indicating Pune's entrepreneurial ethos and the importance of small-business growth. Health access and digital services follow, underscoring priorities in specialist care and streamlined e-governance. Balanced education reveals a strong appetite for holistic learning models, while water security remains a fundamental quality-of-life concern in this rapidly growing urban district.

District synthesis

Pune's citizen feedback converges on an integrated urban agenda: smart infrastructure, digital governance, social-housing solutions, and enterprise facilitation. Aspirations for metro extensions and IoT platforms align with recommendations for BRT lanes and pollution-monitoring networks. Concerns around congestion, pollution, and housing affordability underscore the need for inclusive zoning and performance-linked service delivery. With robust calls for MSME support alongside health and education reforms, the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 framework for Pune should weave together transit modernisation, e-administration, innovation hubs, and social-housing to propel Pune into a globally competitive, livable metropolis.

"Industrial growth must be broad-based. A level playing field is critical to avoid economic concentration. Encouraging MSMEs alongside large industry will help in balanced regional growth and job creation."

Raigad

3,165 responses

Citizens of Raigad display a balanced sentiment distribution with aspirations (40%) such as better coastal and transportation connectivity, digital governance, and environmental conservation. Concerns (30%) raised are focused on flooding and embankment failures, coastal pollution due to inadequate solid-waste management, transportation bottlenecks, especially in hilly areas, unreliable public utilities such as intermittent power supply, and limited specialist healthcare. Recommendations (30%) are provided, keeping the concerns in mind, to have in place a real-time flood-monitoring sensor, increase usage of digital services, and use of mobile medical units.
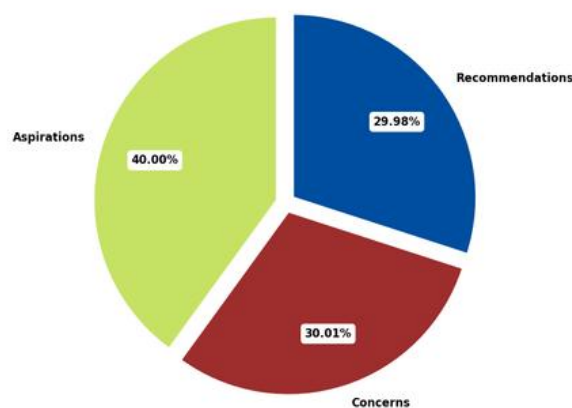
Key Aspirations

- Upgrade coastal highway corridors and port connectivity to Mumbai and Navi Mumbai.
- Develop eco-tourism circuits along the Konkan coast.
- Sustainable development with environmental safeguards.
- Transparent and responsive public service delivery.
- Expand riverfront promenades and urban green spaces in Urban Raigad.

Key Concerns

- Frequent flooding in low-lying coastal and riverine areas during monsoons.
- Traffic congestion, inadequate road maintenance, along poor last-mile road connectivity.
- Inadequate public services such as power cuts, solid waste management, and irregular household water supply.
- Lack of employment avenues for the residents

Key Recommendations

- Reinforce embankments and drainage channels with real-time flood-monitoring sensors.
- Digitise government service access to reduce delays.

- Upgrade road infrastructure and last-mile transport options.
- Establish local incubation and training centers for youth, along with promoting ecotourism for green livelihood opportunities.
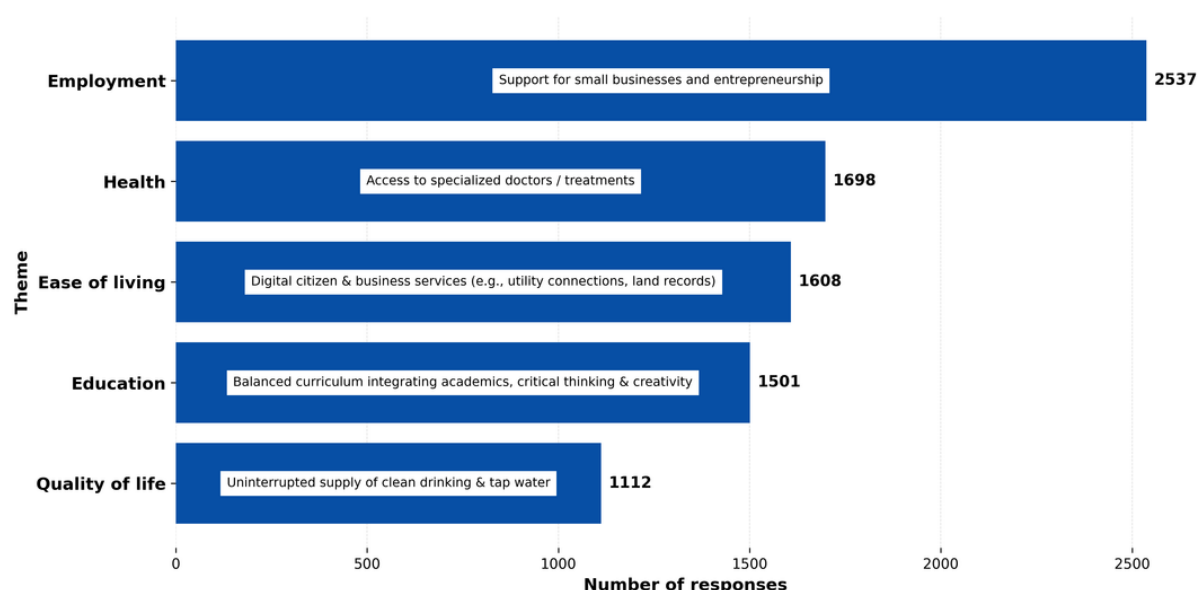
The bar chart emphasises employment generation support as their top priority, signaling strong local interest in coastal and MSME ventures. For the ease of living and health, digital services and the need for specialised doctors come to the top, reflecting critical needs in healthcare and e-governance. It is followed by a balanced curriculum in the education sector, with clean drinking water remaining as a foundational quality of life concern in this coastal district.

District synthesis

Raigad's citizen feedback underscores a balanced development vision, rooted in livelihood security, education access, and healthcare equity. While residents aspire for cleaner environments and skilled youth, they provide recommendations that call for decentralised development through digital portals, civic amenities, and health outreach, especially in coastal and rural zones. Taken together, the feedback lays out a roadmap for Raigad district's development, focusing on strengthening flood-resilient infrastructure and rural–coastal connectivity, expansion of mobile healthcare and tele-health networks launching integrated digital governance and coastal MSME incubators.

"All cities must have functional sewage treatment plants, strict enforcement against river pollution, and reliable water infrastructure, including rainwater harvesting and storage systems, especially in water-stressed regions like Marathwada and Vidarbha. At the same time, aggressive tree plantation drives must be made compulsory to ensure a sustainable urban future."

Ratnagiri

6,645 responses

Citizens of Ratnagiri reflect a hopeful yet pragmatic outlook. A high share of aspirations (40%) points to strong public expectations around having a sustainable livelihood focusing on agro-processing hubs, a developed coastal area, along with ecological preservation and digital inclusion. The district, being a part of a high rainfall zone, echoed concerns (30%) around flooding, the need for better transport options, and affordable healthcare. Recommendations, making up 30% emphasise infrastructure reinforcement and promotion of local enterprise. The community values economic diversification and connectivity while remaining mindful of disaster-resilience and service-delivery shortfalls, proposing precise levers to drive sustainable district growth.
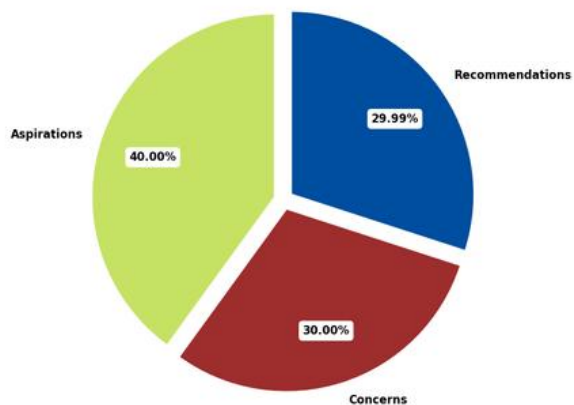
Key Aspirations

- Launch skill incubation centers focused on hospitality, fisheries, and develop agro-processing units for mango and cashew products.
- Ensure full access to safe drinking water, clean sanitation, and improved health care.
- Upgrade rural and coastal road networks.
- Provide skill-based training and local employment for youth.
- Establish coastal tourism circuits with heritage and eco-tourism facilities

Key Concerns

- Need for affordable healthcare, especially in remote villages.
- Monsoon flooding, coastal erosion, and inadequate embankment protection in low-lying areas.
- Poor connectivity and lack of dependable transport services.
- Youth unemployment and migration due to limited local jobs.
- Delayed grievance redressal and opaque administrative processes

Key Recommendations

- Develop employment opportunities through MSMEs by establishing district skill & Enterprise Hubs aligned to fisheries, horticulture, and tourism sectors.

- Strengthen disaster-resilient coastal infrastructure by reinforcing embankments and drainage channels.

- Launch mobile medical units and tele-health kiosks in remote coastal and hilly areas.

- Focus on education by upgrading school infrastructure with smart classrooms
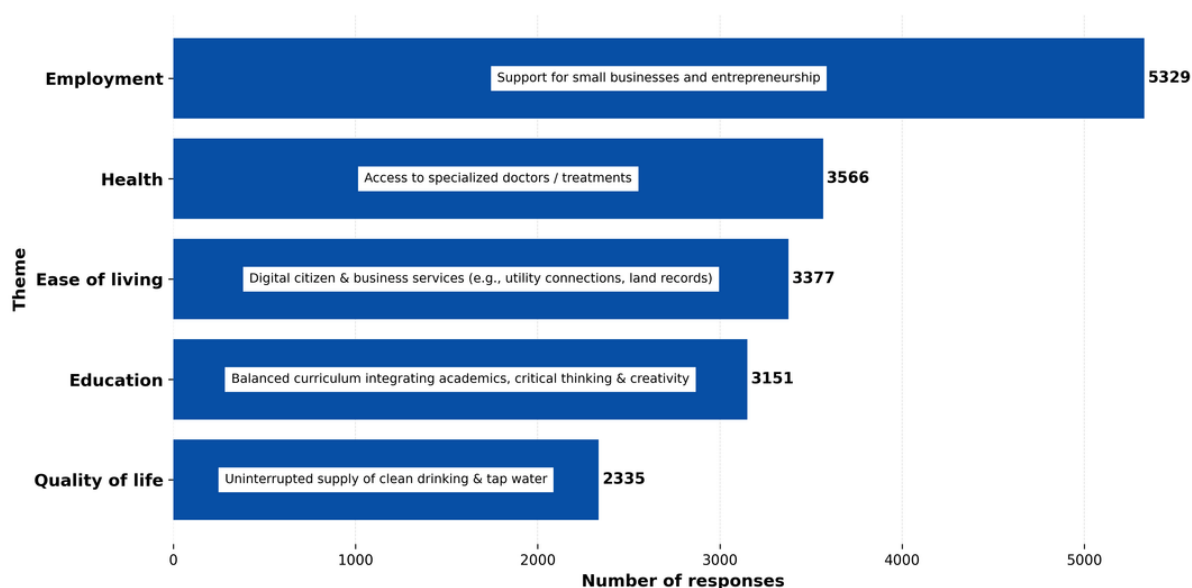
The bar chart highlights a strong demand for employment with a high priority for enterprise-led growth in the agro and tourism sectors. Specialist healthcare access and digital services follow, underscoring critical needs for advanced medical care and streamlined e-governance. Balanced education signals strong demand for holistic learning, while water security remains a foundational quality-of-life concern in this coastal-agrarian district.

District synthesis

Ratnagiri's citizen feedback converges on an integrated development framework: coastal resilience, digital governance, social-service access, and enterprise facilitation. Aspirations for tourism circuits and agro-processing units align with recommendations for embankment strengthening and e-portals. Together with the dominant call for MSME support alongside health and education improvements, these insights provide a roadmap for sustainable and inclusive growth.

"Youth need training in AI, digital media, and entrepreneurship, supported by grants, mentorship, and startup zones to build a future-ready workforce."

Sangli

12,587 responses

Citizens of Sangli have clear developmental priorities and a forward-looking vision. 40% of responses express aspirations centered on agro-industrial development, digital governance, and enhanced social infrastructure. Another 30% highlight concerns such as water scarcity, inadequate transport, and limited access to healthcare. The remaining 30% present concrete recommendations, including watershed management, digital service platforms, and district-level skill hubs. This distribution reveals a community that is forward-looking and modernisation-driven, yet acutely aware of systemic service gaps and prepared with actionable solutions to drive inclusive growth
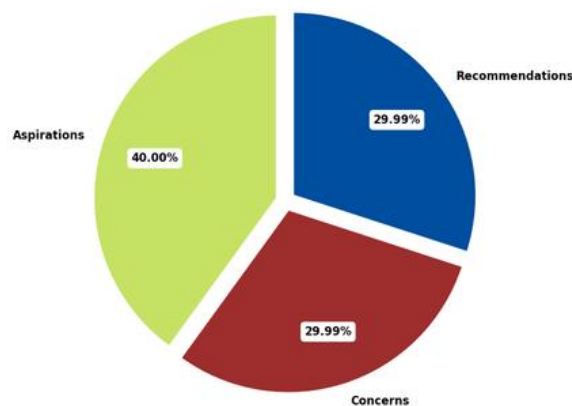
Key Aspirations

- Modern agriculture with reliable irrigation and input systems to develop multi-commodity agro-processing leveraging the sugarcane and grape production.
- Self-reliant villages with better local employment and education.
- Affordable and accessible healthcare.
- Upgrade rural and urban roads to two-lane all-weather standards.
- Strong digital infrastructure for transparent governance.

Key Concerns

- High out-of-pocket healthcare costs due to sparse local diagnostics.
- Youth unemployment, limited vocational training, prompting youth migration to cities.
- Seasonal water scarcity and depleting groundwater levels are undermining farm productivity.
- Low price realisation for agricultural produce.

Key Recommendations

- Launch micro-irrigation and watershed management under community stewardship.

- Expand vocational and skill-based education in line with local employment needs.
- Introduce minimum-support price schemes with real-time MSP dashboards for key crops.
- Promote water-use efficiency and renewable energy in agriculture.
- Upgrade public transport networks and inter-village connectivity.
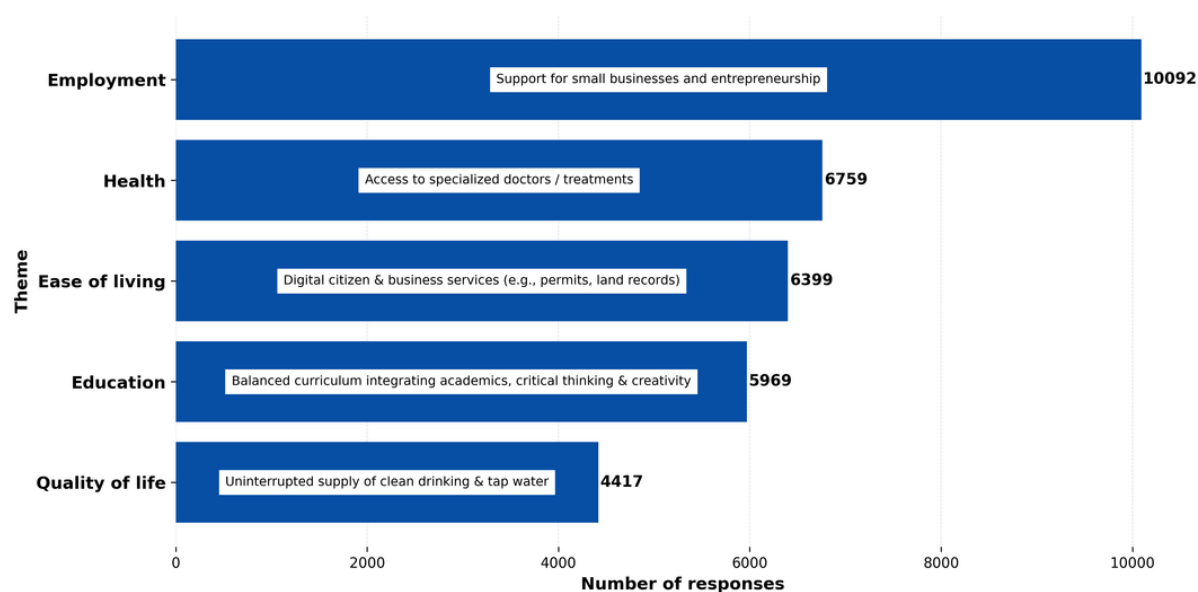
The bar chart highlights entrepreneurship support as Sangli's dominant employment priority, reflecting a strong push for local enterprise growth. Following up is healthcare access and digital services reflecting a critical need for specialist care and e-governance. Water security emerges as the top quality-of-life concern, while balanced curricula signal robust demand for holistic educational improvements.

District synthesis

Sangli's feedback coalesces around resilient agri-industrial ecosystems, digital governance, infrastructure modernisation, and human-capital development. The community's emphatic call for MSME support alongside health and education needs suggests initiatives such as community-managed systems, single-window e-governance, vocational incubation, and entrepreneurial facilitation. Citizens here are not only articulating needs but proposing viable models, laying the groundwork to emerge as a decentralised, self-sustaining district of Vikasit Maharashtra.

"Every village should be digitally connected and climate-resilient, with access to e-health, e-governance, and sustainable infrastructure."

Satara

14,029 responses

Satara's responses reflect a district both politically aware and socially aspirational. Aspirations (40%) highlight the demand for inclusive growth, strong institutions, and social equity. Concerns (30%) emphasise gaps in basic services like clean water, education access, and political interference in policing. Recommendations (30%) propose tangible governance reforms, such as quality-focused schooling and protected environments for rural children. The balance suggests that citizens are deeply aware of implementation issues and are proactive in proposing systemic improvements.
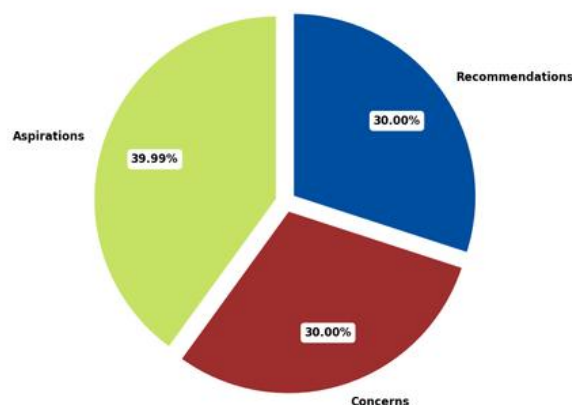
Key Aspirations

- Safe, accessible hygienic public spaces and facilities.
- Residential education infrastructure tailored for rural and tribal children
- Structured support for youth employment and careers.
- Upgrade rural and urban roads to two-lane all-weather standards.
- Promote agro-tourism circuits in regions like the Kaas Plateau and those around Satara fort.

Key Concerns

- High out-of-pocket medical expenses due to limited local diagnostics.
- Seasonal water shortages affecting both homes and farms.
- Inadequate vocational training, limited access to higher education, prompting youth migration.
- Delays and discretionary fees in government service delivery.
- Inadequate rural roads, poor connectivity, and poor public transport.

Key Recommendations

- Establish special schools for children in rural areas.
- Transparent and equitable public service delivery, especially in law enforcement.
- Improve public sanitation and drinking water infrastructure.
- Ensure effective bus and rail connectivity for villages.

- Provide youth-specific skill-building schemes and career platforms.
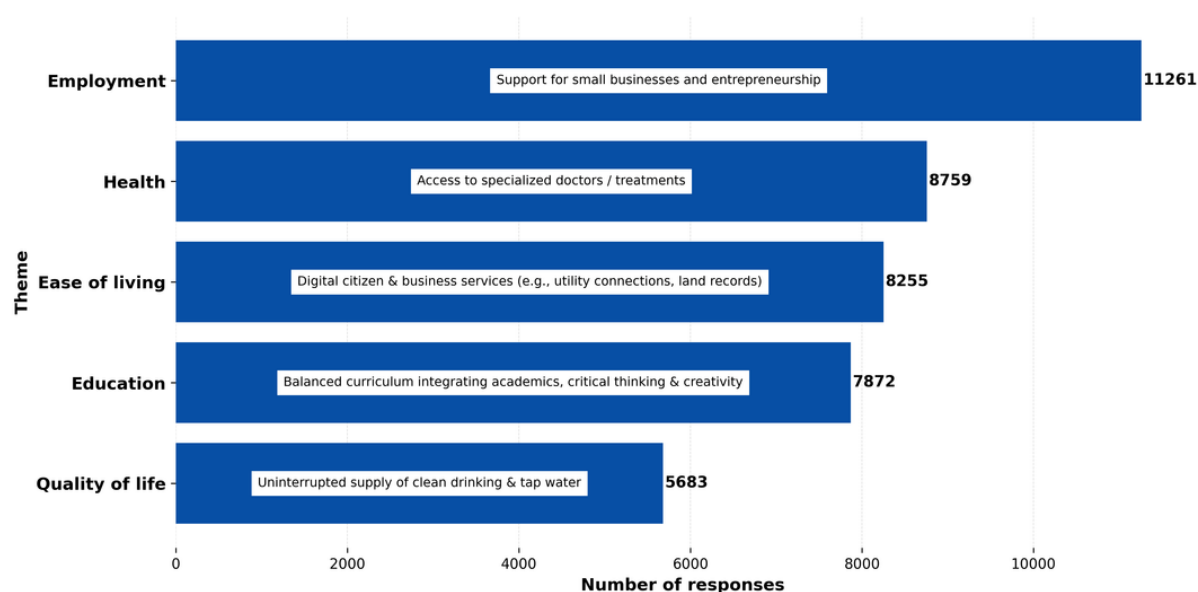
Satara's top priorities reflect a clear call for accessible services and local growth. Employment leads with strong support for entrepreneurship and small businesses, while health needs center on specialised care. A balanced curriculum is preferred in education, pointing to holistic learning. Citizens also valued digital public services to improve ease of living and emphasise clean drinking water as key to the quality of life. These choices reflect a demand for modern, efficient, and inclusive development.

District synthesis

Satara's citizen voice combines pragmatism with ambition. Respondents call for tangible reforms in employment, water systems, and health access, all while articulating a broader vision of decentralised prosperity through self-reliance. Aspirations for tourism circuits and digital portals align with recommendations for watershed schemes. Concerns around irrigation, connectivity, and healthcare affordability reveal core service-delivery gaps. Altogether, it provides a roadmap including resilient agriculture, supporting agro-tourism, and enhanced governance.

"Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities must rise as vibrant industrial hubs, while our villages become self-sufficient with smart infrastructure and strong livelihoods."

Sindhudurg

3,410 responses

Sindhudurg respondents express a relatively aspiration-led outlook (40%), underscoring ambitions for structured growth in rural livelihoods, educational reforms, and governance. Concerns (30%) primarily point to irrigation bottlenecks, health facility gaps, and connectivity deficits. The recommendations (20%) are action-oriented, including energy subsidies, roadworks, and military-style youth development frameworks. This shows a civic willingness to co-create solutions rooted in discipline, rural uplift, and modern access..
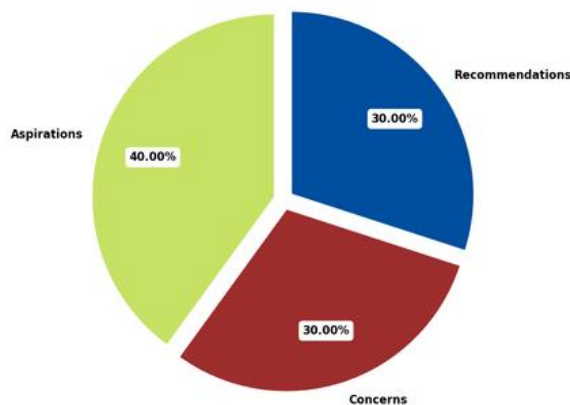
Key Aspirations

- Empowerment through self-reliant agriculture.
- Institutional recognition and incentives for group farming.
- Develop coastal tourism with improved port and ferry connectivity.
- Physical and military training from primary school onwards.
- A transparent and citizen-friendly public service system.

Key Concerns

- Inadequate irrigation facilities and seasonal water insecurity.
- Monsoon flooding and embankment erosion threatening coastal communities
- Poor connectivity and road maintenance in interior villages.
- Insufficient access to timely medical services.
- Concerns over unregulated local markets for produce.

Key Recommendations

- Provide free electricity for agricultural irrigation.
- Digitise permit, fishery-licence, and grievance processes via a unified e-portal.
- Launch mobile medical units and tele-health kiosks in remote coastal villages.
- Make NCC training mandatory for all government jobs.
- Set up a state-supported mandi network for assured crop sales.

- Reinforce coastal embankments and drainage channels with real-time flood monitoring sensors.
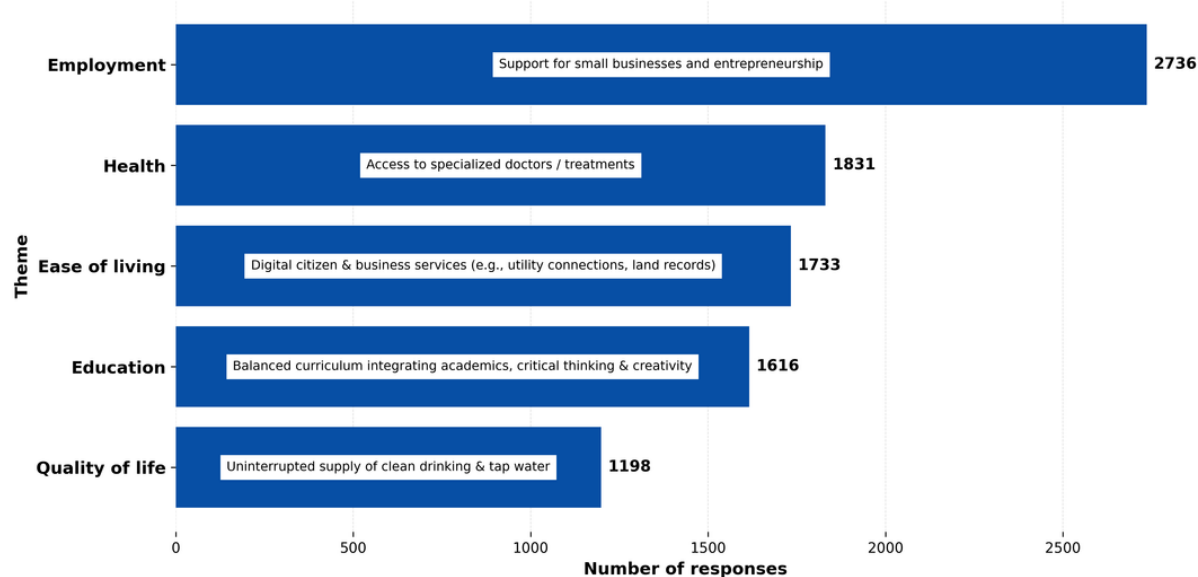
Sindhudurg's responses highlight a mix of basic needs and forward-looking demands. Most notably, strong support for entrepreneurship points to a clear desire for local job creation. Clean drinking water tops Quality of Life concerns, while digital services lead Ease of Living, showing a push for both infrastructure and efficiency. In Health, access to specialists is key, reflecting gaps in advanced care. Education priorities favour a balanced, holistic curriculum.

District synthesis

Citizens seek a transformation from under-equipped agriculture and outmigration toward a self-sustaining local economy with robust irrigation, education, and employment systems. Youth voices advocate for compulsory NCC and sports integration to build confidence and community resilience. Core feedback urges the State to blend traditional values with modern livelihoods through group farming, reliable market linkages to script a truly Vikasit Maharashtra by 2047.

"A developed Maharashtra would mean a state where the economy grows steadily but inclusively, reaching milestones like a $1 trillion economy by 2035 and potentially $5–6 trillion by 2047. But it is not just about the numbers, it's about becoming a hub for advanced industries, innovation, and opportunity while ensuring that this growth results into a better quality of life for all."

Solapur

14,855 responses

Solapur's feedback reveals a largely forward-looking outlook, with aspirations forming the majority (40%) of responses. These highlight a strong desire for digital governance, equitable healthcare, and job creation. Concerns (30%) cluster on chronic issues like irregular water supply, public transport gaps, and administrative opacity. Recommendations (30%) emphasise on digitisation, infrastructure, MSME support and minimum support pricing. Residents articulate a vision that integrates infrastructure, transparency, and local opportunity generation.
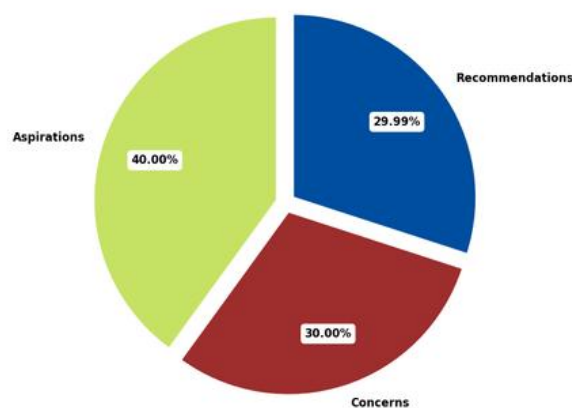
Key Aspirations

- Transparent and accountable governance at all levels.
- Universal access to clean drinking water and education.
- Growth in local jobs through enterprise and industry.
- Clean, green, and inclusive townships and villages.
- Affordable, quality healthcare and schooling for all.

Key Concerns

- Administrative inefficiency in routine services.
- Inconsistent access to water for households and agriculture.
- Weak price realisation in farm produce.
- Limited employment avenues for youth.
- Substandard roads and healthcare in rural belts.

Key Recommendations

- Expand irrigation and ensure reliable electricity for farmers.
- Promote rural skill development and MSME incubation centres.
- Digitise governance workflows to enhance service delivery.
- Implement a robust price support mechanism for crops.
- Upgrade transport infrastructure and healthcare access in talukas.
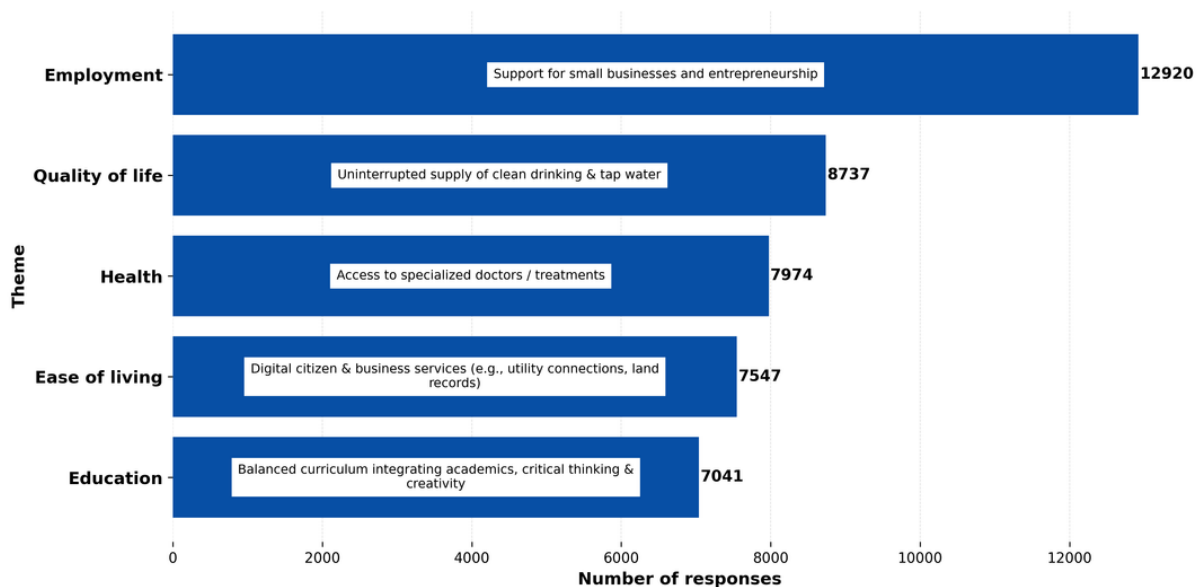
Bar chart analysis shows the strongest support for entrepreneurship-led growth, reflecting demand for diversified employment. Quality-of-life responses highlight clean drinking water as a top need, followed closely by balanced education and affordable diagnostics. Simplified welfare access leads in ease of living, indicating gaps in last-mile delivery. The data suggest strong demand for integrated, cost-effective, and transparent public services.

District synthesis

Solapur's development blueprint is grounded in equitable access, grassroots enterprise, and civic integrity. Citizens prioritise reliable water, education, and healthcare while pushing for fair agricultural pricing and transparent administration. Their vision combines digital governance with rural skill-building, ensuring that reforms are both inclusive and efficient. The district's response base reflects readiness to co-create a Vikasit Maharashtra through citizen engagement, infrastructure strengthening, and entrepreneurial dynamism.

"Maharashtra must lead in multimodal hubs with unified smart cards and digital ticketing that connect rail, road, and air travel across the state. Additionally, development should be holistic. We need agro-processing and textile clusters in rural areas, local skill programs linked to industry, and simplified single-window clearance for businesses."

Thane

12,945 responses

In Thane, 40 % of responses outline aspirations for integrated suburban infrastructure, diverse livelihood opportunities, digital governance, and enhanced social services. Concerns (30 %) focus on inadequate healthcare access, traffic congestion, waterlogging, and rising living costs. The remaining 30 % propose recommendations on metro and BRT expansion, eservice portals, and decentralised health and education facilities. The balance suggests a motivated population envisioning a functional, future-ready district.
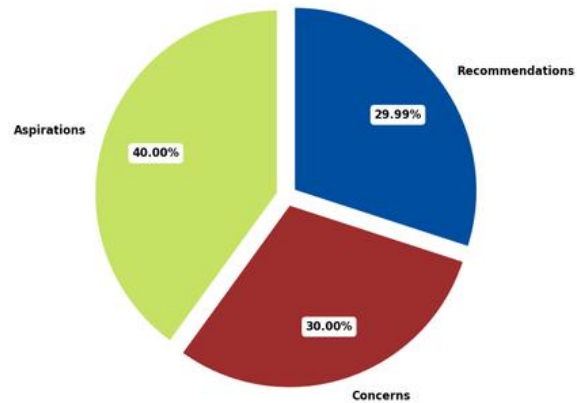
Key Aspirations

- Universal access to quality healthcare and education.
- Reliable, safe, and clean urban infrastructure.
- Equal job opportunities through industrial diversification.
- Improved quality of life across both urban and semi-urban zones.
- Transparent and efficient governance systems.

Key Concerns

- Limited access to affordable, quality medical facilities
- Rising unemployment, especially among educated youth
- Poor traffic management and increasing congestion
- Inadequate housing for low-income groups
- Delays and inefficiency in public service delivery.

Key Recommendations

- Launch affordable rental housing schemes for low-income groups.
- Improve last-mile healthcare infrastructure and emergency response capacity.
- Expand skill development programs targeting local youth.
- Decongest roads via efficient urban planning and expanded public transport.
- Digitise government services for permits, welfare, and grievance redressal.
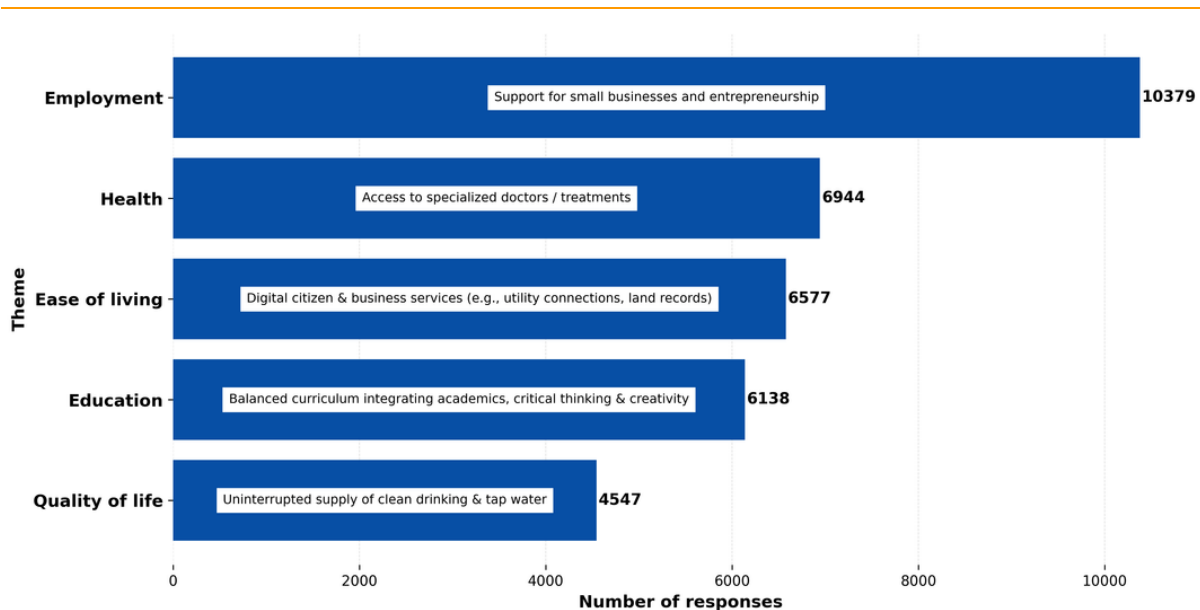
The bar chart shows that employment is Thane's top concern, with respondents prioritising support for small businesses and entrepreneurship indicating a strong push for local job creation. Healthcare and education also rank high, with citizens emphasising the need for access to specialists and well-rounded curricula. Ease of living is driven by a demand for efficient digital services, highlighting the need for transparent and accessible governance. Although clean drinking water ranks lower, it remains essential. Overall, the chart reflects a focus on opportunity, service delivery, and inclusive infrastructure for sustainable urban growth.

District synthesis

Thane's roadmap to 2047 is anchored in integrated urban-rural development, healthcare equity, and economic diversification. Respondents express urgency for better traffic systems, enhanced job creation, and digitised governance, with many aspiring for modern amenities alongside environmental well-being. There's a strong desire to tackle structural inefficiencies while enabling a skilled, employed, and healthy population. Through MSME support, digital innovation, and resilient public services, Thane aims to lead Maharashtra's transformation into a truly developed state.

"District-level 'Yuva Niti Sabhas' can give young people a real voice in governance."

Wardha

3,275 Responses

In Wardha, aspirations form 40% of citizen sentiment, reflecting a hopeful outlook for inclusive governance, infrastructure improvement, and better social services. Concerns (30%) are largely tied to employment instability and underdeveloped rural transport. Recommendations (30%) are directed toward specific improvements like job skill training and digitised public services. This distribution suggests a populace that is forward-looking but grounded in everyday economic realities.
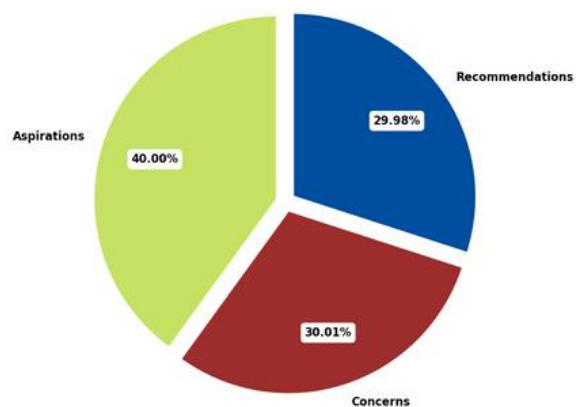
Key Aspirations

- Reliable and clean drinking water supply.
- Accessible emergency medical response systems.
- Quality, inclusive education with future-ready curriculum.
- More job opportunities through MSME support.
- Transparent and citizen-friendly governance systems.

Key Concerns

- Persistent unemployment, especially among youth with higher education.
- Lack of reliable rural and feeder road connectivity.
- Inconsistent water supply for households and farms.
- Poor outreach of government schemes in remote villages.
- Inconsistent electricity and internet connectivity.
- High medical expenses due to limited local healthcare.

Key Recommendations

- Create district-level entrepreneurship hubs and incubation centers.
- Digitise welfare scheme access and improve last-mile delivery.
- Enhance public transport connectivity between villages and towns.
- Launch targeted youth employment schemes with skill training.
- Improve quality of primary healthcare facilities across talukas.
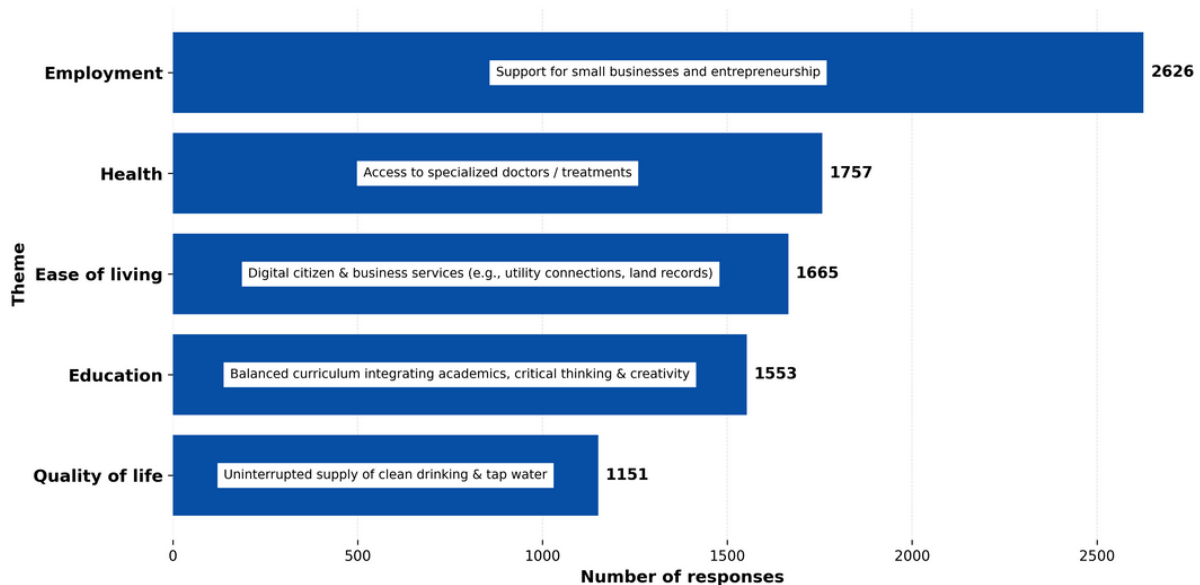
The bar chart shows employment leading all categories, with MSME support as the dominant response, underscoring the local push for entrepreneurship-led livelihoods. Education and healthcare follow closely, especially in calls for balanced curricula and affordable diagnostics. Water remains a critical concern under quality of life, indicative of seasonal shortages. Ease of living is shaped most by expectations of timely emergency services.

District synthesis

Wardha residents envision a future built on decentralised employment generation, reliable health and education services, and transparentgovernance. Their feedback prioritises economic security through MSMEs, foundational service delivery, and responsive state systems. The emphasis on public transport and water access highlights infrastructural gaps still to be addressed. Collectively, the responses chart a development path rooted in local enterprise, digital service access, and enhanced rural infrastructure.

"If we want to build Maharashtra's future, we must start with its youth. Platforms like Yuva Connect can tap into the energy of college students and young professionals across the state. By creating local innovation hubs and policy forums, we empower the next generation to shape their own future."

Washim

3,100 Responses

In Washim, a notable 40% of the citizen submissions express aspirations, with a clear focus on transparent governance, rural development, and reliable basic services. Concerns make up 30% responses and are largely rooted in agriculture-related distress and infrastructure gaps. Recommendations form the remaining 30%, demonstrating citizens' readiness with practical suggestions, especially around digital access, health delivery, and market integration. This profile reveals a hopeful yet pragmatic outlook toward achieving Vikasit Maharashtra..
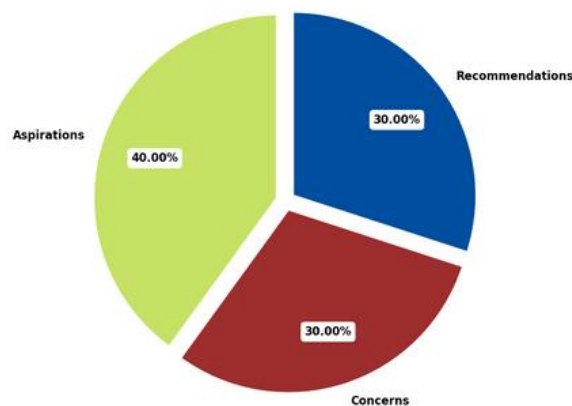
Key Aspirations

- Stronger job ecosystem for educated youth
- Development of local industry to reduce outmigration
- Seamless access to health and education services for all
- Safe and sustainable built environments in villages
- Transparent and people-friendly local governance

Key Concerns

- Erratic water supply affecting homes and farming
- Lack of nearby job opportunities leading to youth migration
- Delays in welfare benefit delivery
- Inadequate rural health infrastructure
- Unreliable market linkages for farm produce

Key Recommendations

- Improve road quality and all-season connectivity to boost rural mobility
- Ensure stable and subsidised electricity for farming and small industry
- Promote digital governance for time-bound service delivery
- Expand access to block-level public health centres

Theme	Label	Number of responses
Employment	Support for small businesses and entrepreneurship	2307
Health	Access to specialized doctors / treatments	1700
Ease of living	Digital citizen & business services (e.g., utility connections, land records)	1612
Education	Balanced curriculum integrating academics, critical thinking & creativity	1503
Quality of life	Uninterrupted supply of clean drinking & tap water	1115

Washim respondents prioritised clean drinking water and affordable diagnostics, highlighting daily life insecurities and cost-sensitive healthcare access. Employment aspirations are rooted in MSME support, reflecting a tilt toward local enterprise. Responses to education suggest a strong demand for balanced, inclusive curricula. Ease of living focuses on streamlined access to government schemes suggesting challenges in last-mile delivery.

District synthesis

Washim's citizens envision a future anchored in equitable service delivery and livelihood security. They seek holistic infrastructure improvements for roads, water, electricity paired with institutional integrity and digital efficiency. There is a persistent demand for employment avenues within the district, reducing the compulsion to migrate. Across responses, a unifying theme is 'access' to rights, markets, education, and opportunity, underscoring the district's readiness to be an active partner in the Vikasit Maharashtra 2047 vision.

"Every taluka must be digitally empowered with smart services and access to digital banking. And most importantly, citizens, especially the youth, must be at the heart of policymaking through platforms like digital town halls. We need a Youth Policy 2.0 that focuses not just on skills, but also mental health and leadership development from school onwards."

Yavatmal

10,435 Responses

The citizen sentiment in Yavatmal leans towards future-focused development, with aspirations (40%) forming the largest group. Residents envision a more connected, transparent and opportunity-rich district. Concerns (30%) underscore persistent service delivery challenges, especially in transport, employment and water supply. Recommendations (30%) suggest action-oriented fixes, such as improved transit, job schemes, and irrigation. This reveals a public that is both hopeful and pragmatic, ready to shape policy for local transformation

Recommendations 29.99%

Aspirations 40.00%

Concerns 30.00%
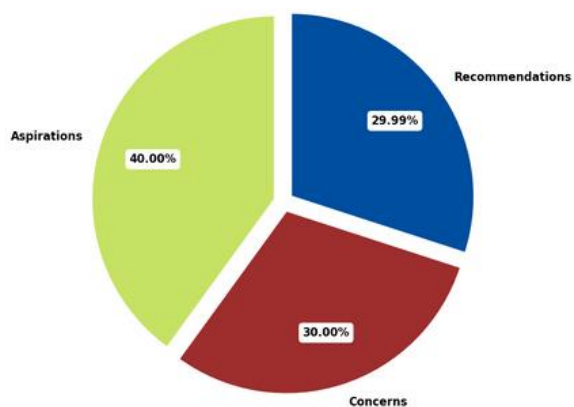
Key Aspirations

- Reliable irrigation and energy access for year-round agriculture.
- Affordable and quality healthcare in rural and semi-urban belts.
- A transparent, efficient public administration.
- Opportunities for local entrepreneurship and industrial growth.
- Holistic and future-ready education for children.
- Better health services accessible to remote and rural areas.

Key Concerns

- Recurring droughts and unreliable irrigation limiting farm productivity.
- Low farm-gate prices with rising costs undermining farmer stability.
- Limited public transport affecting access to jobs and schools.
- Inadequate primary healthcare, especially in remote talukas.
- Youth unemployment and urban migration pressures.

Key Recommendations

- Expand affordable healthcare and diagnostic services at the taluka level.
- Promote district-based entrepreneurship with skill-building centres.
- Accelerate irrigation schemes and enhance water availability year-round.
- Improve last-mile roads and public transport connectivity.
- Simplify access to welfare schemes using digital workflows.
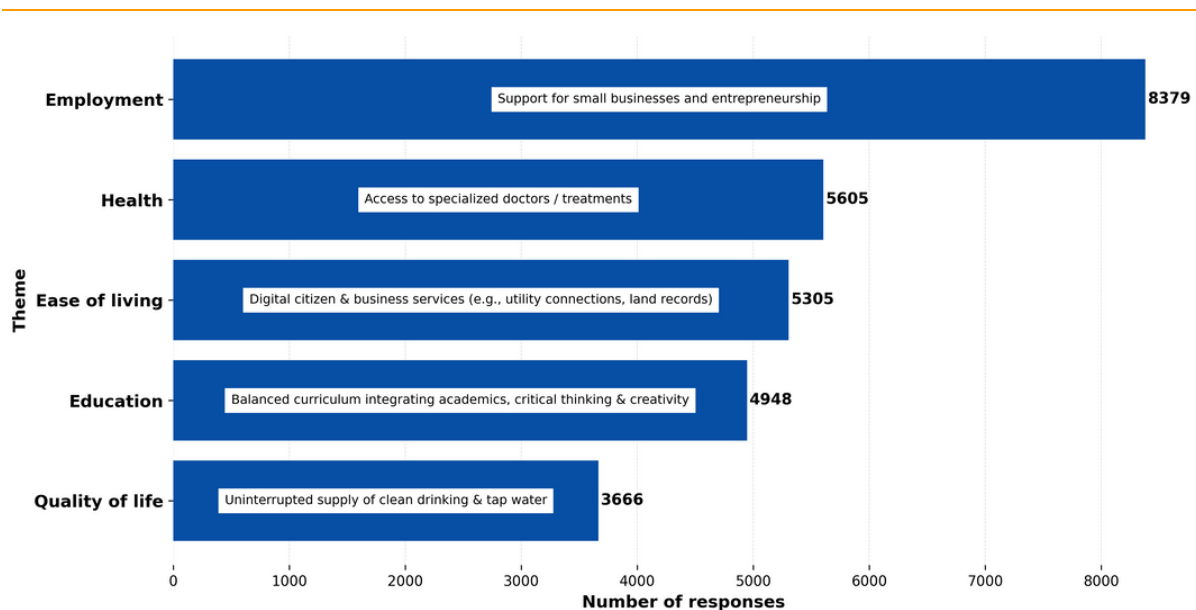
The chart highlights strong citizen consensus on foundational services and economic opportunity. Employment dominates the responses, favouring support for small businesses and entrepreneurship, underscoring the widespread demand for local job creation. Health follows with an emphasis on access to specialised care. Ease of living focuses on digital services, pointing to a desire for streamlined governance. Education leans toward a balanced curriculum, indicating preference for holistic learning. Clean drinking water remains vital, affirming the continued importance of basic infrastructure for Quality of Life improvements.

District synthesis

Yavatmal's roadmap to 2047 hinges on water security, employment access, and institutional accountability. Respondents demand predictable irrigation, robust diagnostics, and livelihood support through MSME clusters. Their vision weaves together infrastructural resilience with equitable services, ensuring every citizen can thrive. Transparent governance, digital welfare, and youth-centric skilling emerge as catalysts for inclusive progress in this aspirational district.

"Education, healthcare, and women's empowerment will form the social backbone, while renewable energy and effective waste management will ensure environmental sustainability. With the right policies in governance, investment in human capital, and citizen participation, Maharashtra can become a prosperous and equitable model for other states."

Theme-Wise Detailed Analysis

1. Water

Maharashtra's citizens overwhelmingly recognise water as a foundational pillar of both economic resilience and social wellbeing. Across urban and rural geographies, access to reliable, clean, and equitably distributed water emerges as a recurring priority. Whether expressed as a right to safe drinking water, the need for irrigation infrastructure, or calls for improved groundwater management and rainwater harvesting, the theme of "Water as the Lifeline" carries high emotional and developmental weight. This thematic cluster captures concerns of scarcity and quality, aspirations for sustainability and equity, and recommendations ranging from technological solutions to institutional reform.

Across districts, discourse clusters around three imperatives: (i) **uninterrupted potable supply** for homes and businesses; (ii) **reliable, climate-resilient irrigation** to stabilise farm incomes; and (iii) **integrated watershed, storage, and distribution systems** to mitigate droughts and floods. Respondents link water stewardship to health outcomes, women's workloads, industry siting, and even out-migration, underscoring its cross-sectoral significance for the 2047 vision.
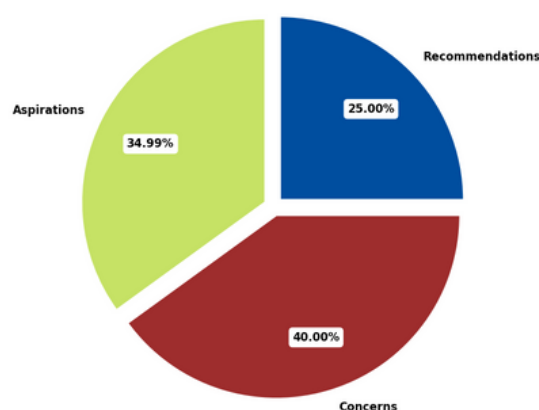
The sentiment chart reinforces this urgency with 17,685 (40%) of responses being concerns among categories, signalling systemic issues in access, infrastructure maintenance, and scheme implementation. 15,474 (35%) responses reflect aspirations, with citizens envisioning clean, year-round water access, sustainable irrigation, and equitable distribution. Out of the total, the remaining 11,053 (25%) responses are recommendations offering practical solutions such as rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and village-led water budgeting. The responses paint a clear picture: reliable, equitable access to clean water is central to ensuring livelihoods, health, and dignity, especially in a state marked by both drought-prone zones like Solapur, Nanded, Amravati and Ahilyanagar and urban centres like Pune, Mumbai, Thane and Nagpur, facing rapid growth and infrastructure stress.

Total responses: 52,104

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens across Maharashtra articulate a deeply felt, multifaceted vision for water security, reflecting both existential urgency and forward-looking ambition. Aspirationally, there is a clear desire for **universal, 24×7 access to clean, affordable**

piped drinking water, extending across rural villages, urban wards, and even industrial estates. This is not just about domestic comfort but about equitable dignity and productivity. In districts like **Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, and Yavatmal**, citizens envision a future where assured irrigation enables a shift from rain-dependent farming to **multi-crop cultivation and high-value horticulture**, laying the foundation for agricultural resilience and economic prosperity.

Community water bodies, lakes and rivers, are no longer seen as neglected or polluted but are reimagined as restored, vibrant public commons that support both **biodiversity and recreation**. The aspiration extends to **smart, digitally monitored distribution grids,** minimising losses and elevating service standards to global benchmarks. Across urbanising districts like Pune, Mumbai, Thane and Nagpur, citizens are no longer focused solely on water access, they are calling for a modernised, digitally managed water infrastructure. This includes smart metering, real-time monitoring, and automated distribution systems to reduce leakages, ensure transparency, and elevate service delivery to global standards. These aspirations reflect not just dissatisfaction with current inefficiencies, but also a future-oriented demand for accountable, technology-driven governance.

At a higher-order level, there is a vision of Maharashtra as a **water-secure state,** capable of attracting industries and populations that might otherwise flee drought-prone regions. Citizens envision water security not just as a necessity, but as a catalyst for industrial growth, reverse migration, and long-term regional resilience, reframing it as a foundation for inclusive development

Concerns - Key Pain Points

However, the current reality, as captured through citizen concerns, paints a picture of fragile and uneven water systems. Respondents report **irregular and insufficient water supply f**or both drinking and agriculture, exacerbated by over-dependence on tankers in dry seasons. **Groundwater tables are falling, and reservoirs are shrinking,** raising alarms about sustainability. A large number of respondents across districts particularly in Solapur, Mumbai City, Satara, Amravati, and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, expressed concerns about **leaking, ageing pipelines, broken canals, and water loss in transit.**

Seasonal flooding and contamination events further threaten the reliability of surface sources. These issues intersect with social inequity: in many rural areas, women still walk long distances to collect water due to **erratic schedules**. There are also concerns about water quality, specifically **high fluoride and salinity levels** in many drinking sources. Citizens are frustrated by slow or **incomplete implementation of large-scale water infrastructure** projects like inter-basin transfers and dam upgrades across districts like Solapur, Ahilyanagar, Nanded, and Amravati.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

There is strong support for accelerating **community-managed watershed projects and expanding micro-irrigation using performance-linked funding models,** to ensure timely, accountable, and impact-driven implementation i.e. shifting the focus

from project announcements to measurable outcomes. Citizens call for **completion of stalled irrigation works and desilting of key reservoirs** to improve water retention. Innovation is welcome, particularly in the form of **desalination and reclamation pilots** in coastal and industrial belts. **Technology-enabled leak detection** and **dynamic pressure management** are seen as essential for minimising losses in urban networks. Many responses emphasise the need for **local water budgeting, awareness campaigns, and rainwater harvesting enforcement.**

Farmers recommend **solar-powered drip systems** to reduce dependency on erratic grid supply. Institutional reform also features prominently: the creation of a **unified Water Governance Authority** is proposed to streamline pricing, policy, and implementation. Citizens from districts like Pune, Amravati, and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar are calling for a Unified Water Governance Authority to replace fragmented institutional control, aiming for streamlined planning, faster delivery, and end-to-end accountability in managing Maharashtra's most critical resource. Finally, citizens want **greywater recycling and rainwater harvesting** to be mandatory in all new urban developments.

Top Districts Emerging in Theme 'Water as the Lifeline of the Economy and Society'
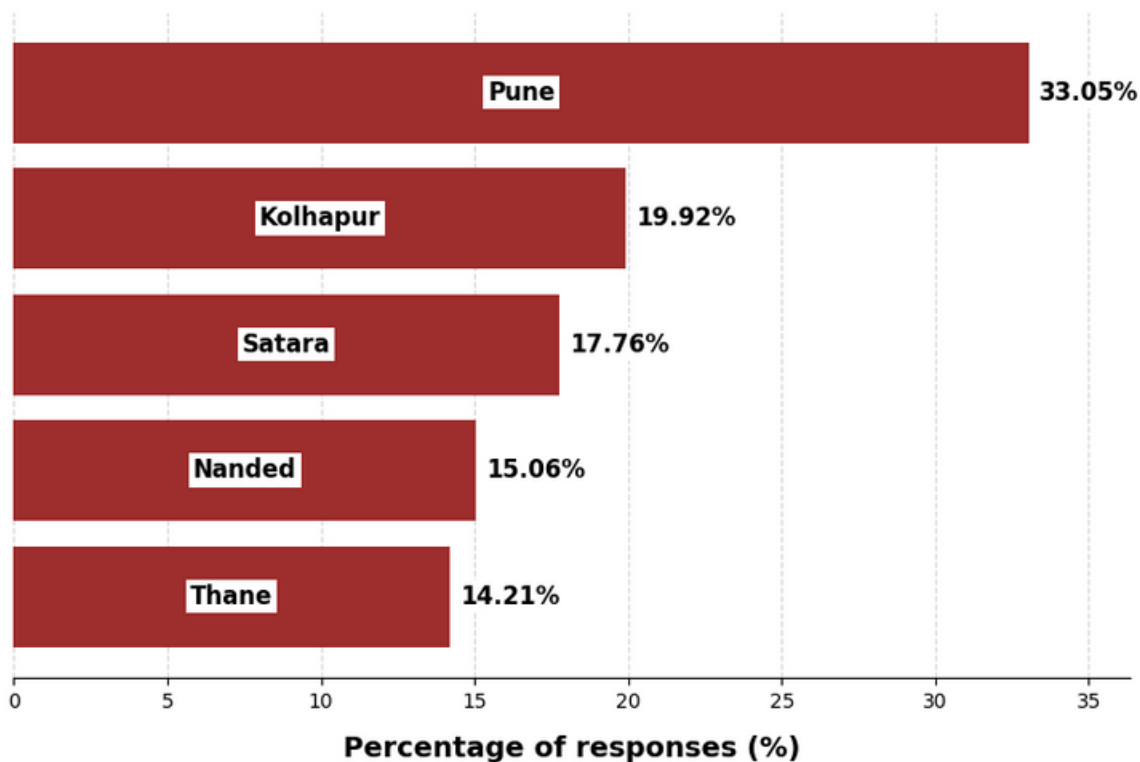
Water is not a **purely rural issue; urban and semi-urban districts** are among the most vocal. Citizens across these top districts see water not just as a basic need, but as **central to economic, environmental, and civic well-being**. The above 5 top districts on the theme **"Water as the Lifeline of the Economy and Society"** together account for **59.5%** of the total responses received across Maharashtra for this theme.

This concentration can be attributed to a combination of factors:

- In **urbanised and peri-urban districts** like Pune and Thane, the sheer population density, coupled with issues like **infrastructure strain, tanker reliance**, and **inequitable access**, has prompted high engagement.

- In **agro-intensive regions** such as Kolhapur and Satara, the importance of assured irrigation for high-value cropping systems has made water a central concern.

- In **drought-affected districts** like Nanded, historical backlogs in piped water supply and dam infrastructure have fuelled citizen frustration and strong feedback.

The prominence of these districts indicates that both **urban service delivery failures** and **rural water insecurity** are driving citizen mobilisation on this issue.

Importantly, the remaining **40.5% responses come from other districts**, many of which face acute and often **structural water challenges**, but at lower population or mobilisation levels. Districts like **Solapur, Yavatmal**, and **Amravati,** though not in the top five by response volume, feature prominently in the thematic content due to their **drought-prone status** and **persistent irrigation gaps**. These regions contribute disproportionately to the **qualitative depth** of the discourse, raising demands for **inter-basin transfers, micro-irrigation**, and **watershed revival.**

What emerges clearly is that **water is not a niche concern**, limited to one region or type of district. Rather, it is a **universal public priority**, surfacing with different urgency in urban and rural settings, but always rooted in people's aspirations for dignity, productivity, and resilience.

2. Governance and technology

The theme of "Governance for All, Enabled by Frontier Tech" captures a strong citizen demand for **transparency, digitisation, and equitable access to public services**. Across Maharashtra, people envision a governance model that is responsive, tech-driven. The narrative reveals both optimism about technology's potential and discouragement with current inefficiencies in government processes. Citizens call for **end-to-end digital delivery of services**, improved access to entitlements, and streamlined grievance redressal mechanisms. The theme blends aspirational thinking, AI-based decision support, paperless workflows, with practical demands like localised service centres and real-time status tracking.

Respondents envisage a Maharashtra where government interactions are as seamless as commercial digital experiences. They call for **paper-less, presence-less, and cash-less** service delivery underpinned by a unified digital backbone that spans land records, welfare transfers, business licensing, and dispute resolution. Citizens link tech-driven governance to increase transparency, quicker approvals, and transparent use of public funds, but they

also warn of connectivity gaps, data-privacy risks, and the need for inclusive user journeys, designed for first-time users, aiding them to easy navigation of the portal in Marathi and tribal languages. The conversation thus balances optimism about AI, blockchain, and IoT with pragmatic safeguards for equity and security.
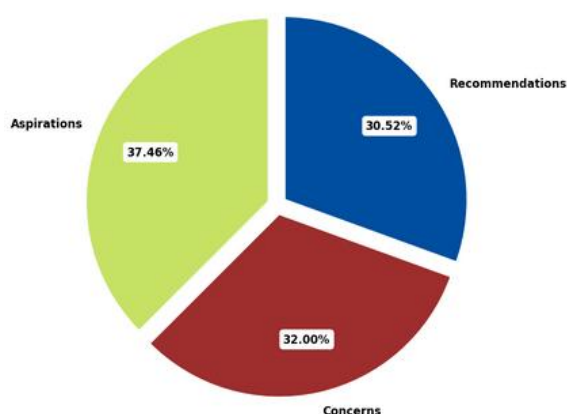
With **14,335 (37.5%) of responses as aspirations**, citizens express a clear vision for **transparent, tech-enabled governance** that delivers services efficiently and transparently. People want real-time access, digital tracking, and seamless interaction with public systems. At the same time, **12,245 (32%) concerns** reflect frustration with **manual processes, delays, and poor grievance redressal**, especially in underserved areas. There's also a call to ensure digital solutions are **inclusive and accessible**. Notably, **11,681 (30.5%) of responses are recommendations**, showing strong civic engagement. Citizens propose **AI chatbots, mobile service vans, real-time dashboards, and single-window systems,** clear signals that they seek to **co-create accountable governance** through technology.

Total responses: 38,261

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

At the core of aspirations is a strong desire for **convenience, transparency, and autonomy,** captured in the call for **one-click, one-portal access** to all state and municipal services. People no longer want to navigate fragmented bureaucracies; instead, they seek a **single digital gateway** where services, entitlements, and updates

are integrated. This desire cuts across urban-rural boundaries and reflects a maturing public expectation: one where governance is citizen-centric, tech-enabled, and reliably accountable.

This aspiration extends to the **complete digitisation of workflows**, replacing cumbersome paperwork with **e-signatures and e-stamping,** reducing friction, discretion, and the potential for misconduct. In **Amravati, Akola**, and **Beed,** citizens call for fully digital permit and land-record systems that eliminate discretionary delays. They also seek **unified single-window platforms** to access all public services. Citizens want **real-time dashboards** showing how public funds are spent and which projects are progressing, indicating a sophisticated demand for **accountability through open data.**

Crucially, there is a strong push for **vernacular, AI-powered interfaces** such as Marathi chatbots and voice bots that can function 24×7. This signals a demand for **technological inclusion**, where even first-time or low-literacy users can access help and file complaints without barriers. Finally, people envision an **open-data ecosystem** that enables start-ups, researchers, and civic innovators to build tools that improve governance, an ambition especially pronounced in **Pune, Mumbai** and **Nagpur,** where innovation and citizen-led governance tools feature prominently.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Despite ongoing e-governance efforts, people continue to face serious **barriers to efficient service delivery,** since services are spread across multiple departments and authorities. Even where digital platforms exist, they often lack **real-time tracking,** leaving citizens unaware of the status of their applications, complaints, or scheme benefits. Citizens seek not just digital services, but intuitive, transparent, and inclusive access that works for everyone, especially the vulnerable.

A major structural concern is the **digital divide**: many rural and tribal areas still lack the bandwidth, devices, or local access points needed to benefit from online governance. This leads to **exclusion and dependency** on agents or intermediaries. Language remains a barrier too, particularly for **elderly or first-generation users**, who struggle with English-dominant portals or poor localisation of services. These concerns are about state-level platforms like Aaple Sarkar and online government service centres.

There is growing unease about **data privacy and cybersecurity vulnerabilities**, especially as more sensitive data enters government systems without clear protections. Citizens also point to **low awareness of grievance mechanisms** and **the absence of enforceable service-level guarantees,** which undermines trust and accountability. These concerns collectively reflect a gap between **technological potential and lived reality,** where digital solutions are available but not accessible, trusted, or consistent.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens offer clear, actionable solutions to bridge these gaps and unlock the full promise of digital governance. A central demand is for a **statewide, single-window**

platform that integrates all services, backed by **legally enforceable SLAs** (service-level agreements). Such a system would reduce fragmentation, set time-bound expectations, and allow accountability. Digital services are expanding, but without SLAs, people don't trust they will function reliably or fairly. Additionally, many citizens report no clear timeframe for government services like certificates, licenses, or welfare disbursements.

In the context of persistent concerns around fraud and opacity in land and property records, some citizens, have spontaneously proposed the **use of secure, digitally verifiable systems. T**hese suggestions aim to ensure that ownership and transaction records are **tamper-proof, auditable, and resistant to discretionary manipulation,** reducing the scope for manipulation or discretionary interference. Though only a small number of open-ended responses raised this explicitly, the demand reflects an emerging public expectation for **trustworthy and modernised registries.**

For bridging the rural digital divide, there is strong support for **mobile digital vans and assisted kiosks,** which would help first-time users access services without intermediaries. Many rural and elderly citizens lack the skills to independently use digital portals for services like welfare registration, grievance filing, or document access. For example, respondents from **Akola** and **Satara** stress that even with mobile phones, many people don't know **how to navigate government apps or websites**. These centers would help bridge digital literacy gaps, provide guided access to online services, and support elderly or first-time users. The demand reflects not just a technology gap, but a **human support gap in accessing digital governance**.

Citizens across districts like **Ahilyanagar, Jalna, and Amravati** have expressed a strong desire for **seamless and tamper-proof welfare delivery**. To meet this, they recommend integrating **biometric or Aadhaar-based e-KYC** into public service platforms. Such systems would ensure **automated eligibility verification**, reduce paperwork, and prevent fraud, especially for vulnerable groups dependent on government entitlements.

Citizens in districts like **Pune, Nagpur, and Amravati** envision a public data ecosystem where service delivery is not just digital, but **interoperable, transparent, and participatory.** To realise this, they implicitly call for a **Public Data Trust**, supported by **mandatory API standards** that ensure seamless integration, open innovation, and equitable data access. This would empower researchers, start-ups, and civic groups to **build tools that enhance governance**, while ensuring strong privacy protections and regulatory oversight.

Ultimately, the recommendations are not just about digitisation, they're about building trustworthy, inclusive, and responsive governance. Citizens want a state where every voice is acknowledged, every right is accessible, and every system is transparent by design.

Top Districts Emerging in Theme 'Governance for All, Enabled by Frontier Tech'
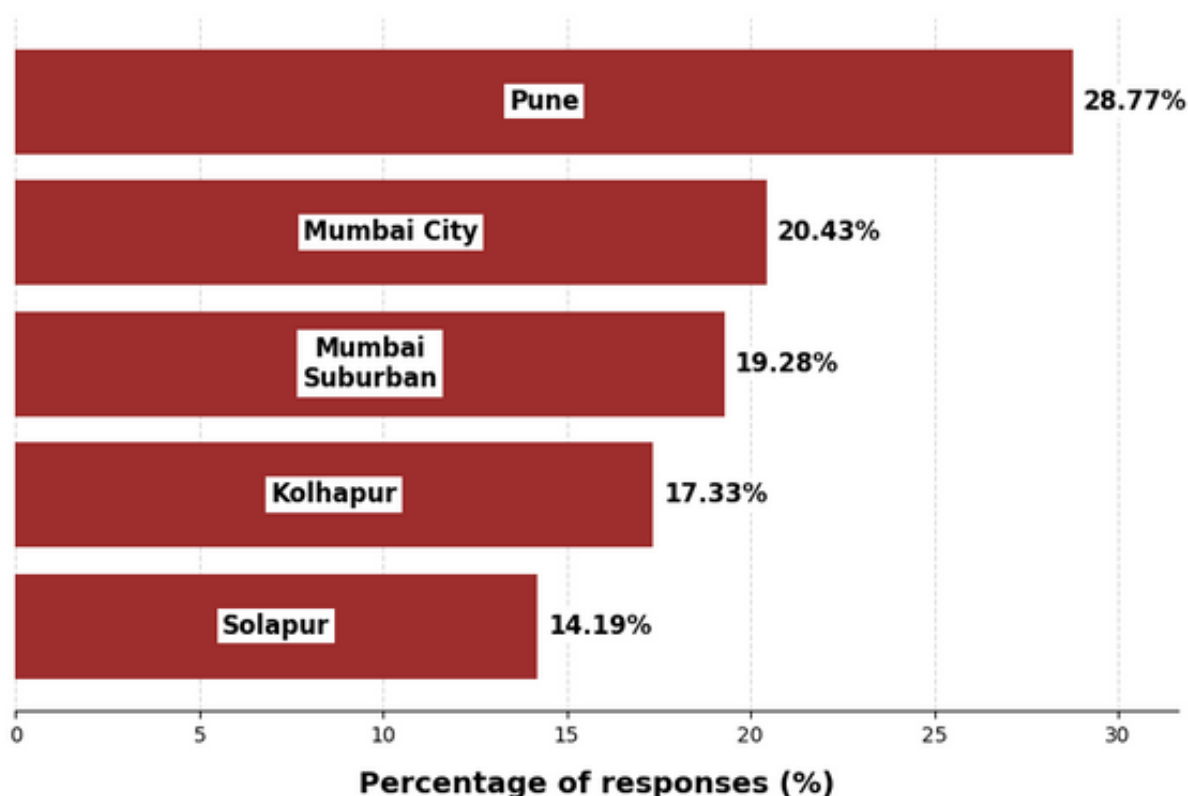
There is a **statewide appetite for tech-enabled governance**, especially in urban centres but increasingly also in smaller districts. Citizens are not just asking for services to go online, they want: **Accountability (via dashboards), Inclusion (via vernacular AI tools), Transparency (via grievance tracking & audit trails).** Pune and the two Mumbai zones represent some of Maharashtra's most urbanised and digitally mature regions. Citizens here are not only highly exposed to digital public services but are also more aware of the systemic inefficiencies and the potential of technological solutions. Their feedback reflects familiarity with advanced governance concepts such as unified digital platforms, open data ecosystems, AI-powered interfaces, and service-level dashboards.

Interestingly, the presence of Kolhapur and Solapur in the top five indicates that strong civic engagement around technology-enabled governance is not confined to metros. These Tier-2 districts show substantial participation, suggesting that the push for more transparent, accessible, and user-friendly services is gaining traction in smaller cities as well. This may be a result of increased digital access, outreach efforts by local administration, or growing dissatisfaction with bureaucratic inefficiencies.

The remaining 88.4% of the total responses come from other districts across the state. While these districts may not dominate numerically, their responses introduce vital thematic depth to the conversation. Districts such as Ahilyanagar, Beed, and Jalna have placed particular emphasis on inclusion, demanding solutions like biometric e-KYC for welfare access, local language digital services, and assisted service kiosks for the digitally excluded.

What emerges from this data is that even where digital infrastructure may be limited, the vision of citizens extends beyond basic service delivery. Many envision a participatory model of governance where they are not just recipients of services but co-creators of solutions. This is reflected in aspirations for open-data frameworks, transparent fund utilisation, and mechanisms for public feedback.

3. Urban development

This theme reflects Maharashtra's potential as a **globally benchmarked urban powerhouse,** and another that warns of the **risks of uneven, unregulated growth**. With over 35,000 responses, citizens envision **metro-centric corridors** that connect housing, work, and recreation with efficiency and dignity. They call for **smart infrastructure, affordable housing, and green, liveable cities,** but also highlight concerns about **peripheral sprawl, infrastructure strain, and rising inequality** in urban spaces. The data reveals a citizenry deeply aware of the **trade-offs of urbanisation**, demanding both **visionary planning and strict implementation** to make Maharashtra's cities truly inclusive and sustainable.

People envision Maharashtra as a national exemplar of planned urbanisation, anchored by Mumbai, Pune, and Nagpur as integrated, future-ready mega-hubs. There's widespread enthusiasm for world-class infrastructure based on transit-oriented development (TOD), mixed-use zoning, and resilient utilities. Respondents call for dense but green urban forms—smart cities with digital twins, recycling ecosystems, and eco-buffers. However, they also warn against haphazard urban sprawl, social exclusion in peri-urban zones, and ecological trade-offs that threaten long-term liveability.
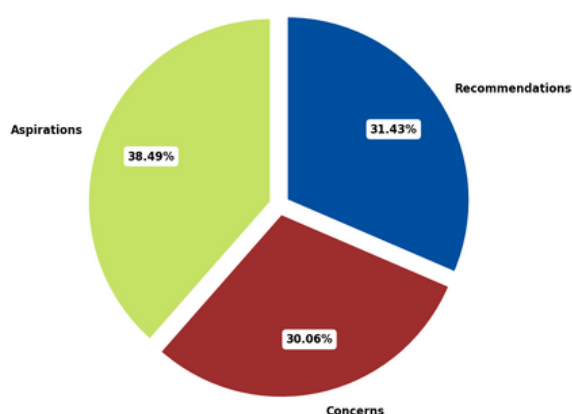
The pie chart reveals that citizen feedback on the theme is led by **aspirations (38.49%),** followed closely by **recommendations (31.43%) and concerns (30.06%).** This distribution highlights a forward-looking and constructively engaged urban public; citizens are not only voicing frustrations about issues like **bureaucratic inefficiency and inequitable infrastructure** but are also offering actionable ideas such as **integrated mobility systems, rental housing zones, and sustainable urban design.** The prominence of aspirations suggests a **strong desire to reimagine urban life, while the balanced presence of concerns** and recommendations reflects a critical yet hopeful civic mindset ready to partner in shaping more **inclusive and resilient cities.**

Total responses: 35,228

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

The aspirations reflect a metropolitan citizenry that is not only deeply invested in improving urban liveability but is also forward-looking in its **vision for structural transformation.** There is a clear yearning for **metro-centric corridors** that tightly weave together **residential, commercial, and educational zones,** thereby eliminating the fatigue of long commutes and the inefficiency of siloed planning. The ideal urban

form envisioned here is one that supports daily life with minimal friction, an interconnected landscape where home, work, learning, and leisure co-exist.

Mixed-use townships emerge as a preferred model because they promise to **dissolve the rigid boundaries** between economic zones and living quarters. This statement reflects from the most urbanised districts of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Pune and Thane, where high population density and rigid zoning have led to **long commutes, scattered city life, and underutilised infrastructure.**

The vision of mixed-use townships is where residential, commercial, recreational, and civic functions co-exist within walkable distances and are seen as a **solution to urban sprawl and inefficiency.** Respondents envision these developments as enabling a more integrated lifestyle rather than a convenience, reducing commute stress, encouraging local economies, and promoting a sense of community. The aspiration is for urban spaces that can support **integrated housing, jobs, and recreation, while still aligning with environmental sustainability and safety.**

There is also an ecological consciousness that runs through these aspirations, demands for **world-class wastewater recycling and zero-discharge industrial zones** are not token additions but core priorities. The call for it specifically indicates public demand for strong regulatory enforcement and not just environmental guidelines, but mechanisms with compliance checks, penalties, and transparent monitoring. It stems from everyday urban experiences of polluted rivers, poor air quality, and collapsing ecological buffers, and represents a desire to reconcile industrial activity with ecological sustainability.

The desire for urban **green belts and ecological buffers** indicates a collective response to the suffocating effects of pollution and unregulated growth. These aspirations speak to the anxiety of living in rapidly densifying cities that are losing their capacity to breathe, both literally and metaphorically.

Respondents from the metro cities repeatedly point to the need for **technological tools that go beyond surface-level services.** Rather than stop at parking apps or online bill payments, citizens expect municipal systems to **run simulations for traffic, predict flood zones, monitor real-time public infrastructure stress,** and use those insights to act before bottlenecks emerge. The frustration is not with technology itself, but with its **underuse in long-range planning.**

There is a strong call for **shared dashboards, planning maps, and transparency,** which would allow both government and public to co-author urban futures. The aspiration here is not just for more technology, but for **technology that enables anticipation of resilience, and democratic participation.**

Finally, the aspirations cluster around a broader vision of dignity, through **seamless, paperless, transparent urban governance, fully accessible healthcare and education ecosystems, and safe, green, inclusive cities.** This is not merely about upgrading physical infrastructure, but about rebalancing power between the state and citizen. Respondents want cities that offer **global-class public transport and city infrastructure,** and that anchor a **digital-first, economically vibrant urban Maharashtra.**

Concerns - Key Pain Points

The concerns voiced by citizens in the mega-metros point to a growing **frustration with rapid urban growth and institutional capacity.** A recurring theme in responses is the **unplanned spread of peripheral settlements,** often built rapidly and informally, without adequate civic planning or regulatory oversight. These areas often lack connectivity, sanitation, and public spaces, problems worsened by **inequitable access to basic utilities.**

Residents from Thane lament how satellite areas have ballooned without proportional investment in **drainage, roads, or schools,** while those from Mumbai Suburban describe how large real estate projects on the fringes are delivered without "basic pipeline water or public transport links." These areas, they say, feel **detached from the urban core,** lacking the infrastructure needed to support daily life, including **sanitation, electricity, parks, and walkability.**

Housing affordability is a central anxiety. The **rising cost of living and unaffordable housing in core metro zones** have displaced many low-income residents to the fringes. Respondents expressed deep concern over how speculative markets and elite housing schemes have priced out the very people who sustain the cities, workers, renters, and small entrepreneurs. This displacement is not just economic, but social.

There is also a clear frustration with **strained civic infrastructure**, chronic water shortages, traffic snarls, waste accumulation, and poor drainage are not just seen as inconveniences, but as symptoms of governance failure. The **urban congestion,** especially linked to **poor last-mile transit and traffic bottlenecks,** reflects daily hardship and emotional fatigue.

Environmental concerns are acute. **Air and noise pollution,** exacerbated by construction, vehicular traffic, and loss of green cover, erode quality of life. The lack of **adequate green spaces** is mourned as much for its ecological value as for its social importance in dense neighbourhoods.

Finally, citizens express distrust in bureaucratic efficiency. **Bureaucratic hurdles in business approvals and service access** are perceived as systemic barriers, not individual lapses. Respondents also highlighted **inequity in urban service delivery**, noting the stark divide between well-maintained private towers and under-resourced slums, adding to the perception of an unjust, two-tiered urban experience.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

The push to mandate **TOD (Transit-Oriented Development) policies across all municipal corporations i**ndicates a desire for systematic, legally binding alignment between transit planning and land use. Respondents see TOD as a way to address both affordability and mobility in one stroke.

The demand to **create affordable rental and social housing near job hubs** reflects economic pragmatism. Instead of defaulting to homeownership models, residents are advocating for structured **rental housing zones with transport linkages,** which better suit a mobile, aspirational population. Multiple respondents point out that

homeownership is becoming financially unviable, especially for younger, mobile professionals and lower-middle-income households. Few suggested that government-supported rental zones, with predictable terms and civic oversight, would better meet the needs of a **fast-moving, aspirational urban population** that often migrates for work or education.

Digitisation is central to these proposals. Respondents want to digitise and streamline all citizen services, from property and water to traffic, and to digitise all city master plans with real-time public tracking of compliance. This would reduce discretion, improve accountability, and ensure that development adheres to the rule of law. This also connects to the idea of citizen charters with SLAs for urban amenities, signalling a mature demand for time-bound, rights-based service delivery.

Transport is reimagined in bold, integrated ways, reflecting a shift in how urban residents think about commuting. Across Maharashtra's mega-metros, citizens envision a future where mobility systems are no longer fragmented or vehicle-centric, but **seamlessly connected and multimodal.** Their vision includes **metro network expansions** that extend into underserved peripheries, **non-motorised mobility corridors** that prioritise pedestrians and cyclists, and **green mobility lanes** that offer shaded, landscaped, and safe routes for everyday travel. Importantly, respondents are not merely asking for new transport options. This includes proposals for **zero-emission zones,** particularly in congested business districts, as well as **Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors, cycle tracks, and last-mile EV shuttle networks** that serve schools, metro stations, and residential clusters.

On environmental governance, people recommend strict enforcement: **eco-zoning regulations, stringent environmental impact assessments, and mandated TDR schemes** to protect green spaces. These demands suggest that citizens are not only aware of urban ecology, but willing to engage with planning instruments to defend it.

Finally, the call to institute metropolitan development authorities with clear jurisdiction and fast-track powers, and to deploy urban observatories for live data on land use, traffic, and environmental quality, reveals a strong demand for both centralised coordination and public transparency. These recommendations converge into a civic vision of governance that is efficient, accountable, and spatially just.

Top Districts for 'India's Most Planned, Urbanised State (3 Mega Metros)'

Percentage of responses (%)
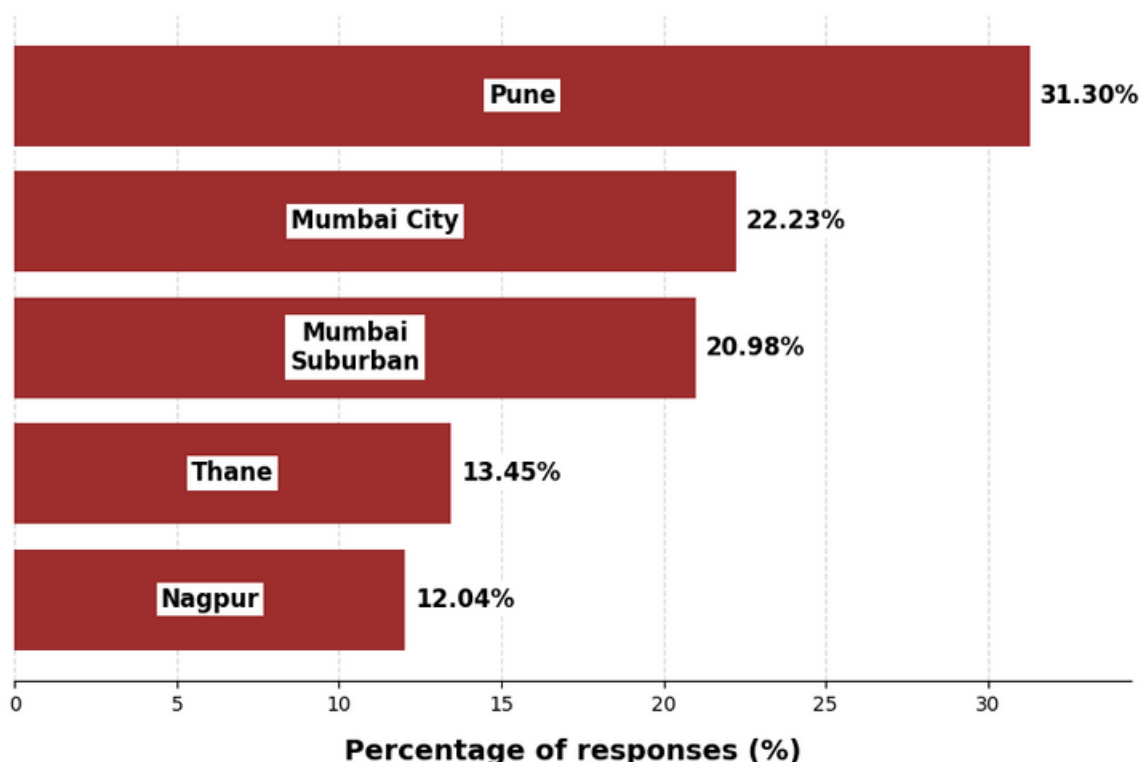
This theme speaks to how **citizens perceive urbanisation,** not just in terms of infrastructure, but **livability, governance, sustainability, and economic inclusion**. High participation from these top five districts suggests that urban residents are critically aware of their challenges of congestion, pollution, high cost of living, slow civic project execution. Additionally, participants seek accountable governance, especially around housing, transport, and digital services.

Of the total **63.8%** of responses, come from the top five districts: Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, and Nagpur. What emerges from this data is a clear demand for a more liveable, affordable, and transparently governed urban future. Pune's growth trajectory, from educational hub to IT city to "smart city", has also led to **traffic issues, urban sprawl, and housing inequity**. Citizens here are younger, digital-savvy, and **more likely to engage via platforms like WhatsApp**, which this survey used.

Thane is a case study in peripheral urbanisation. Once suburban, it now carries metro-level burdens without always having metro-level infrastructure. Whereas, Nagpur, though not a metro, shows high engagement where its citizens see this as a moment to push for **planned urbanisation before it's too late.** Within Mumbai (city and suburban), the inner-city residents are more affected by infrastructure decay. On the other hand, suburbanites are more concerned with **connectivity, commute stress, and housing affordability.**

Importantly, the data also shows that **36.2%,** came from the remaining 31 districts. While these areas may not yet carry the weight of a mega-metro, their civic concerns suggest that they are rapidly urbanising and anticipating future infrastructural pressures. Respondents from these regions consistently express a desire for equitable

planning, calling for their towns and cities to be included in the broader urban roadmap. They view the development of clean water systems, affordable housing, smart mobility networks, and digital governance not as luxuries reserved for metros, but as fundamental rights of any aspiring urban centre.

Planners and policymakers can view these districts as **labs of civic expectations**; high engagement equals **policy traction potential.** Urban themes like this aren't just about mega-cities anymore, they're **expanding into tier-2 cities**, demanding early and equitable planning. In essence, this data signals that the idea of Maharashtra as "India's most planned and urbanised state" resonates far beyond the traditional metros. While the three mega-metros dominate in voice and visibility, the broader participation across districts shows a citizenry ready to co-author an inclusive and forward-looking urban vision for 2047.

4. Health

As Maharashtra looks ahead to 2047, citizens envision a future where the state emerges as **India's undisputed healthcare capital,** a leader not just in cutting-edge medical infrastructure, but in **equity, affordability, accessible and specialist.** From metros to smaller towns, participants consistently highlighted the need for a health system that combines **world-class specialty care with low out-of-pocket costs.** Their vision is rooted in the belief that quality healthcare should not be a privilege of geography or income, but a **universal right,** delivered through smart infrastructure, digital integration, and responsive governance.

Respondents envision Maharashtra as the nation's premier **healthcare destination,** combining world-class specialty hospitals with universally accessible primary care. High aspirations for **affordable diagnostics, telemedicine, and centralised digital health records** filter through calls for **strengthened preventive public health** and last-mile outreach in rural areas. While enthusiasm for private-sector excellence is evident, citizens underscore the need for **cost controls, regulatory oversight, and equity** to prevent urban-rural and socioeconomic divides in service access.
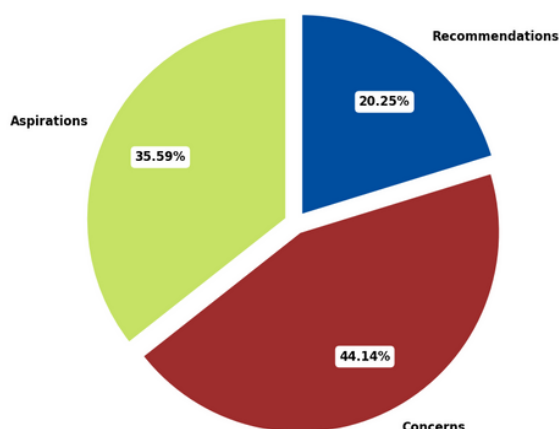
The theme is dominated by Concerns with 14,988 (45%) responses, indicating a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with current healthcare delivery, particularly around cost, access, and infrastructure. Aspirations of 12,085 (37%) responses, reflect a forward-looking hope for a universal, high-quality, and tech-enabled health system. However, Recommendations with just 6,878 (17%) responses form the smallest slice, suggesting that while citizens know what's lacking, fewer are articulating detailed solutions, highlighting an opportunity for participatory policy co-design.

Total responses: 33,951

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

At the heart of these aspirations is the demand for a **universal, high-quality, and cashless health system** that **guarantees access** irrespective of one's **geography or income level.** Citizens are no longer satisfied with health services as discretionary or privilege-based offerings, they are increasingly framed as **entitlements.** The call for **seamless access to specialised doctors and treatments in town like Nagpur** signals a deep awareness of the **rural-urban disparity** in health infrastructure. Respondents imagine a future where **advanced cardiac, neuro, and oncology care** are not limited to metros, but are embedded in **district-level health ecosystems** through **subsidised Centres of Excellence.** While Kolhapur citizens call for "world-class public hospitals"

and "district-based Centres of Excellence for cardiac and neuro care", Amravati recommends "equipping district hospitals with advanced diagnostic and surgical infrastructure," particularly in oncology and neurology.

Further, the inclusion of **medical tourism** in the aspirational frame reflects a nuanced duality: people want Maharashtra to become a **global healthcare destination** but insist that such ambitions should not compromise **affordability for local populations**. The medical tourism vision is most pronounced in **Pune,** where citizens combine ambitions for global reputation with the **public benefit of reinvesting revenues into subsidised care** for locals. Additionally, Nashik is noted for its inetrerst in wellness tourism combining Ayurveda and diagnostics.

Another notable aspiration is the **mainstreaming of mental health** at the **primary-care level,** a demand that shifts the narrative from **reactive psychiatry to proactive, community-based psychological wellbeing**. Citizens are clearly seeking a system that integrates **mental health** as a **normalised, non-stigmatised** part of everyday health services. The aspiration for mental health awareness comes strongly from the metropolitan cities advocating for its integration in school **curricula and digital health apps.**

Concerns - Key Pain Points

The concerns expressed reveal a sobering portrait of the existing health system's **limitations. High out-of-pocket expenses** dominate these narratives, with **diagnostics and chronic care** emerging as major **financial burdens**. This concern reflects both the **inadequacy of public provisioning** and the **weak regulation of private health pricing.** The **overburdening of public hospitals**, with their **long waiting times and staff shortages,** exposes the pressure placed on already-stretched **tertiary systems** (state-run multi-specialty and government teaching hospitals), largely due to the **collapse** or **underperformance of lower-tier infrastructure.** Meanwhile, rural citizens highlight a persistent absence of **specialist doctors in taluka and district hospitals,** underlining the **geographic imbalance** in specialist care availability.

The lack of **mental health services and** awareness is not just a **service gap**, it represents an **institutional blind spot**, especially given the rising **mental health burden** in post-pandemic India. Another systemic flaw is the **fragmented nature of health data systems,** which causes **redundant testing, delays in treatment, and poor continuity of care.** This **fragmentation** erodes both **trust and efficiency**, critical elements in **health-seeking behaviour**. Finally, the concerns point to **weak regulation** in the private sector, where **price opacity** and **uneven quality control** foster **exploitation, especially of vulnerable groups**.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

The recommendations emerging from this data are notably **solution-driven** and **systemic in scope**. Citizens propose a significant expansion of **affordable diagnostics and pharmacy access** through **public-private partnerships (PPPs) and community clinics.** These are not just stopgap measures, they are envisioned as **decentralised, sustainable infrastructure** that plugs current **access gaps**. A **statewide rollout of**

digital health records and telemedicine is proposed not merely as a tech upgrade, but as a vehicle for **efficiency, transparency, and care continuity**. Respondents link the **decongestion of metro hospitals** directly to the creation of **district-level specialty hubs,** suggesting a **decentralisation model** that can reduce **migration and travel for care** and improve **service access** in **remote regions**. Citizens want a **future where care comes to them**, not the other way around, as citizens from Beed, Hingoli, Nanded, Washim, etc. Express their frequent travel to the metro cities to receive the required medical care.

Importantly, several recommendations go beyond infrastructure into **governance reform.** Citizens advocate for **enforceable service-level agreements (SLAs)** in public health, covering **response times, staff-to-patient ratios,** and **quality standards**. This represents a shift from entitlement rhetoric to **performance-based accountability.** Traditionally, public discourse around healthcare in India has focused on entitlements like free treatment, government schemes and subsidies. But in many urban and semi-urban districts like Thane, Pune, Nagpur, and Mumbai City, shift their narrative from **expectations for free services to demanding functional systems.**

The proposals also include the integration of **preventive health** and **wellness education** into **schools** and **community settings**, acknowledging that long-term public health requires **early, participatory interventions**. The idea of **price-cap regulation** for **essential diagnostics** and **standardised treatment bundles** speaks to a desire for **fairness** in **health economics**, while **mobile health clinics** and **telehealth kiosks** for **remote blocks** highlight an **inclusive logic of reach**. Further, to solve the **rural specialist shortfall,** the public suggests **loan-forgiveness schemes** and **rural posting incentives,** signalling that people are attuned to the **motivational realities** of the **health workforce**. Lastly, **public health campaigns** focused on **nutrition, mental health,** and **preventive screenings** indicate a citizenry ready to embrace **proactive care** if institutions make the first move.

Top Districts Emerging in Theme 'India's Healthcare Capital with Affordable, High Quality Specialty Care'
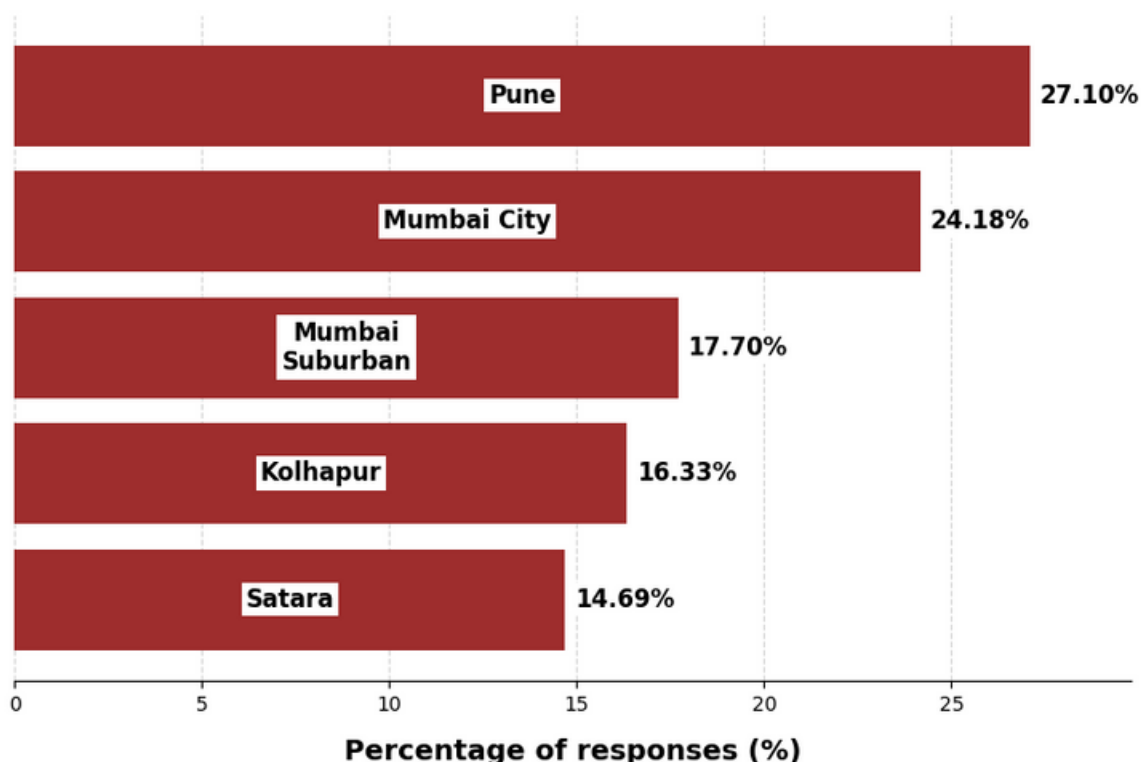
A one-size-fits-all health policy won't work as **tailored district-level interventions** are essential to achieve the vision of Maharashtra as India's healthcare capital. For this theme of Healthacare, strikingly 95% of the total response received are inputs from these top 5 districts. What unites these top-contributing districts is a shared exposure to visible, often high-quality healthcare infrastructure, alongside persistent barriers to affordability, consistency, and inclusion. Responses from Pune and Mumbai voice a distinct urban paradox that while world-class medical care is geographically accessible, its **cost and public sector bottlenecks** make it out of reach for many.

Citizens from these regions are not just reacting to poor service but speaking of the need for **AI-driven diagnostics, seamless patient data systems, and expanded specialist coverage** that goes beyond urban cores. Additionally, they are critiquing a system that functions well for some, while **failing to deliver equitable outcomes for all.** Kolhapur and Satara, showcase a strong semi-urban demand for foundational healthcare guarantees. They reflect civic urgency around issues like the **absence of specialist doctors at taluka hospitals, lack of emergency care infrastructure, and the growing cost of private medical services even in smaller cities.**

While the numbers from other districts remain to 5%, their concerns are more existential. Rather than debating the merits of digital health records or AI-based screening, citizens here ask for **functioning primary health centres, mobile clinics,** and the **physical presence of trained medical staff.** This data-driven pattern reveals a clear duality. In Maharashtra's urban and developed districts, the public is demanding innovation, transparency, and affordability in an already-visible system.

In its rural and underdeveloped districts, the demand is for **basic availability and access**, often from a position of exclusion.

A one-size-fits-all approach will only reinforce existing gaps. Instead, what the data and public voice together demand is a dual-track strategy for **one that invests in advanced health-tech and system efficiency in urban zones,** and another that **builds foundational access and staffing capacity in rural, tribal, and underserved regions.**

5. Education and skilling

Maharashtra's citizens envision the state emerging as a **globally preferred hub for education and skilling,** grounded in equitable access, modern infrastructure, and relevance to future industries. The vision moves beyond infrastructure expansion toward **systemic transformation**, where **quality, affordability, inclusivity, and innovation** coexist. This aspiration is closely tied to the demand for **employment-ready youth,** and highlights the need for **globally benchmarked curriculum, vocational pathways, ed-tech integration**, and **industry-aligned skilling** programs. The feedback spans both rural and urban contexts: rural respondents demand access to digital tools and teacher quality; urban youth highlight global exposure, AI/robotics learning, and placement support. Teachers and parents alike emphasise the importance of **values-based holistic education**, not just marks-focused delivery. Maharashtra's aspiration is not just to catch up with international standards, it is to **set them,** particularly in **emerging sectors** like clean energy, AI, biotech, and advanced manufacturing.

Citizens desire Maharashtra to lead India in **holistic and future-ready education**, blending strong foundational academics with critical thinking, creativity, and vocational training in emerging sectors like AI, robotics, and entrepreneurship. There is broad support for **teacher capacity building, experiential learning**, and **industry-academia linkages**, as well as digital and infrastructural upgrades to ensure equitable access. At the same time, concerns surface around **urban-rural disparities, digital divides**, and the need for up-to-date **curricula governance** to keep pace with global standards.

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Total responses: 31,106

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

At the heart of this vision is the aspiration for Maharashtra to host **world-class universities** and become a magnet for **international students**. This idea emerges strongly from high-response districts like **Pune, Mumbai City, and Mumbai Suburban**, where respondents are deeply familiar with global education benchmarks. Closely linked is the desire for **seamless integration between school, college, and skilling pathways**, particularly emphasised by respondents from **Thane, Nagpur, and Nashik.** Citizens want unified frameworks where academic learning smoothly transitions into vocational or professional training, eliminating redundancy and dropout points.

The call for **early aptitude mapping and tailored skilling from the secondary level onward** is another standout, particularly voiced in **semi-urban and rural districts like Kolhapur, Satara, and Nanded.** Respondents here express concern over wasted potential since students pursue conventional academic streams without guidance or alignment to their strengths. One of the most repeated aspirations, especially from **urban youth and digitally literate respondents**, is that Maharashtra's education system be **recognised globally for its quality, outcomes, and innovation**. In cities like Pune, Mumbai, and Nagpur, this often manifests in comparisons with **international standards** as citizens want their degrees to carry global weight, their skills to meet international demand, and their learning experience to match what's available in developed economies.

The overarching goal that "**every youth be skilled, employable, and future-ready**" cuts across geographies. In districts like Amravati, Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Jalgaon, and Beed, this aspiration reflects **lived anxieties around unemployment and lack of opportunities despite educational attainment.** Citizens envision a Maharashtra where no graduate is left behind where formal education and informal skilling work hand in hand to equip youth with both **technical competencies and soft skills** needed in the 21st-century economy.

The emphasis on **experiential and project-based learning,** via innovation labs and maker spaces, points to a dissatisfaction with rote education, voiced from both urban and rural corners. Linked to this is the rising aspiration for **student entrepreneurship**, particularly in Mumbai City and Pune, where startup culture is visible and aspirational. Citizens here advocate fo**r seed funding, mentorship networks, and incubation support** within universities and colleges, not only to create jobs, but to nurture problem-solvers who address local and global challenges through enterprise.

Another strong strand is the call for **international exposure through scholarships and academic exchange programs.** This is voiced across all top districts, but finds resonance even in districts like **Latur and Sangli**, where talented students often lack the financial means or networks to access global learning opportunities. These citizens want the state to proactively broker partnerships with leading global universities and facilitate outward mobility of students and researchers.

Finally, many responses articulate a clear belief that **the transformation of education must start with teachers.** From **Nashik to Chandrapur**, citizens stress the need for **continuous professional development**, regular upskilling, and **performance-based**

recognition systems. They see teachers not just as facilitators, but as catalysts for shaping future-ready citizens, and demand that the system treat them accordingly.

Concerns – Key Pain Points

At the core is the **inconsistency in teaching quality and the persistence of outdated curricula.** Citizens from districts like Beed, Solapur, and Yavatmal, where government schools dominate, point out that textbook content has not kept pace with the world outside the classroom. In urban centres, even private school students report a disconnect between what they learn and what employers expect. The **lack of contemporary, skills-oriented, and interdisciplinary content** creates a situation where students memorise rather than learn and graduate with degrees that do not match market needs.

This concern links directly to the **limited availability of qualified teachers**, especially in **rural and semi-urban districts like Hingoli, Washim, and Nandurbar**. Citizens report frequent teacher absenteeism, overburdened staff, and a lack of exposure to modern pedagogical tools. Many respondents worry that even where students are motivated, the absence of well-trained mentors undercuts learning outcomes. **Infrastructure deficits** remain a constant theme in both rural and urban submissions. Respondents lament the **poor state of labs, libraries, and vocational workshops** in government institutions.

Another major concern is the **lack of career guidance and employability-skills training,** especially among youth who are first-generation learners. Students often complete formal education without clarity on what pathways lie ahead. Respondents highlight the absence of dedicated counsellors, aptitude mapping tools, and exposure to non-traditional careers. The **inequitable access to higher education and digital learning tools** forms another recurring thread. In districts like **Dhule, Gadchiroli, and Nanded,** citizens report that while **urban centres benefit from private colleges, online classes, and digital libraries, rural students struggle with erratic electricity, poor internet, and a scarcity of devices.** Even where government e-learning platforms exist, citizens say **students lack the digital literacy or basic infrastructure** to use them effectively. The **urban–rural digital divide** here is not just a tech gap, it is a fault line that compounds existing educational inequalities.

The **limited focus on future-relevant subjects like AI, robotics, and climate technology** is particularly acute in **Pune, Nagpur, and Mumbai City,** districts that are closer to innovation hubs and tech industries. Citizens here express frustration that while private institutions and elite schools may offer such subjects, the majority of Maharashtra's youth remain locked out.

This concern is compounded by **weak linkages between academia and local industry**. Citizens report that college education is **overly theoretical, with few internships, apprenticeships, or live projects connecting students to real-world skills.** Local businesses, meanwhile, struggle to find trained staff. The absence of **structured partnerships** between educational institutions and regional industries results in a persistent "skill mismatch" that disadvantages both employers and job seekers.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

A principal recommendation across districts is to **introduce future-ready curricula aligned with global standards.** Respondents from **Pune, Mumbai City, and Nagpur** emphasise the urgent need to integrate emerging subjects such as **artificial intelligence, data analytics, robotics, climate studies, and sustainability** into mainstream education. They are not merely asking for token subjects but a **structural overhaul** that places 21st-century competencies at the heart of schooling and higher education.

This forward-thinking curriculum must be supported by infrastructure, and hence, citizens across **Nashik, Kolhapur, and Satara** stress the importance of **upgrading government schools with modern facilities**. These include functional science labs, digital classrooms, libraries, and basic internet-enabled devices. In rural belts, where digital access is minimal or inconsistent, the recommendation to provide **free access to digital learning tools and platforms** is particularly strong.

There is also a strong grassroots push to **establish skill hubs and vocational institutes in every district.** Districts where youth unemployment remains high and migration is common, view localised skilling as a pathway to both **dignity and economic resilience.** The recommendation is not just to create generic training centres, but to align them with district-specific opportunities: textiles in **Solapur,** agro-processing in **Akola,** tourism in **Sindhudurg,** or logistics in **Nagpur.**

The idea of **promoting student entrepreneurship** emerges strongly from innovation-friendly districts. Citizens recommend that entrepreneurship be treated not as an extracurricular, but as a formal and supported career path, especially for students who may not wish to pursue traditional jobs. Another recommendation is to **expand scholarship programs and establish international exchange partnerships,** as families want to send their children abroad but lack the financial or institutional support to do so. Citizens propose a state-managed scholarship portal that facilitates access to global institutions, along with bilateral agreements that enable student and faculty exchange.

Top Districts Emerging in Theme 'Globally Preferred Education and Skilling Destination'
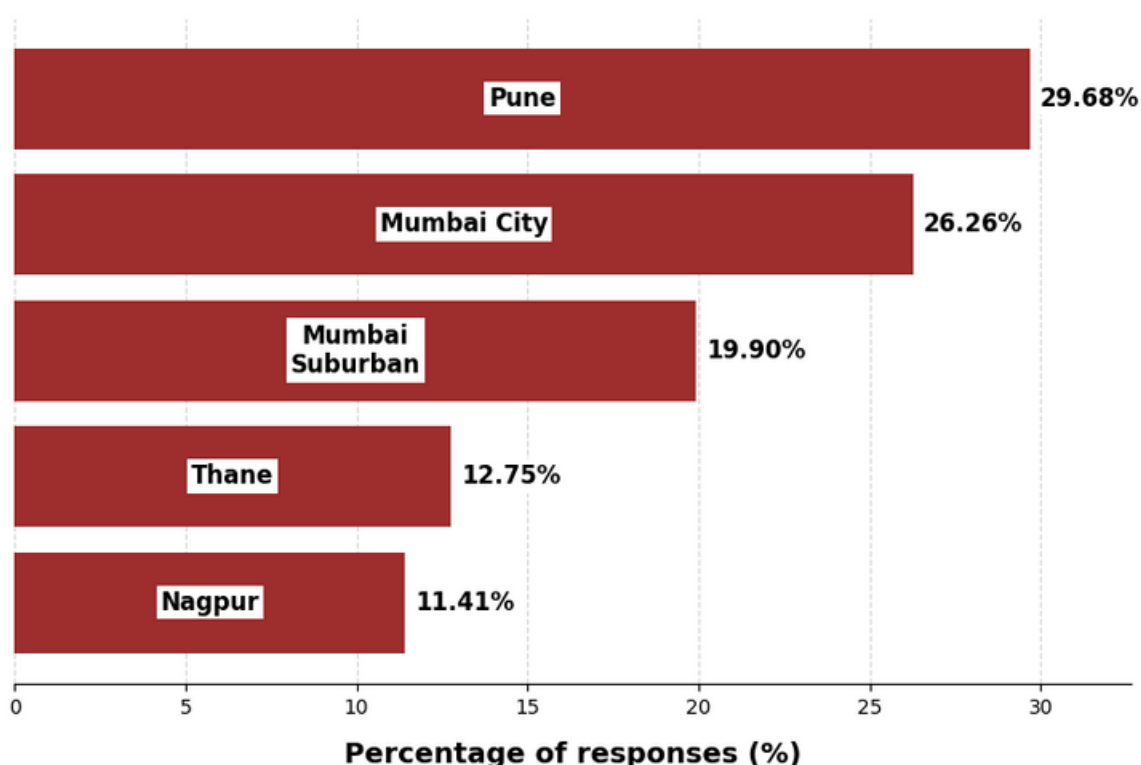
The high response rates are concentrated in urbanised, better-connected districts, suggesting that residents in these areas are **actively invested** in improving education and want the state to compete globally in learning and skills. This pattern reflects more than just population size, it reveals a cognitive and aspirational edge. These districts exhibit strong public pressure for reform in areas like digital tools in classrooms, future-relevant curriculum (AI, robotics), and global competitiveness of Maharashtra's education system. Citizens here are not just concerned with access but with quality, affordability, and alignment with international standards.

Beyond these top five districts, a significant insight emerges from the remaining responses. Out of the total 31,106 responses on this theme, **33.5%** came from other districts. This is a substantial share and points to an important undercurrent: while urban centres dominate in volume, there is a **broad-based demand across the state** for elevating education and skilling to global levels. In several rural and semi-rural districts, citizens highlighted barriers such as outdated syllabi, lack of skilling infrastructure, and digital divides. Even if these districts did not feature in the top five by count, their feedback is rich with urgency and pointed recommendations, such as calls for government-supported skill hubs, vocational training tailored to local economies, and mobile digital learning units for remote areas.

In places like **Nashik** and **Kolhapur,** respondents emphasized the need for holistic curricula and access to affordable private and public institutions. In **Satara, Beed**, and **Latur**, the concern was more about skilling-linked employment and digital inclusion. **Chandrapur** and **Gondia,** though lower in population and digital access, still contributed meaningful suggestions for rural youth skilling, demonstrating a geographically dispersed aspiration base.

In essence, while the top districts represent visible, vocal momentum for global-standard education, the responses from other districts signal the depth of the aspiration. This contrast between intensity and spread should guide the state's implementation strategy: build visible excellence in high-response districts, while ensuring inclusive investments to uplift the silent but equally ambitious geographies.

6. Agriculture, allied sectors and rural

The theme "Tech-Enabled High-Value Agriculture Capital of India" reflects Maharashtra's goal of transforming its agricultural sector through **innovation, technology, and value addition.** It captures a future where farming is not just a means of subsistence but a driver of **economic growth, rural prosperity, and global competitiveness.** This vision resonates strongly with citizens, particularly in rural and agrarian regions, as it aligns with their aspirations for **secure incomes, modern infrastructure, and sustainable practices.** The feedback reveals a **high level of public engagement, combining optimism with grounded concerns and clear, solution-oriented recommendations.**

Respondents envision Maharashtra as a leader in **advanced, high-value agriculture,** leveraging precision farming, horticulture, and aquaculture to increase farmer incomes and food exports. They emphasise **technology adoption,** drones, sensors, and AI, alongside **value-addition facilities** like cold chains, processing units, and integrated markets. Concerns include **smallholder access, power reliability,** and market volatility. Across districts, citizens call for **public-private partnerships, agri-finance innovations,** and **skill development** to transform traditional agriculture into a profitable, sustainable ecosystem.
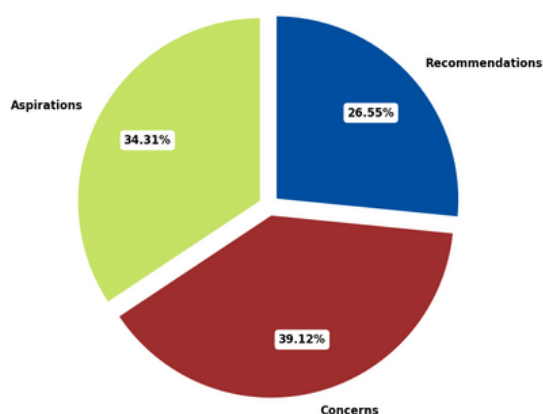
The sentiment distribution for the theme "Tech-Enabled High-Value Agriculture Capital of India" reveals a **concern-led response, with 39.12%** of inputs highlighting challenges such as market volatility, irrigation gaps, and delayed government support, underscoring the urgency of addressing core agrarian issues. At the same time, **34.31%** of responses reflect strong **aspirations** aligned with the state's vision for modern, tech-driven agriculture, signaling public optimism about its potential to transform rural livelihoods. **Recommendations** account for **26.55%,** indicating that citizens are not only hopeful but also ready with concrete ideas like Minimum Support Price (MSP) reforms, solar irrigation, and digital service delivery.

Total responses: 29,474

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

The aspirations reflect a desire to shift agriculture from **subsistence to enterprise** which is anchored in **technology, innovation,** and **global competitiveness.** Citizens imagine a future where **precision farming** is mainstream, powered by **sensors, satellite imagery,** and **IoT-based monitoring.** In essence, people are calling for precision farming because it offers **control, predictability, and profitability,** three

things that conventional methods increasingly fail to provide in today's rural economy. This points to a demand from Amravati, Akola and Beed for **real-time, data-driven decision-making tools** that reduce risk and enhance productivity especially in the face of **unpredictable weather patterns** and **input costs.**

There is also a clear push to **diversify beyond traditional farming**, because they see it as a pathway to **economic stability, climate resilience, and higher incomes**. Aspirations to develop **horticulture and aquaculture clusters**, complete with **cold storage** and **export-grade processing**, suggest that people see potential in **high-value crops, seafood,** and **perishables** not just as **economic drivers** but as vehicles for **rural employment** and **infrastructure development**. This point is voiced in the istricts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Nanded. The call for **24×7 electrification**, especially for **pump-sets** and **agro-processing units**, further reinforces this vision— indicating that **reliable energy access** is seen not just as a basic need, but as an **enabler of rural enterprise.** These aspirations stem from recurring concerns in Akola and Beed over **power outages**, which disrupt not just irrigation cycles but also cold-chain and processing operations, ultimately reducing income stability for farmers.

What stands out most is the emphasis on **entrepreneurship and innovation,** particularly in districts like **Beed** and **Akola,** where citizens envision a shift from subsistence farming to enterprise-led rural growth. They want **farmer-startup incubators** and **agri-tech hubs** that can support **young** entrepreneurs, connect them to markets, and foster indigenous solutions tailored to Maharashtra's diverse **agro-climatic zones.** This is complemented by a **global outlook:** many aspire for the state to lead in **exports of high-value produce** like **fruits, spices, and seafood,** an ambition rooted in both **pride and pragmatism.** There is also growing awareness of **sustainability,** with calls to promote **organic farming,** strengthen **crop insurance,** and ensure **reliable market linkages,** underscoring that transformation must be **inclusive and resilient.**

The demand for **agri-universities** focused on **technological innovation,** and **digital dashboards** offering **real-time data** on **weather** and **prices,** reflects a population ready to engage with the **future of farming** and not just as cultivators, but as **informed, connected,** and **competitive stakeholders** in a **global agricultural economy**. This is not simply about better tools; it is about **redefining the identity of the farmer,** from a **vulnerable producer** to an **empowered entrepreneur.**

Concerns - Key Pain Points

The concerns raised by citizens across Maharashtra reveal a layered set of structural challenges that continue to hamper agricultural transformation, even as aspirations for a tech-enabled and value-driven future grow stronger. At the core of these concerns is a deep sense of **income insecurity,** stemming from **low and volatile farm-gate prices,** especially for **perishable produce.** Farmers from districts like **Amravati, Nanded,** and **Beed** report that without access to stable buyers or local processing units, they are forced to sell raw crops at **suboptimal rates,** often immediately after harvest. This not only undercuts profitability but also discourages any long-term investment in crop quality or diversification.

This vulnerability is particularly acute in **perishable sectors** like horticulture and fisheries. Citizens highlight how **lack of cold storage and market linkage infrastructure** causes frequent price crashes, leaving farmers with unsold or wasted produce. Without **export-grade processing facilities** or guaranteed offtake, even high-value crops fail to deliver real value to producers.

Another major set of concerns revolves around **irrigation** and **energy insecurity.** In **Akola** and **Beed,** farmers repeatedly point to **erratic water supply** and **frequent power outages** as critical impediments to consistent agricultural activity. The absence of **solar-powered alternatives,** such as microgrids or solar pumps, leaves them dependent on unreliable electricity, affecting both crop cycles and post-harvest operations like drying, milling, or storage. These operational disruptions directly impact productivity and increase reliance on informal solutions that are often expensive and inefficient.

Further compounding these issues is the **inefficiency and delay in disbursing government support,** particularly **agricultural subsidies and Minimum Support Price (MSP) payments.** Across multiple districts, citizens express frustration at the lack of transparency and timeliness in benefit delivery. For **small and marginal farmers,** this often creates a **cash-flow crisis** at crucial points in the cropping cycle. Combined with **uneven access to formal credit,** this leads many to depend on high-interest informal loans, further deepening financial vulnerability.

Another recurring concern is the **technological divide** in agriculture. While aspirations for precision farming and modern practices are strong, citizens, especially from **semi-arid regions like Amravati and Hingoli,** highlight a lack of access to **agri-tech tools,** as well as limited knowledge of how to use them effectively. This results in low adoption rates of potentially transformative solutions like **sensor-based irrigation, soil analytics,** or **weather-based crop advisories.** Moreover, **post-harvest skill gaps,** in areas like grading, packaging, storage, and export compliance, limit farmers' ability to engage in value chains beyond the mandi gate.

Taken together, these concerns reflect a population that is **not resistant to change,** but one that is **trapped in systems that fail to deliver stability, support, and scale.** The repeated calls for infrastructure, skill-building, energy resilience, and market access point to a grounded, practical understanding of what a truly inclusive agricultural transformation must address.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

There is a public consensus that agriculture in Maharashtra must transition from a risk-laden, input-intensive model to one that is **secure, tech-enabled,** and **value-driven.** A strong demand emerged for **guaranteed MSPs with price-risk insurance,** highlighting the need to **de-risk farm incomes** in an increasingly volatile market. The assurance of a baseline price would give farmers the confidence to invest in quality, adopt new techniques, and diversify their crops.

Citizens are also calling for the **digitisation of land records, subsidy workflows, and crop insurance systems.** These are demands from years of navigating **bureaucratic delays** and **manual loopholes** that have led to either delayed benefits or exclusion
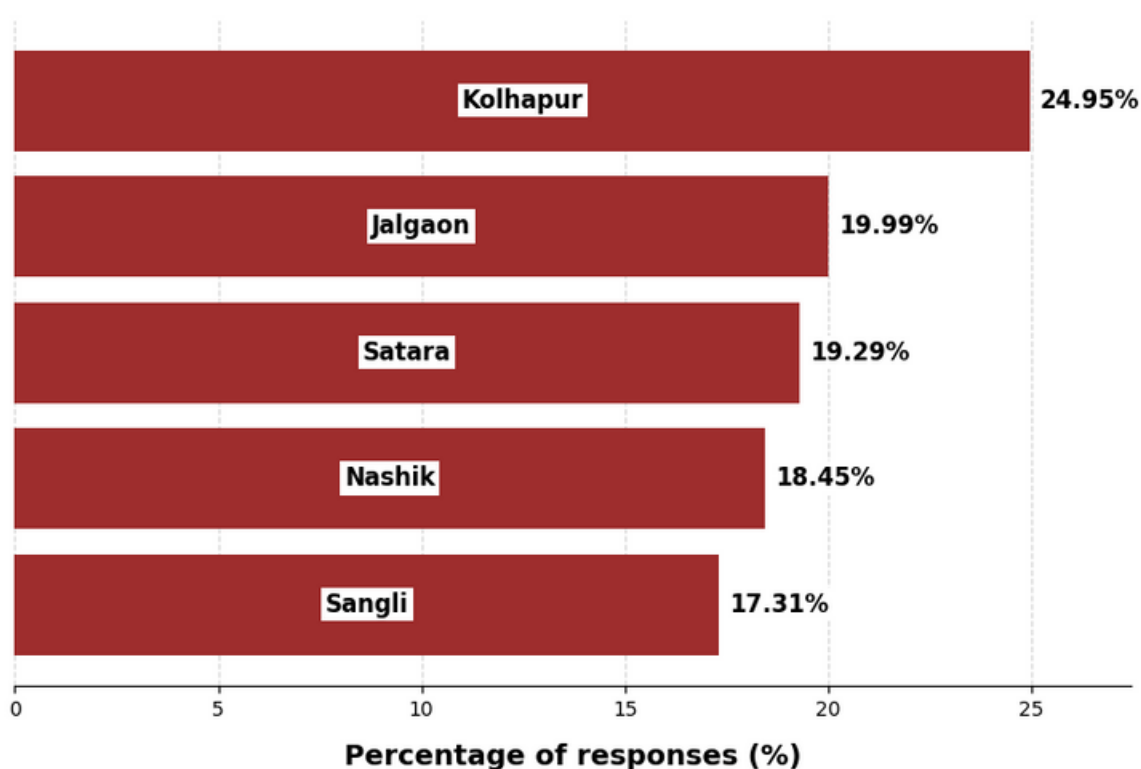
altogether. In districts like **Akola** and **Dhule**, people clearly express a need for **transparent and real-time platforms** that allow farmers to track their applications, entitlements, and payments. Such systems would enhance not just efficiency, but trust in government delivery mechanisms.

Another powerful strand of citizen recommendations focuses on **post-harvest value addition.** Rather than selling raw produce into uncertain markets, respondents propose establishing **agro-processing clusters** at the **taluka or block level,** especially in regions like **Nanded** and **Ratnagiri.** Addressing the persistent challenge of **energy insecurity,** citizens strongly advocate for a **statewide scale-up of solar-powered irrigation systems** and **rural microgrids.** In districts where power outages routinely disrupt irrigation and cold-chain operations, **solar energy is seen as both an economic and ecological solution.**

The public also calls for accelerating **technological adoption** in agriculture, especially among **small and marginal farmers.** Recommendations include **subsidy schemes for drones, soil sensors, and smart irrigation tools,** as well as AI-based crop planning platforms that provide hyper-local weather and market insights. However, citizens emphasize that access to such technologies must be **equitable and supported by training,** or risk widening existing disparities.

Finally, there is notable enthusiasm for creating **rural innovation ecosystems.** Citizens recommend setting up **district-level agro-incubators** that offer **mentorship, seed funding, and pitch platforms**, mirroring startup support models in urban centres. This reflects a grassroots belief that **innovation should not be confined to cities,** and that rural Maharashtra can lead the agri-tech revolution if given the right ecosystem.

Top Districts in Theme 'Tech-Enabled High-Value Agriculture Capital of India'

Percentage of responses (%)

Kolhapur — 24.95%
Jalgaon — 19.99%
Satara — 19.29%
Nashik — 18.45%
Sangli — 17.31%

These top five districts representing **95%** of the total responses account for **agri-economically advanced regions** that are both **ready for high-tech transformation** and **vocal about systemic constraints.** The high response volumes signal a proactive, informed farming community that sees the theme not just as aspirational, but as **immediately actionable** with the right support. These districts have a strong presence in **sugarcane, horticulture, floriculture, dairy and high-value crops.**

Citizens here are **closely integrated with markets,** often facing both the opportunities and pressures of value-chain dynamics, export fluctuations, and rising input costs. This makes them especially receptive to solutions involving **precision farming, agro-processing, market linkages, and energy reliability.** Their high response rates suggest that they are **ready to scale,** seeking policy interventions and infrastructure that would help them move from primary production to **value-added agri-enterprise.**

However, beyond these high-performing districts, **5%** of responses come from the remaining 31 districts of Maharashtra. Despite the lower response volume, some smaller or drought-prone districts such as **Beed, Hingoli,** and **Amravati** raise **qualitatively significant points.** Citizens in these areas express concerns over **energy insecurity, lack of access to agri-tech,** and **credit barriers,** revealing that while their current capacity may be lower, their **need for intervention is acute.** These voices, though fewer in number, bring to light the **equity dimension** of Maharashtra's agri-tech future: transformation must be inclusive, extending not only to the productive clusters but also to the vulnerable and less-connected farming communities.

In essence, the geographic concentration of responses tells two stories, one of **readiness and ambition** in well-networked agri-economies, and another of **latent demand and structural disadvantage** in under-represented districts. For Maharashtra to truly become the **Tech-Enabled High-Value Agriculture Capital of India,** both groups will need tailored strategies, one geared towards **scale and export readiness,** the other toward **access, resilience, and foundational support.**

7. Inclusivity and welfare

This theme captures a **resounding public call for a development model that is just, representative, and empowering for all segments of society**. Respondents across Maharashtra emphasised that true progress cannot occur without the active inclusion of women, tribal communities, persons with disabilities, and other historically underrepresented groups. In **Mumbai Suburban and Thane, citizens highlighted the need for safer public spaces**. Meanwhile, in **Palghar and Gadchiroli, tribal voices demanded greater autonomy, vernacular education, and sustainable livelihoods through forest-based enterprises.** The submissions reveal a deep awareness of the **systemic disadvantages** faced by these communities, but also a powerful collective aspiration to dismantle these barriers through **structural reform, targeted investment, and social accountability.** Citizens envision a Maharashtra where inclusion is not peripheral but foundational and embedded in policy design, institutional access, economic opportunity, and cultural recognition.

The sentiment distribution for this theme reveals a nuanced balance between hopes, worries, and actionable suggestions. **Concerns 10,102 (38.1%)** indicate that citizens are acutely aware of the barriers and structural inequities faced by women and marginalised communities. Issues like **lack of safety, discrimination, inadequate scheme implementation for health, livelihood, education** were frequently cited. **Aspirations, at 9,077 (34.3%)** reflect a forward-looking desire for a society rooted in **equality and representation**, where marginalised groups are not only protected but also empowered to lead.

Recommendations — 20.25%
Concerns — 44.14%
Aspirations — 35.59%
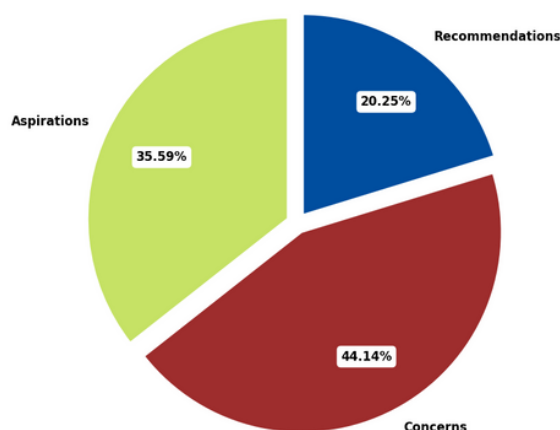
Recommendations form 7,340 (27.6%) of the responses and are largely action-driven, thus emphasising **institutional reforms** such as SHGs, accessibility standards, and inclusive governance mechanisms. The close spread across categories suggests that citizens are not just highlighting problems but are also actively envisioning and proposing solutions for inclusive development.

Total responses: 2,651

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Respondents' aspirations focus on a transformative vision of inclusion where women and marginalised communities are empowered as **agents of growth**. Foremost is the desire for **universal digital literacy and equitable access to smartphones**, which is seen as foundational to participating in the modern economy and civic life. Respondents from **Thane** stressed the need for **digital inclusion for urban slum**

pockets and tribal areas as a means of bridging socio-economic divides. Access to smartphones was linked directly to participation in e-services and digital governance. Meanwhile, in **Nanded,** citizens pointed out that **digital literacy is a precondition for accessing healthcare, benefits, and employment information**, especially for seasonal migrants and marginalised women.

Many envision parity in political representation and call for **50 % seats for women in local bodies and dedicated seats for SC/ST representatives**. This translates to aspirations for **gender-equal representation in municipal wards and panchayats in Thane**, particularly from women's groups and urban civil society actors. Meanwhile, **tribal respondents from Palghar** called for **advisory councils and women-led gram sabhas** to shape local development priorities, and responses from **Nagpur,** particularly from **Dalit and tribal communities**, strongly advocated for **proportional representation** to address long-standing exclusion from decision-making roles.

There is also a strong desire for **gender-sensitive public spaces**, as indicated in responses from **Pune**, calling for **safety-integrated urban design** with emphasis on inclusive mobility planning, safe **walking/cycling zones**, and **gender-balanced public transport staff.** Women respondents in Mumbai, especially from working-class neighbourhoods, stressed the need for **safe last-mile connectivity, better lighting** in alleys and bus stops, and more **women-only transport** options. Nashik saw demands for integrated gender-sensitive master planning with ideas such as **'women-friendly zones',** increased **police patrolling**, and **better signage** in public spaces.

On the social-security front, citizens expect expanded **pension schemes, maternity benefits, and disability support with minimal paperwork,** reflecting a belief that robust safety nets are critical to inclusive growth. Citizens from **Solapur** demanded the **universalisation of maternity entitlements** and increased financial coverage, with suggestions for **integrating benefits into local health and anganwadi systems. Washim** respondents stressed the importance of **mobile facilitation units to deliver pensions and disability assistance** in tribal and semi-rural areas, along with grievance redress systems to tackle delays. These aspirations underscore a collective belief that removing structural barriers will unlock the potential of historically excluded groups.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

The discourse on concerns reveals existing obstacles to inclusion. The most frequent worry is persistent **gender gaps in digital and vocational training**, which respondents, prominently from Pune and Thane say **perpetuate income disparities and limit women's mobility in the workforce.** Bureaucratic red tape including **complicated application processes, lack of outreach, and frequent documentation hurdles** was cited as systematically excluding marginalised groups from welfare schemes, reflecting in responses from Washim, Beed, Palghar.

Safety issues in public transport and urban areas also featured prominently, with many women and SC/ST community members reporting harassment or insufficient street lighting that restricts their freedom of movement. **Financial exclusion** emerged as another severe concern from responses in **Nanded and Mumbai Suburban**, as

collateral requirements and credit history checks block many women entrepreneurs from accessing formal credit. In **Solapur**, women from textile and home-based industries reported being unable to access capital due to lack of property ownership or guarantors, calling for collateral-free lending and SHG-based group credit models. Respondents also flagged **enduring discrimination and social stigma** in schools, workplaces, and government offices, which they view as deep-rooted barriers that policy alone may struggle to dismantle.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

In their recommendations, citizens offer a range of targeted, practical interventions aimed at bridging the gap between aspiration and reality. A top proposal is a **mobile-based digital literacy campaign,** seen as a scalable solution for skill development in **tribal regions like Gadchiroli and Palghar**, where connectivity is limited and traditional classroom-based training is inaccessible. To tackle bureaucratic barriers, respondents from **Nanded, Nagpur**, and **Washim** strongly advocated for **Aadhaar-linked auto-enrolment systems** and **dedicated outreach teams**, citing the difficulties faced by women, tribal populations, and the disabled in navigating complex welfare application processes.

There is also strong support for **gender-safety audits of transport fleets and urban infrastructure,** especially in **Mumbai Suburban, Thane**, and **Pune,** where women raised concerns about unsafe public spaces and demanded that urban planning integrate safety as a design priority. On the financial front, respondents in **Solapur, Aurangabad,** and **Nanded** proposed the creation of **collateral-free guarantee funds** tailored to women-led MSMEs, along with mentorship support and market-linkage facilitation to sustain these ventures and help them scale.

Finally, in districts like **Nagpur, Palghar**, and **Satara**, citizens called for **community-led planning cells** where marginalised groups, including SC/STs, women, and persons with disabilities, have a direct voice in shaping local development initiatives. These recommendations reflect a **clear, action-oriented agenda** rooted in lived realities, and if implemented with sincerity, could significantly accelerate inclusivity and equity in Maharashtra's development journey.

Top Districts Emerging in Theme 'Inclusivity Powering Growth (Women & Marginalised Communities)'
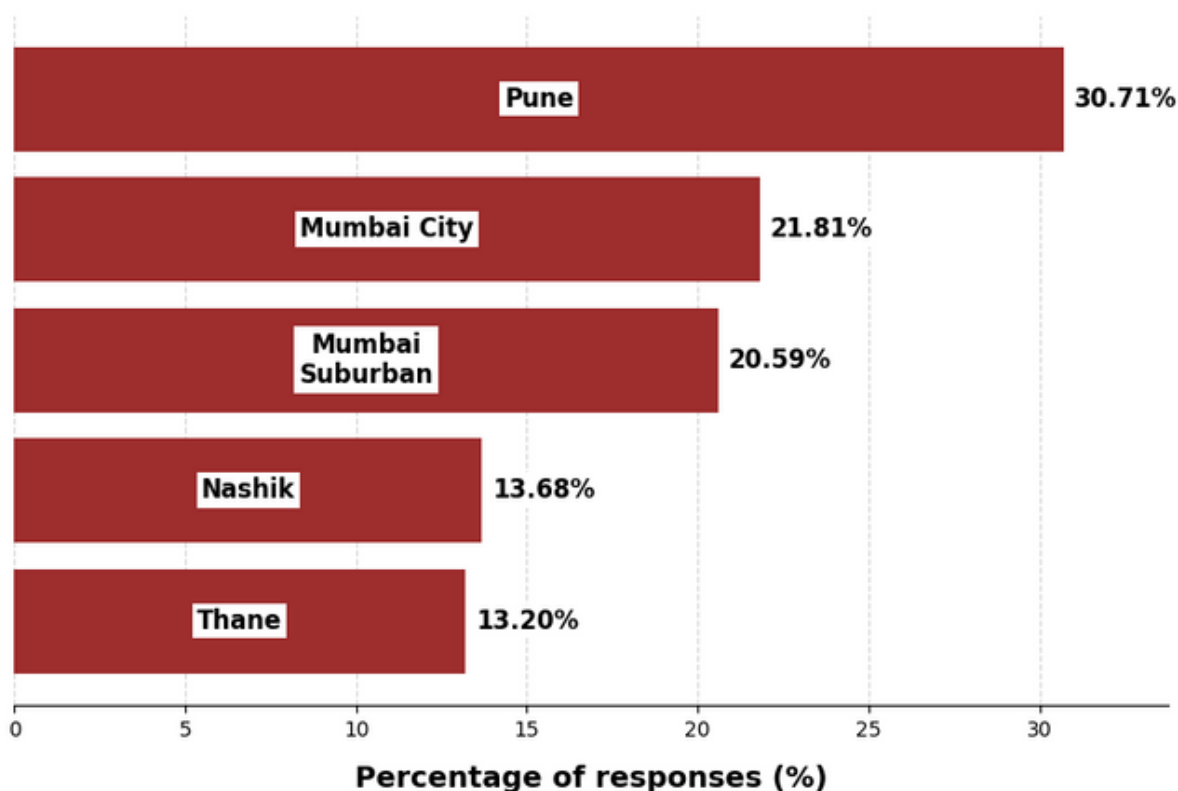
This distribution suggests that urban and peri-urban districts are particularly vocal on issues of inclusion. The distribution of responses for the theme 'Inclusivity Powering Growth (Women & Marginalised Communities)' is dominated by five major districts: **Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, and Thane**. Together, these districts account for over **95%** of all citizen input under this theme.

These districts reflect high levels of civic engagement on issues related to social equity, particularly those affecting women, SC/ST communities, and persons with disabilities. In **Pune,** responses focused on digital inclusion, gender-equitable skilling, and women's participation in governance. **Mumbai City** and **Mumbai Suburban** emphasised the need for safer public spaces, stronger legal protections for domestic workers, and improved access to welfare schemes. In **Nashik**, citizens raised concerns about gaps in vocational training and healthcare access for marginalised groups, while **Thane** highlighted urban safety, sanitation access, and community-based inclusion planning.

While the chart showcases only the top five districts by volume, **several other districts have made notable contributions** that enrich the thematic understanding. For example, **Gadchiroli** and **Palghar** brought forward focused recommendations on tribal inclusion, digital literacy in remote areas, and forest-based livelihoods. In **Nanded** and **Solapur,** responses emphasised financial access for women entrepreneurs and simplified welfare delivery. These insights demonstrate that while response volume may vary, meaningful and context-specific recommendations are emerging from across the state, underscoring the broad-based public mandate for inclusive growth.

8. Transport and logistics

Maharashtra's strategic location and existing port, airport, and rail assets have citizens envisioning the state as **Asia's premier logistics and transit nexus**. They call for **seamless integration** of seaports, airports, rail corridors, and last-mile road/river transport, coupled with state-of-the-art logistics parks and cost-effective freight services. Concerns surface around capacity constraints, customs delays, and inadequate inland connectivity. Recommended interventions include **single-window clearance, dedicated freight corridors,** and **public–private partnerships** to build world-class multimodal terminals.

This theme encapsulates citizens' aspirations for transforming the state into a globally competitive trade and transport powerhouse by 2047. Respondents envision the **immense potential of logistics-driven development,** especially through investments in **integrated freight corridors, dry ports, last-mile connectivity,** and **digital freight management systems.** The hope is that such transformation will not only reduce logistics costs but also unlock **large-scale employment,** attract global manufacturers, and stimulate **balanced regional growth,** particularly in **underdeveloped districts.**
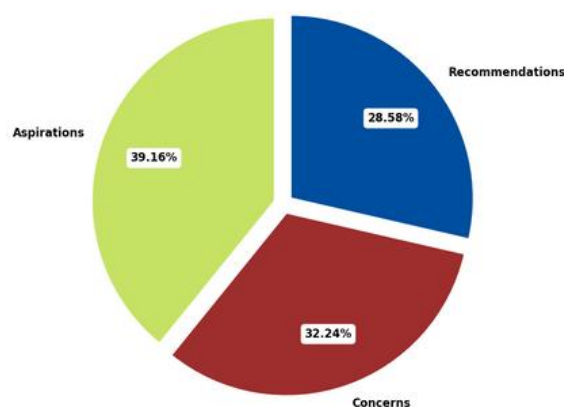
With **39.16%** of responses classified as **aspirations,** citizens express strong support for Maharashtra emerging as a global logistics leader through integrated infrastructure, seamless connectivity, and job creation. At the same time, **32.24% concerns** highlight real barriers such as delays, poor coordination, and displacement issues, reflecting grounded awareness of on-the-ground challenges. The **28.58% in recommendations** shows that people are not merely voicing problems, they're proposing actionable solutions like digital freight systems, dedicated corridors, and inclusive planning.

Total responses: 25,935

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens across districts, particularly those near industrial belts and transport nodes like **Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Jalna, and Navi Mumbai,** envision the state transforming into the **logistics capital of Asia**, leveraging its strategic geography and economic base. A central aspiration is to **enable seamless movement of goods from farm gate to global markets,** particularly relevant for agrarian and semi-urban districts such as Jalgaon, Sangli, or Yavatmal, where farmers and traders seek **better market linkages**. Citizens emphasise the development of a **dedicated freight corridor** connecting

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) to key inland depots in **Pune and Nagpur**, aiming to reduce transit time, lower freight costs, and decongest urban supply chains.

Respondents also aspire to **create lakhs of direct and indirect jobs** through the development of logistics hubs, warehousing clusters, and multimodal terminals, offering a critical employment boost, especially for youth in less industrialised regions. The goal of making Maharashtra a **preferred export-import node for South and Southeast Asia** underscores a strategic intent to compete with global shipping corridors and attract foreign investment in logistics.

Another major aspiration is the **expansion of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport** to handle **100 million passengers annually**, reinforcing Mumbai's status as an international aviation and air-cargo gateway. There is also a strong push for the **integration of rail, road, and coastal shipping** through **smart transhipment terminals,** enhancing efficiency and reducing environmental costs. Recognising the importance of last-mile connectivity and perishables, citizens advocate for **24×7 cargo parks on highways,** equipped with **cold storage and warehousing**, especially relevant for agri-exporting zones.

Finally, there's a tech-driven aspiration to launch **digital freight-booking platforms** offering **real-time tracking** and **dynamic pricing,** suggesting a vision where Maharashtra is not just a logistics hub, but a **smart, data-enabled, and globally benchmarked ecosystem.** This idea is most strongly expressed by respondents in **urban-industrial and growth-node districts of** Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Raigad, Jalna and Thane to overcome inefficiencies, delays, and lack of transparency in the current logistics system as they are closely linked to ports, dry ports, and industrial corridors. Respondents believe such platforms will reduce middlemen, cut costs, improve delivery reliability, and align Maharashtra's logistics with global standards.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Citizens have voiced deep-seated concerns about systemic and infrastructural barriers that threaten Maharashtra's aspiration to become Asia's leading logistics and cargo hub. One of the most pressing issues is the **poor road and rail connectivity in interior regions,** particularly in districts like **Gondia, Nandurbar, and Hingoli**, where the lack of all-weather roads and rail access severely restricts goods movement.

Another widespread concern is the **chronic delay in project implementation**, especially in regions earmarked for logistics investment such as **Jalna (dry port), Raigad (Navi Mumbai airport corridor)** and **Nagpur (MIHAN).** Respondents from these districts' express frustration over stalled timelines, unfinished infrastructure, and the cascading effect it has on **investor confidence** and employment generation. These delays are often seen as a result of poor coordination across departments and lack of timely clearances.

A recurring theme is the **absence of integrated planning** across transport modes. Citizens highlight that **rail, road, air, and coastal shipping systems are operating in silos,** especially in key nodes like **Mumbai, Pune, and Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar,** where multimodal potential is high but underutilised due to fragmented infrastructure and overlapping regulatory controls.

In districts where large-scale infrastructure projects are either proposed or underway, such as **Navi Mumbai (airport), Satara (corridor zones), and Thane (highway clusters),** people are particularly concerned about **displacement and rehabilitation**. They report poor communication, **unfair compensation, and delayed resettlement** as serious issues undermining public trust and social equity in the development process.

A major economic concern cutting across districts is the **high cost of logistics.** This is especially alarming for **export-oriented hubs** like Mumbai, Nashik (agri-export), and Sangli (grape and raisin trade). Respondents point to **inefficient cargo handling, lack of warehousing near consumption centers,** and **manual freight clearance** as key cost drivers.

Further, in port districts like **Mumbai and Raigad**, people mention **chronic port-side congestion** and **container dwell times** that far exceed global norms, worsening turnaround and reducing throughput efficiency. Lastly, limited **night-time operations at airports and ports,** due to regulatory curfews and staffing gaps have also emerged as a concern in districts like **Mumbai and Nagpur**, where 24×7 operations are crucial to handling increasing freight volumes. Poor **last-mile connectivity** from railheads to manufacturing clusters, especially in **Pune, Satara, and Jalgaon**, further undermines the efficiency of the logistics chain.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens across Maharashtra have offered a set of well-structured and forward-thinking recommendations to help the state achieve its vision of becoming Asia's premier multi-modal logistics and cargo hub. A strong emphasis is placed on **developing dedicated freight corridors and dry ports,** especially in **central and eastern districts** such as **Nagpur, Jalna, Aurangabad, and Chandrapur**. These regions are strategically positioned to serve as hinterland connectors to major ports like **JNPT** and **Mumbai Port,** and citizens believe that investing in double-stack, electrified rail corridors will significantly reduce freight turnaround time and boost trade efficiency.

A major policy recommendation is the implementation of one-stop digital portals for cargo clearance, freight permits, customs documentation, and real-time logistics tracking. Respondents from industrial clusters in Pune, Mumbai, and Navi Mumbai advocate for single-window systems that replace fragmented, manual processes with integrated digital platforms.

Land acquisition and displacement have been key concerns, and accordingly, citizens call for **timely and transparent land acquisition frameworks** with **fair compensation and rehabilitation plans.** In fast-developing zones like **Thane, Raigad, and Palghar,** people stress that future infrastructure projects must prioritise **social impact assessments** and inclusive rehabilitation models to avoid resistance and litigation.

Environmental sustainability is also on the citizen agenda. Respondents propose **incentives for green logistics**, such as promoting **electric freight vehicles, solar-powered warehouses,** and **low-emission transport corridors,** particularly in air-quality-sensitive districts like **Mumbai, Nashik, and Pune.**

The development of **multi-modal logistics parks**, where **rail, road, and waterways** converge, is seen as a cornerstone of the logistics transformation. Citizens from **Raigad (coastal shipping), Jalgaon (rail node), and Kolhapur (highway connectivity)** suggest that such parks, ideally developed under **public-private partnership (PPP) models,** should include **cold chains, bonded warehouses**, and **container depots** to serve diverse sectors including agriculture, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.

Further, citizens call for **24×7 operations at airports and ports**, especially in logistics-critical zones like **Mumbai, Nagpur, and Pune**, arguing that extended working hours and night-flight permissions are essential to meet rising cargo demand. To optimise freight flow, respondents recommend launching **digital multimodal scheduling systems** that connect shipping lines, rail operators, and trucking fleets, helping to balance load factors, reduce idle time, and improve predictability across the supply chain.

Top Districts for 'Asia's biggest multi modal logistics & cargo hub'
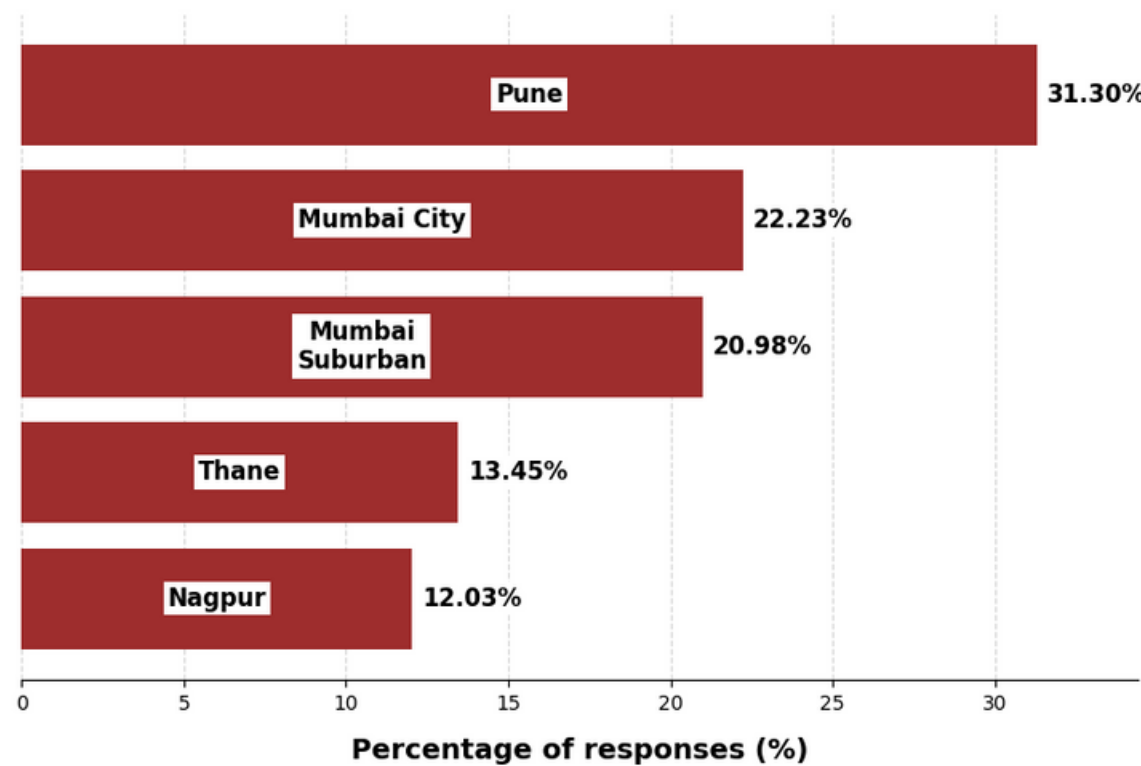
The high response rates from **Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, and Nagpur** reflect their strategic roles in Maharashtra's logistics and trade ecosystem. **Pune,** contributing the most, stands out for its industrial strength and proximity to the proposed Chakan dry port. Citizens here emphasise seamless connectivity and tech-enabled logistics systems.

Mumbai City and Suburban, together accounting for over 40% of responses, are directly impacted by operations at **JNPT and CSMIA**. Respondents highlight chronic congestion, customs delays, and the need for digital freight management. **Thane,** part of the Navi Mumbai Airport zone, raises concerns about land acquisition and

environmental safeguards. **Nagpur**, home to the MIHAN project, underscores the need for integrated rail and air freight operations.

These top five districts alone account for **94.99% of the total 25,935 responses**, showing a strong urban-industrial concentration of engagement. However, the remaining **5.01%** from other districts offer essential regional insights.

Citizens from **Jalna** call for speedy completion of its dry port; those in **Raigad** emphasise port decongestion. **Kolhapur, Sangli**, and **Nashik** highlight cold-chain infrastructure for agri-exports, while tribal regions like **Chandrapur** and **Gadchiroli** seek inclusion in freight networks.

The pattern shows that while urban centers drive the logistics vision, smaller districts demand equitable integration. Together, they reinforce the need for a **balanced, multimodal, and inclusive logistics strategy** to achieve *Vikasit Maharashtra 2047*.

9. Services

Maharashtra citizens articulate a bold and future-facing vision for the state as **Asia's foremost destination for new-age finance, technology, media, and entertainment.** Under this theme, public aspirations converge on the idea of transforming Maharashtra into a global epicentre for high-value service industries such as media, finance, tourism, hospitality, design, and IT-enabled services. The vision encompasses **world-class film studios, fintech districts, and digital content campuses** powered by 5G and AI; **live-event infrastructure**; and regulatory frameworks that attract global investors and talent. While excitement centres on high-growth sectors and job creation, respondents caution against gentrification of creative clusters, high living costs, and the need for upskilling local workforces to fill specialised roles.

The sentiment distribution reflects a nuanced and multifaceted public engagement. Aspirations account for 8,842 of the responses (36.8%), and emphasise on state's potential to host world-class events, foster creative industries, and generate dignified employment in sectors like media, tourism, and IT. Concerns, comprising 7,553 responses (31.4%), highlight the pragmatic anxieties that accompany this ambition such as inequitable access to cultural assets, inadequate safety in nightlife and tourism zones, environmental degradation from large-scale events, and urban displacement. Recommendations, at 7,635 responses (31.8%), underscore a solutions-oriented mindset among citizens, offering actionable ideas ranging from decentralised development and tax incentives to public infrastructure upgrades and cultural branding strategies.
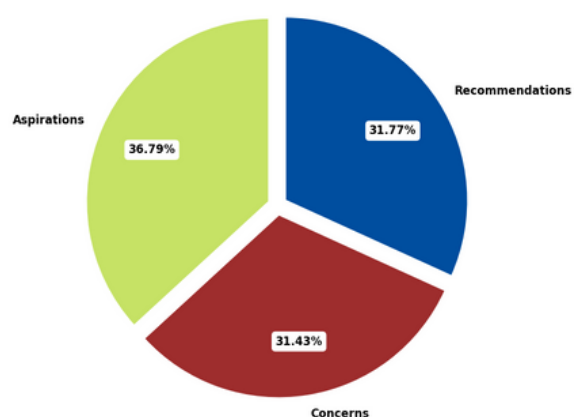
Total responses: 24,030

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens envision Maharashtra as Asia's definitive creative and service-oriented capital, **as an ecosystem where innovation, entertainment, and technology intersect at scale.** Respondents express a strong desire to develop **world-class film production campuses** and **digital media hubs** in cities like Mumbai and Pune, positioning the state at the forefront of global content creation. Feedback from **Mumbai and Pune** reflect aspirations extending beyond cinema to include **fintech innovation districts** powered by blockchain, AI, and sandbox regulation frameworks, underlining a push for cutting-edge service leadership.

There is also widespread support for **hosting mega-scale cultural, sporting, and entertainment events,** leveraging state-of-the-art venues and digital platforms for seamless delivery. Citizens aspire to attract **global technology giants** through

investor-friendly policies such as **single-window clearances and tax incentives**, while promoting dignified **creative employment** in areas like gaming, design, and digital services. Collectively, these ambitions reveal a population ready to see Maharashtra branded not only as the home of Bollywood, but as a **holistic, cosmopolitan hub** for the global services and entertainment economy.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

With their high ambitions, citizens remain aware of systemic and structural challenges. A prominent concern is **gentrification,** with rising real-estate prices threatening to displace small creative businesses and local communities near emerging entertainment corridors. There is unease over the **fragmented regulatory environment** across sectors like media, tech, and finance, as entrepreneurs and creators need to navigate multiple authorities with inconsistent rules and compliance burden, thus forming a maze of bottlenecks.

Importantly, citizens raise a concern over perceived **skill shortages** in growing areas like VFX, animation, and fintech compliance. The responses indicate an underprepared workforce due to **lack of industry-aligned training programs,** thus creating a need for regional centres for creative skill development to sustain the boom of growing digital and entertainment services. Simultaneously, responses from Nashik express concern that the lack of formal industry linkages and modern production environments **limits the participation of their youth in high-value services like content creation, gaming, and digital tourism.**

Additionally, respondents note the **inadequate infrastructure** for managing large public events, particularly in terms of safety, logistics, and crowd control. The **rural–urban divide** also persists, with limited access to cultural spaces and digital opportunities outside major cities. The rural–urban divide and infrastructure gap is raised in responses from districts like **Nanded, Yavatmal, and Hingoli,** where citizens report **limited access to digital creative platforms, event participation, and cultural amenities.** This signals a risk of uneven cultural development, where **only urban pockets benefit from the entertainment economy.**

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

To bridge the gap between ambition and reality, citizens put forward a range of focused, actionable ideas. A key proposal is to **create a unified creative-industry authority** that harmonises regulation across film, gaming, fintech, and live events, thus streamlining growth and cutting bureaucratic friction. There is strong support for **public–private skilling partnerships and industry tie-ups** to upskill youth in digital content creation, animation, and financial compliance, aligning education with market needs.

To address affordability and inclusion, citizens recommend developing subsidised creative clusters featuring studio spaces, co-working facilities, and maker labs in both metro and tier-2 cities to resolve the issue of high set-up cost, infrastructure gaps and outmigration. Respondents also call for the **institution of safety and logistics**

standards, especially in Thane and Mumbai Suburban, for public events, with integrated emergency protocols.

Finally, there is demand for **targeted economic incentives** including tax relief and fast-track IP protections for entrepreneurs in gaming, digital media, and financial tech. These proposals underscore a public that is not only visionary but also deeply solution-oriented, offering a pragmatic roadmap for transforming Maharashtra into Asia's entertainment and services epicentre.

Top Districts for 'Asia's Leading Services and Entertainment Epicentre'
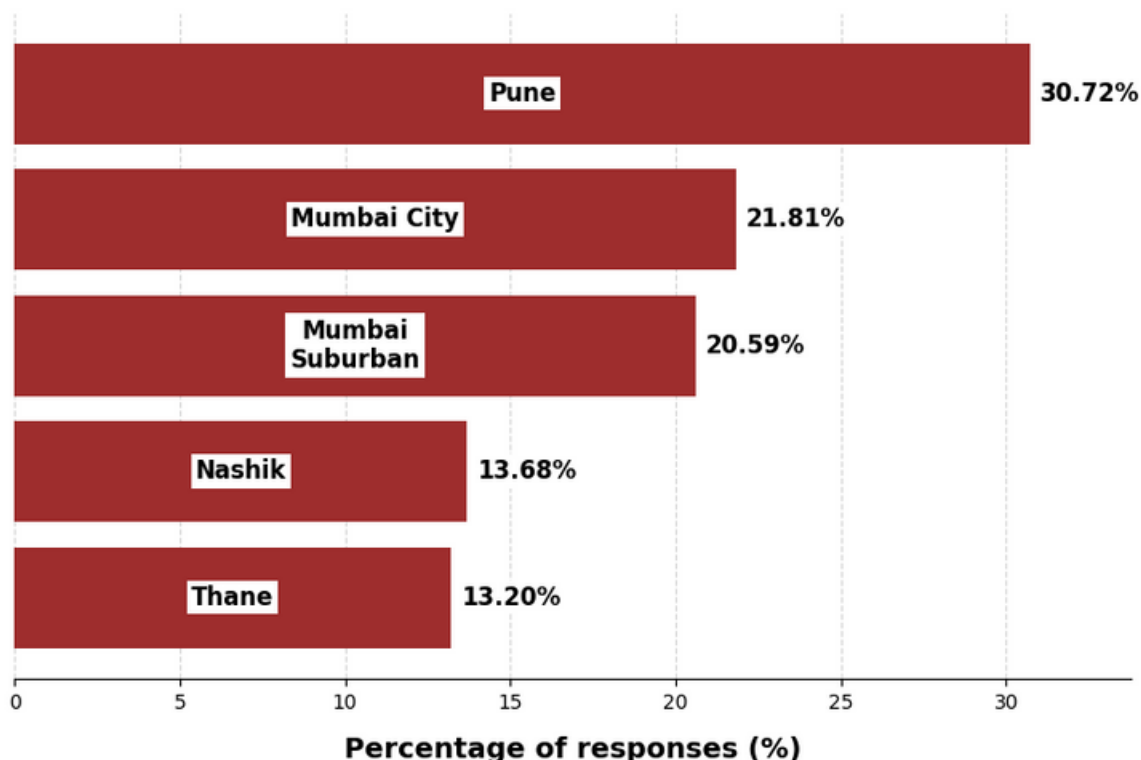
Out of 24,030 total responses, the top five districts **(Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, and Thane)** together represent a striking **95%** of all inputs under this theme. This concentration indicates the **density of creative and service-sector activity** in these urban centres.

Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban together account for nearly **9000 responses,** reinforcing **Mumbai's role as the core of Maharashtra's media, finance, and cultural economy.** Citizens here focus on **structural concerns** such as fragmented regulations across sectors, rising costs that threaten local creative communities, and gaps in safety and logistics infrastructure around large events. Following closely is **Pune** where respondents particularly emphasise on building **digital infrastructure and skills training ecosystems** for this emerging sector. Engagement from Nashik and Thane reflects the rising aspirations of tier-2 urban centres that seek to plug into the entertainment and services economy. Nashik respondents make a demand for **decentralised access to the creative and service economy,** suggesting a model of growth that is culturally rooted yet globally connected without requiring migration to metros. In Thane, which is increasingly integrated with Mumbai's sprawl, responses

highlight the need for **better transport and public amenities around event venues,** reflecting practical gaps in infrastructure amid growing cultural activity.

While urban centres like Pune and Mumbai dominate the volume of responses, a meaningful layer of insight also comes from districts beyond the top five. From Kolhapur, there's an emphasis on building upon its rich legacy of **theatre and regional cinema.** Sangli residents focus on inclusive **skill-building, especially for rural youth and women, in creative fields like music production, digital design, and event coordination.** These contributions demonstrate that the creative and service-sector imagination is not confined to major metros, rather, it is emerging across the state.

10. Industries

Maharashtra citizens articulate a bold and transformative vision: to **establish the state as India's leading manufacturing hub for next-generation industries such as electric vehicles (EVs), semiconductors, robotics, and green technologies.** As Maharashtra charts its path to Viksit Maharashtra 2047, citizens have spotlighted manufacturing as a pivotal engine of future growth. In this theme, the public response reveals a deep interest in positioning the state at the forefront of India's industrial transformation. **In Pune, this was articulated through calls for smart, greenfield parks powered by renewable energy and integrated with R&D centres, while Nashik respondents highlighted the opportunity to become a hub for precision manufacturing and agro-tech innovation.** Respondents emphasised that achieving leadership in manufacturing requires **strong infrastructure, streamlined governance, upskilled human capital, and local economic diversification**. The discourse reflects both strategic awareness as well as future-readiness and captures how citizens view manufacturing not just as an economic goal, but as a pathway to inclusive, modern development.

The sentiment distribution reflects a citizenry that not only envision a forward-looking manufacturing ecosystem but is equally aware of existing barriers and ready with practical solutions**. Aspirations account for 8,633 responses (37.4%),** suggesting a strong future-oriented mindset where respondents are eager to see Maharashtra take a leadership role in next-generation industries, driven by **zero-emission norms, global investment, clean technology, and industry–academia linkages. Concerns at 7,127 responses (30.9%)** highlight pragmatic challenges, including land acquisition hurdles, regulatory delays, infrastructure deficits, and a shortage of high-tech skilled labour
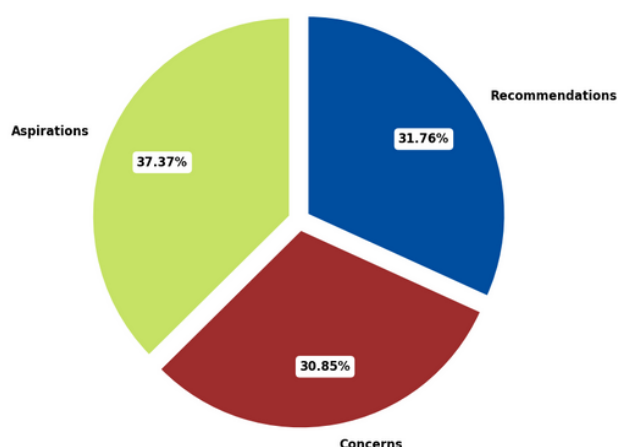
Recommendations making up 7,337 responses (31.8%) stressed on cluster-based development, upgraded transport connectivity, and simplified compliance frameworks. This vision aligns with the ambition of making Maharashtra the premier manufacturing destination for the industries of the future.

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens express a bold ambition for Maharashtra to lead India's future-ready industrial transformation. Aspirational inputs envision the **state as a hub for advanced sectors like electric vehicles, semiconductors, biotechnology, and robotics**. There is a strong push, especially from **Pune,** for establishing specialised **industrial parks with plug-and-play infrastructure,** which will offer ready-to-operate units with pre-installed infrastructure (power, water, drainage, broadband), reducing cost, complexity and time-to-market for manufacturers, especially startups, MSMEs and

global firms looking for fast deployment. Additionally, responses from **Pune, Nagpur, and Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar call for such parks to be backed by renewable energy to meet zero-emission factory benchmarks.** Citizens envisage that such climate-smart infrastructure will help respond to rising energy costs and eventually position Maharashtra as a global leader in sustainable, high-tech manufacturing ecosystems.

Respondents also emphasise Maharashtra's **potential to become Asia's advanced-manufacturing showcase.** Responses from Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar highlight the potential of **existing industrial corridors to evolve into smart manufacturing zones** with demonstration facilities and export-oriented units. Meanwhile, in Nagpur, the emphasis was on **decentralised development**, ensuring that industrial expansion benefits tier-2 cities and local youth through proximity-based employment.

A recurring theme is the **integration of innovation ecosystems through industry–academia R&D clusters** where academic research, private innovation, and industrial application happen in sync. Citizens also stress the need for **investment-linked incentives and land-pooling** models to attract global anchor firms. Underpinning these aspirations is the desire for **local employment, regional equity, and global competitiveness.**

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Despite this forward-looking vision, citizens articulate serious bottlenecks undermining industrial growth. Chief among these is the **complexity and sluggishness of industrial licensing and environmental clearances,** which delay projects and deter investment. Responses from **Raigad cited concerns about regulatory complexity near industrial belts** like Taloja and Roha. Concerns over **land scarcity and high acquisition costs** particularly in peri-urban areas, further constraining expansion are reflected in responses from Thane. **Power reliability remains inconsistent in several greenfield zones, frustrating productivity in districts like Chandrapur**, where respondents noted repeated electricity disruptions in industrial pockets, and **in Beed, where poor infrastructure planning has left new zones underpowered**. There is also concern over the **shortage of highly skilled labour** particularly in cutting-edge fields like semiconductors, biotech, and composites, limiting the depth of local value chains. Additionally, the **absence of integrated supply-chain ecosystems and limited industrial presence in smaller towns** reinforces geographic and operational disparities, resulting in suboptimal job creation for locals.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

In response, citizens offer a pragmatic and reform-oriented set of proposals. A top priority is the **creation of a time-bound, single-window industrial clearance authority to streamline approvals** and reduce red tape. **Land-pooling schemes** with shared infrastructure costs are recommended to overcome acquisition barriers. This is especially relevant in districts like **Kolhapur, Nashik, and Amravati, where respondents highlighted land fragmentation** as a major hurdle to industrial

development, yet also expressed willingness to cooperate if the model ensures long-term gains and transparency.

Responses offer the suggestion of **development of dedicated industrial clusters** with **modern logistics connectivity, bonded warehousing, and export facilitation** to de-risk entry for MSMEs and facilitate economies of scale. Respondents also advocate **for renewable-energy mandates within both greenfield and brownfield estates** to ensure sustainability.

To address skill gaps, the launch of **high-tech training academies developed in partnership with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and polytechnics** is proposed that can offer industry-aligned, hands-on training in emerging domains and cater to the workforce needs of upcoming industrial clusters. These recommendations coalesce into a clear roadmap for enabling decentralised, tech-driven, and climate-resilient manufacturing ecosystems across Maharashtra.

Top Districts for 'India's #1 Manufacturing Destination for Industries of the Future'
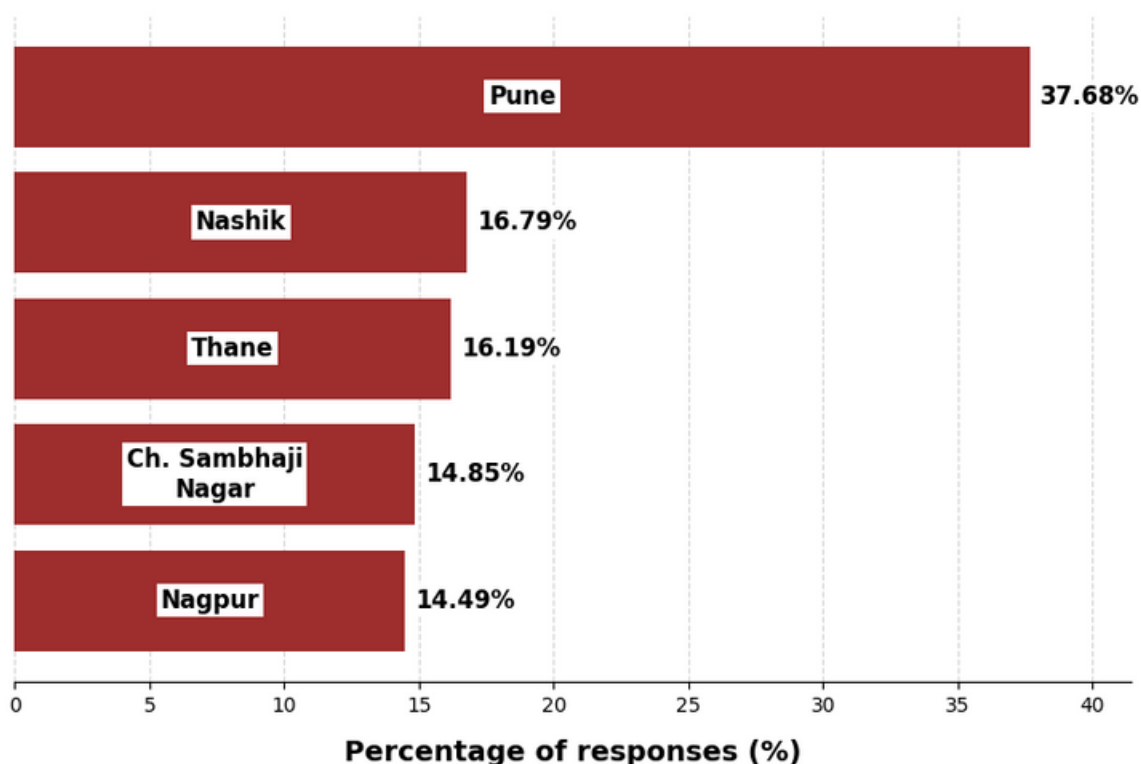
Manufacturing is not just a priority for industrial metros; citizens across diverse regions, including semi-urban and emerging corridors have actively contributed their perspectives. The top five districts on the theme "India's #1 Manufacturing Destination for Industries of the Future" **Pune, Nashik, Thane, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, and Nagpur** together account for **95% of the total responses** received across Maharashtra.

Pune leads decisively in terms of citizen participation. This overwhelming participation reflects **Pune's mature industrial ecosystem** and its citizens' focus on **fast-tracking clearances, building innovation-ready infrastructure, and promoting clean and green manufacturing. Nashik** brings attention to **land scarcity, high acquisition**

costs, and the need for improved road and power infrastructure. Citizens envision Nashik evolving as a secondary manufacturing hub, blending agro-industrial strengths with future-oriented sectors.

Thane echoes concern around **local-level bureaucratic delays and emphasises the need for better last-mile logistics, cleaner industrial practices, and green-tech adoption.** From **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar**, the call is for regionally balanced industrialisation. Citizens stress the urgency of **expanding industrial parks, ensuring uninterrupted utilities, and fostering skilled employment** through local training centres. **Nagpur** focuses on **unreliable power supply in greenfield zones, slow environmental approvals, and the need to diversify into high-value manufacturing** such as defense, renewable energy, and pharmaceuticals.

In addition to these districts, **Nanded** respondents raised concerns about **unreliable electricity and the absence of dedicated feeders** in emerging industrial pockets. **Raigad** citizens highlighted **saturated MIDC zones** near Panvel and Roha, along with rising land costs that deter new entrants. **Amravati and Akola voiced strong aspirations for agro-processing clusters and support for rural manufacturing**. The widespread participation underscores a state-wide desire for industrial transformation, rooted in both practical infrastructure demands and forward-looking economic ambition.

11. Energy and sustainability

Maharashtra's citizens have voiced a resounding call for leadership on the green transition. This theme captures this growing public mandate to **position Maharashtra as India's Greenest State,** pioneering the fastest and most inclusive path to Net-Zero emissions. Across urban and rural geographies, there is a strong and unified vision of a state that not only adapts to climate change but actively mitigates it through bold environmental reforms. **Responses from Pune, Sangli, and Amravati envision solar-powered towns, green corridors, and eco-friendly urbanism, while Nagpur, Mumbai City, and Nashik show concerns over air and water pollution, urban deforestation, and climate-induced health impacts.** Respondents aspire to a future where renewable energy powers every home and vehicle, forests and wetlands are restored and protected, waste is managed through circular systems, and environmental governance is transparent, participatory, and technology-enabled. The citizens advocate that **the road to Net-Zero must be localised, citizen-driven, and immediately actionable.** In this vision, they envisage Maharashtra **not as a follower but a front-runner and setting national benchmarks in clean growth, ecosystem conservation, and climate resilience, all while ensuring that sustainability reaches the grassroots.**

The sentiment distribution reveals a public that is deeply concerned yet forward-looking about Maharashtra's environmental future. With **8,562 (39.1%) of responses expressing concerns**, citizens highlight pressing issues such as **deforestation, pollution, and inadequate enforcement of green norms.** However, **aspirations 7,588 (34.6%)** reflect a strong collective vision for a **cleaner, greener state powered by renewables and committed to Net-Zero goals.** Meanwhile, **recommendations form 5,741 (26.3%)** of responses and they

offer pragmatic and targeted solutions, ranging from **afforestation drives to decentralised waste management**

Agrarian districts like Beed, Sangli, Amravati emphasise **sustainable agriculture and climate-resilient irrigation systems.** Together, this mix signals an environmentally aware public ready to engage, provided the state leads with urgency and inclusivity.
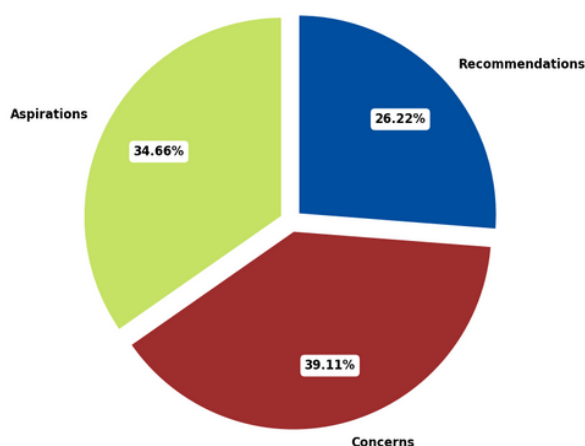
Total responses: 21,891

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Aspirations highlight citizens' ambitious and forward-looking vision for a sustainable Maharashtra that leads India's transition to Net-Zero. A recurring theme is the **large-**

scale greening of both rural and urban spaces, with calls to **plant 100 million native trees** and transform cities into **"green lungs".** Responses from Mumbai City emphasised **rooftop gardens, pocket parks** and **vertical greening** taking into consideration the high-rise density and low per-capita green space as part of urban climate resilience. Feedback from **Ratnagiri called for creation of oxygen zones** and stressed on buffer plantations and mangrove conservation. Feedback from **Chandrapur** also called for **climate-buffering tree zones near industrial and mining areas.** The aspiration to **establish inter-district eco-corridors** to safeguard biodiversity and wildlife habitats is prominent in responses from Gadchiroli and Nashik. Residents seek conservation-led development, urging community-managed forest corridors that enable sustainable coexistence while preserving traditional forest rights. They envision landscape-level ecological continuity, ensuring both biodiversity resilience and reduced conflict with human settlements.

Respondents envision the state sourcing at least **50% of its power from renewables by 2035,** supported by visible **investments in clean mobility and eco-friendly infrastructure.** This includes solarising agricultural pumps, microgrids for villages, integrating renewables into industrial zones in rural and peri-urban areas. Responses from urban centres highlight metro and EV-based last-mile transport, mandating green buildings in redevelopment projects and deploying climate-smart infrastructure in smart city planning. Citizens envisioned **Solapur as a dryland climate innovation zone,** combining regenerative agriculture, water conservation, and green energy to transform the district's climatic challenges like water scarcity, semi-arid conditions, and agricultural vulnerability into opportunities for climate-resilient innovation. At the heart of these aspirations is a desire to position Maharashtra as a global exemplar of nature-based climate adaptation where climate-resilient communities, clean energy, and ecological restoration work hand in hand to build a greener future.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Concerns reflect public frustration with **systemic weaknesses** in Maharashtra's environmental governance, citing poor compliance and lax enforcement of laws relating to environment and development. Responses express concerns over opaque processes, inconsistent coordination within and between departments, and lack of inclusive, participatory planning. While afforestation initiatives are welcomed, citizens point **to low plantation survival rates** due to inadequate post-planting care. Responses from **Nandurbar** highlight that plantation drives are seen as tokenistic, with little follow-up and no integration into local farming or resource-use systems. Feedback from **Palghar** indicates that **limited local participation** in afforestation and climate programmes has led to distrust and poor benefit-sharing, especially in rural areas. Discourse focused on **land-use conflicts** which emerge as major friction points.

Responses from **Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban,** and **Thane** express concern over construction projects infringing on green zones, coastal regulation areas (CRZs), and mangrove belts, while feedback from **Raigad** reveals tension between SEZ expansion and protection of hill ecosystems and coastal forests. Citizens from **Kolhapur**

expressed worry about the rapid urban expansion encroaching on green belts and floodplains, which has led to increased flooding and biodiversity loss.

Finally, **financial limitations**, particularly the underuse of green-bond financing tools add to worries about the scalability of green initiatives. Feedback from **Nagpur** show concern over underfunding or reliance over one-time grants while responses from Mumbai Suburban mention limited access to climate-aligned capital markets. Largely, the citizen feedback highlight that institutional financing mechanisms must back the net-zero vision.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens propose pragmatic and forward-leaning actions to accelerate the state's green transition. A key recommendation is the **issuance of performance-linked green bonds to finance afforestation, clean energy, and climate-resilient infrastructure**. There is a support for ward-level funds and municipal green bonds as well. Feedback indicates that urban development should be mandated to meet **greening quotas,** ensuring that both public and private projects contribute to the state's environmental goals. Responses from Kolhapur recommend strengthening of land-use regulations to prevent haphazard construction in ecologically fragile areas. Forested districts like Gadchiroli and Chandrapur highlight the need for **community-managed eco-restoration funds** with incentives for local stewardship to improve accountability and project ownership. Respondents, prominently from tech-savvy urban districts like Pune, also call for **deployment of remote sensing and AI tools to monitor forest cover and air quality in real time.** Lastly, **climate resilience should be embedded into all land-use and infrastructure planning,** making sustainability a core principle in Maharashtra's developmental blueprint.

Top Districts for 'India's #1 Manufacturing Destination for Industries of the Future'

Percentage of responses (%)
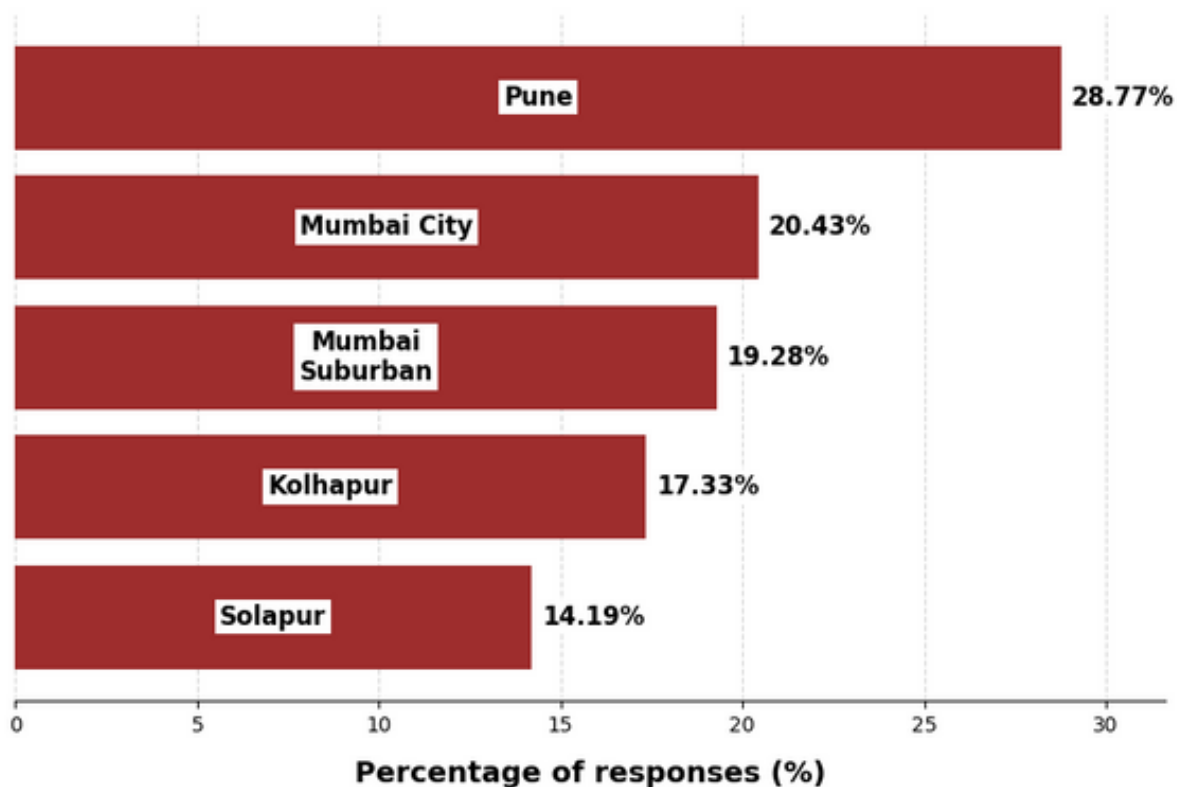
As Maharashtra sets its sights on becoming India's greenest and most climate-resilient state, citizen feedback indicate urban centres bearing the brunt of pollution while facing the development-conservation conflict and rural districts advocating ecological stewardship. The data doesn't just indicate the participation; it maps the geography of environmental consciousness across the state.

The chart highlights the top five contributing districts to the theme "India's Greenest State on the Fastest Path to Net-Zero", which together account for **71.2%** of the total 29,250 responses. **Pune l**eads the count (20.5%), reflecting strong public engagement on issues such as **green bond financing, solar adoption, and AI-driven environmental monitoring. Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban brought forward urgent concerns about wetland loss, urban heat, and the need for greening mandates** in high-density development zones. **Kolhapur** focused on **eco-sensitive land use and community-led afforestation,** while **Solapur** emphasised on climate-smart agriculture and last-mile green mobility.

Beyond these top five, several other districts contribute rich, issue-specific insights. **Gadchiroli** calls for community-led forest management and biodiversity corridors, **Ratnagiri** raises concerns about land-use conflicts between conservation and infrastructure, while Chandrapur draws attention to the low survival rate of plantations due to inadequate post-planting care. **Beed and Amravati** offer pragmatic recommendations around climate-resilient rural infrastructure and green livelihood generation.

In sum, while the chart presents the top five in volume, the breadth of district contributions reveals a statewide alignment around the need for **technology-driven, locally rooted, and financially structured green transition strategies.**

12. Soft power (art, culture, language and sport)

This theme captures a deeply rooted civic sentiment that **development must go beyond infrastructure and economics and focus on culture heritage, and expression.** Citizens from across the state articulated a vision of Maharashtra that goes beyond physical prosperity, encompassing the **preservation and celebration of its rich artistic traditions, linguistic diversity, sporting potential, and cultural ecosystems.**

Citizens celebrate Maharashtra's rich cultural tapestry ranging from classical arts and regional theatre to folk traditions and sports heritage and envision state-sponsored ecosystems that nurture creative talent and sporting excellence. The discourse revolves around the perceived **cultural erosion** based on declining use and popularity of regional dialects, folk art, traditional performing arts due to homogenised modernisation, touches upon **aspirations for global recognition of Marathi heritage** and expressed a strong desire for the state's **development to be inclusive of local art forms, regional languages like Marathi and tribal dialects, folk practices, and youth engagement.**

The sentiment analysis for this theme reveals a diverse spread of citizen engagement, with **Concerns 6,204 (40.7%)** focusing on current **gaps in preservation, access, and support systems. Aspirations 5,303 (34.7%)** reflect a forward-looking and hopeful vision of a Maharashtra that celebrates its rich linguistic and artistic heritage through **international festivals, multilingual education, and inclusive cultural districts.** Following this, the **recommendations 3,735 (24.6%)** offer

pragmatic suggestions such as **creating artist fellowships, launching public–private cultural trusts, and instituting multilingual governance services**. This balance between aspiration and action-oriented thinking points to a civically engaged population that is not only reflective but solution-driven
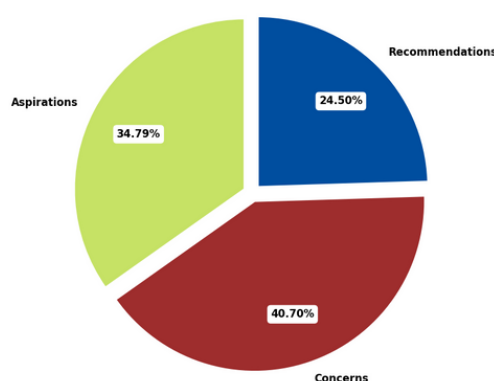
Total responses: 15,242

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens envision Maharashtra as a globally recognised cultural powerhouse that proudly celebrates its Marathi and tribal heritage while embracing global artistic influences. There is a strong desire reflected in responses from Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur to **host international arts biennales and theatre festivals** that spotlight both indigenous and contemporary forms of expression. Respondents from **Kolhapur, Nashik, and Satara** support the development of **state-of-the-art cultural** districts, featuring museums, galleries, and open-air performance arenas to nurture creative communities. In parallel, districts like **Nagpur, Solapur, and Ahmednagar** call for the

establishment of **sports academies** that preserve **traditional Maharashtrian games** while offering opportunities in modern disciplines.

Aspirations for **artist-in-residence programs** and **creative scholarships** emerge from a diverse spread of districts including **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** and **Thane**, where youth engagement in the arts is seen as both a career path and a form of cultural preservation. In tribal belt districts such as **Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and Palghar**, citizens underscore the importance of **multilingual education**, integrating **Marathi, English, and tribal languages** as vital to cultural inclusion and identity. Taken together, these district insights show how aspirations for global cultural leadership are deeply intertwined with local pride and the protection of Maharashtra's plural heritage.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Citizens voiced deep concern over the progressive decline of **Maharashtra's grassroots cultural ecosystem,** particularly in **rural and tribal districts**. Respondents from **Beed, Buldhana, and Yavatmal** highlighted the **waning public investment in libraries, amphitheatres, and community-run cultural centres,** which has led to stagnation in local artistic participation and intergenerational disconnect with traditional forms. In **heritage-rich districts like Kolhapur, Satara, and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar,** residents lamented the **neglect and poor maintenance of historical monuments,** noting visible structural decay and lack of heritage preservation funding.

In districts such as **Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and Palghar**, where tribal populations are significant, there is **strong concern about the disappearance of tribal art forms and folk traditions,** with citizens warning of growing **cultural homogenisation** driven by urban-centric policies and lack of representation. The **absence of government communication in tribal dialects** was flagged as a serious issue in these areas, leaving communities **linguistically excluded** from key public services. Additionally, across **Solapur, Hingoli, and Jalgaon**, citizens noted the **limited and under-equipped sports infrastructure,** particularly in taluka-level and rural schools, which deprives youth of access to competitive sports training and career pathways. These concerns underscore a collective plea for equitable investment in the cultural and athletic lifeblood of Maharashtra's interior regions.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens across Maharashtra offer **focused and actionable recommendations** to **revive and future-proof the state's artistic and sporting identity**, with clear regional perspectives. In **Pune, Mumbai City, and Thane**, respondents called for the creation of **public–private cultural trusts** and **district-level heritage restoration grants**, empowering local communities to take stewardship of historic sites and ensure sustainable conservation. From **Satara, Kolhapur, and Nashik**, came suggestions to build **integrated regional hubs** that merge cultural and sports facilities, spaces that can host festivals, offer professional training, and act as vibrant community anchors.

In tribal and multilingual districts like **Gondia, Palghar, and Nandurbar**, citizens stressed the need for **multilingual media platforms and translation services** in government communication to make cultural and civic life more inclusive for

speakers of tribal dialects. These inputs highlight a growing demand for **linguistic equity** as part of cultural policy. Meanwhile, in districts like **Amravati, Sangli, and Ahmednagar**, recommendations focused on **monthly artist fellowships, competitive grants, and artist-in-residence programs** to provide long-term career support for both traditional artisans and emerging contemporary creatives. These district insights reflect a widespread citizen readiness to move from critique to co-creation, designing the institutions needed to preserve Maharashtra's cultural fabric while preparing it for global relevance.

Top Districts for 'Maharashtra as the Confluence of Art, Culture, Language & Sport'
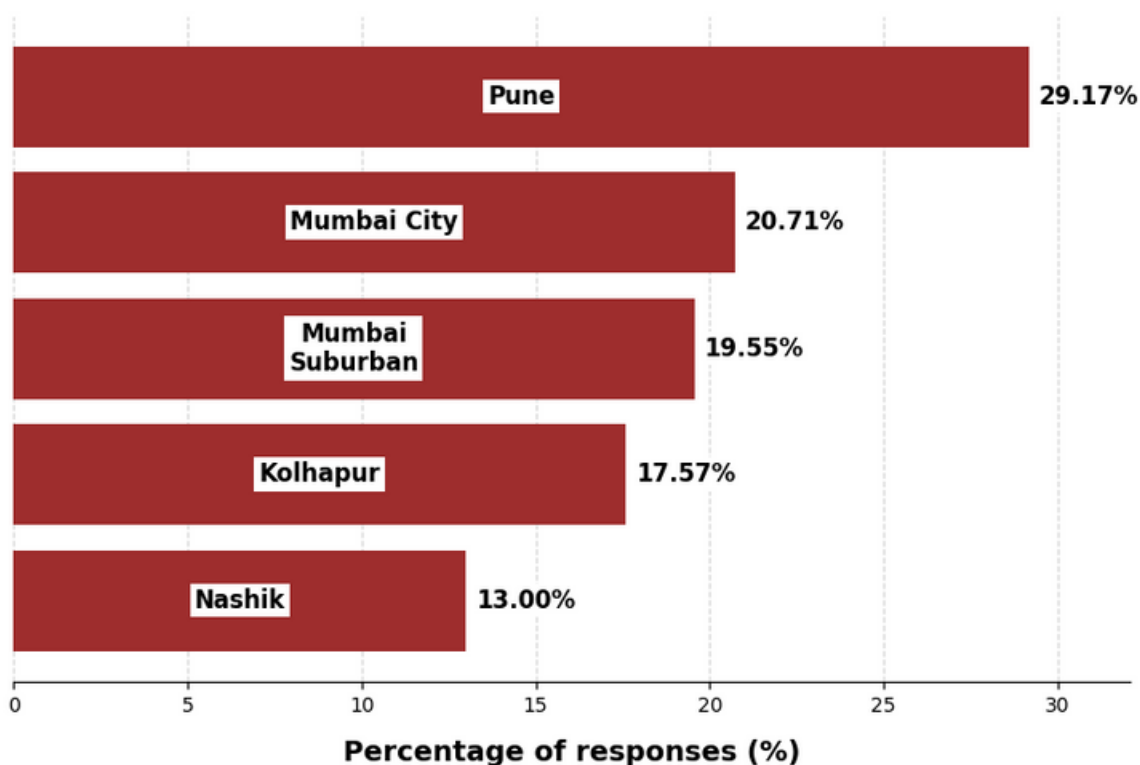
Citizens across **Maharashtra** articulated a **bold and inclusive cultural vision**, balancing pride in **traditional arts, languages,** and **heritage** with aspirations for **global recognition** and **creative innovation**. Within this broader discourse, the chart above highlights the top five contributing districts (**Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Kolhapur, and Nashik**) which together account for **~95%** of the total theme responses. This underscores the **leadership of both urban centres** and **culturally active regional districts** in defining Maharashtra's **artistic and linguistic trajectory.**

Pune focused on **art festivals, public art galleries, film archives**, and **sports academies** for **rural youth**. **Mumbai City's** respondents emphasised **cultural inclusion** and **infrastructural revival**, proposing the transformation of **underused urban spaces** into **vibrant art zones**, and highlighting the need to **restore heritage sites**. In **Mumbai Suburban,** the **demographic diversity** of the population was mirrored in the discourse. Citizens called for the integration of **tribal, Dalit, and regional narratives** into **mainstream cultural programming. Sports infrastructure** also emerged as a concern, particularly for **youth in semi-urban pockets. Kolhapur** focused heavily on **heritage conservation**, with residents highlighting the **poorly**

maintained state of temples, traditional theatres, and **local museums. Nashik** brought a **balanced perspective,** combining calls for the **preservation of language and folk arts** with the need for **rural sports infrastructure** and **mobile cultural outreach programs**. Citizens from Nashik advocated strongly for making **cultural policy inclusive of non-metro areas,** proposing **mobile performance units** and **itinerant libraries** to reach **smaller talukas.**

Though not represented in the top five by volume, several other districts made deeply meaningful contributions. **Tribal-majority districts** such as **Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and Palghar** expressed concern over **cultural marginalisation**. These regions urgently called for the protection of **oral traditions, folk crafts**, and **storytelling practices.** Similarly, **Satara** and **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** stood out for **detailed and actionable suggestions** on **heritage restoration**, including **public–private conservation models** and **youth-led culture clubs** at the **district level**. Altogether, this analysis shows that **Maharashtra's cultural future** is being shaped not just by its metropolitan areas, but by a broad spectrum of voices across the state, crafting a Maharashtra that honours its roots while confidently engaging with the world.

13. Finance

To support Maharashtra's ambitious long-term development goals under the 'Vikasit Maharashtra 2047' vision, the need for Innovative Alternate Financing for State Projects has emerged as a critical and recurring theme across citizen submissions. Citizens, especially from Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur advocate for **creative financing instruments to bridge public-infrastructure funding gaps such as green bonds, public–private partnership (PPP) frameworks, and outcome-based contracts.** They view these tools as vital for **accelerating projects in water, transport, and climate adaptation.**

From **Mumbai,** the emphasis is on mobilising **climate-linked capital** through green bonds to strengthen urban infrastructure and address flooding risks. **Pune-**based respondents highlight the efficiency gains possible through **PPPs** in managing metro expansion, solid waste systems, and affordable housing. In **Nagpur**, citizens show interest in **outcome-based contracts** to improve accountability and results in areas such as healthcare and vocational training. Meanwhile, voices from **Thane** propose using alternate finance to unlock **private investment for peri-urban infrastructure and public service upgrades.** By moving beyond the conventional model of public expenditure, respondents envision a Maharashtra that leverages alternate frameworks to finance sustainable, inclusive development without compromising on equity, transparency, or service quality. This forward-looking theme reflects a collective desire for financial self-reliance and fiscal innovation that enables the state to accelerate project execution, ensure last-mile delivery, and reduce systemic inefficiencies.

The sentiment distribution reflects the developmental but aspirational need for both systemic reform and fiscal innovation. **Concerns constitute 6,223 (43.7%)** of all responses, highlighting **inefficiencies in fund utilisation, and mistrust in existing financial mechanisms. Aspirations account for 5,104 (35.9%)** responses as citizens express a desire for Maharashtra to **adopt transparent, tech-enabled, and self-reliant financial models** that reduce dependency on central allocations. **Recommendations account for 2,904 (20.4%)** of the responses and offer specific, solution-oriented ideas such as **municipal bonds, asset monetisation, and public-private partnerships** with better oversight.
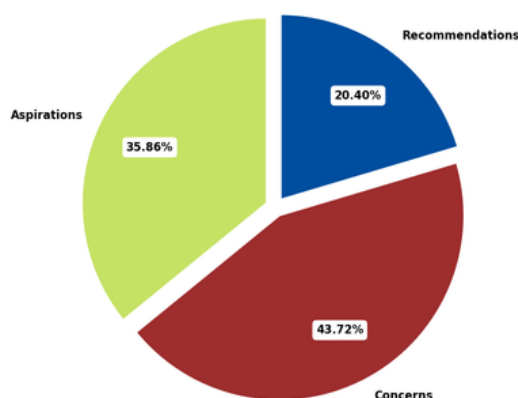
Total responses: 14,231

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens envision a Maharashtra that pioneers new frontiers in infrastructure financing through climate-aligned and citizen-inclusive tools. These ideas were especially

pronounced in **urban districts like Mumbai, Pune, and Thane**, where awareness of capital markets and environmental sustainability is higher. There is strong public support for issuing **green and sustainability bonds to fund critical climate-resilient infrastructure** such as renewable energy grids, water systems, and flood-mitigation networks. Respondents, prominently from rural talukas of Pune and Nagpur, aspire to see **blended finance and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) mechanisms** accelerate progress on rural connectivity and safe water access, particularly in underserved regions. In **Thane**, respondents highlight the need to attract private capital for infrastructure upgrades in **peri-urban and rural growth corridors**.

There is a growing expectation from Mumbai and Pune that the state will attract long-term institutional capital through **regulated Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)**, unlocking pension and insurance funds for public benefit. Citizens also champion **impact-bond models**, where private investors finance social programs and are rewarded only when measurable outcomes are achieved. Most ambitiously, responses from Kolhapur, Pune, Mumbai call for the creation of **citizen bond schemes, transforming individuals from passive beneficiaries into co-owners of the state's development trajectory.** These aspirations reflect a confident public that is ready to back a transparent, innovative, and self-reliant Maharashtra.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Despite strong public interest in innovative financing tools, citizens express serious concerns about the current operational and institutional landscape. In **Mumbai** and **Pune,** respondents flag the **lack of transparency in PPP tendering and contract awards,** fuelling mistrust and raising fears of fiscal mismanagement. From **Pune** and **Nagpur,** citizens articulate anxieties over **long-term fiscal liabilities**, particularly in sectors like urban transit and industrial parks, where revenue assumptions are often unrealistic and risk passing debt burdens onto future generations.

In **Nashik** and **Satara,** the public points to **bureaucratic delays and over-reliance on traditional state funding,** which frequently stall otherwise viable projects, even when private or blended capital could be mobilised. Respondents from **Solapur** and **Amravati** note that **district-level mechanisms to coordinate CSR or philanthropic funding remain weak or ad hoc,** resulting in fragmented support for schools, health centres, and skilling initiatives that could benefit from structured private involvement.

There is also concern in **Thane** and **Kolhapur** about the **complexity of marketing specialised instruments like retail bonds,** which makes them inaccessible to ordinary citizens despite public interest in co-investment models. From **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar and Yavatmal,** citizens highlight a perceived misalignment between project selection and the actual developmental needs of their regions, resulting in the allocation of resources to high-visibility initiatives rather than high-impact ones.

Finally, across semi-urban and rural districts including **Beed, Buldhana**, and **Parbhani,** respondents underscore the **limited technical capacity within local state agencies** to design, negotiate, and monitor sophisticated financing models. This capacity gap results in slow execution, investor hesitation, and a higher risk of financial misalignment or underperformance. These geographically diverse concerns

collectively paint a picture of a state eager for innovation but held back by institutional gaps and opaque systems that must be addressed to unlock meaningful alternate financing.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

To bridge these gaps, citizens propose a series of actionable reforms to institutionalise financial innovation and accountability. From **Mumbai City** and **Pune,** there is strong advocacy for the creation of a dedicated **Infrastructure Finance Authority**, equipped with **independent audit rights and public disclosure mandates**, to ensure investor confidence and public trust. In **Nagpur** and **Thane,** citizens demand **mandatory public disclosure of contract terms, risk-sharing frameworks, and performance indicators,** especially for PPP and blended-finance projects. These calls stem from local experiences where the absence of transparency contributed to **project delays** and **confusion over accountability**.

The need for **capacity building within state agencies** is frequently raised in **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar**, **Kolhapur,** and **Nashik,** where respondents highlight institutional gaps in **financial negotiation, project appraisal, and investor engagement**. Citizens recommend structured, state-sponsored training in **PPP structuring, impact investment,** and **blended finance design**, tailored to local administrators and technical officers. In **Amravati** and **Solapur,** there is particular interest in piloting **outcome bonds** in the domains of **healthcare and skilling**, where payments to private actors would be tied to pre-defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), thereby aligning financial incentives with public outcomes in underserved sectors.

Additionally, respondents from **Yavatmal** and **Beed** propose the development of **district-level investment readiness assessments** to prioritise projects that are financially and operationally viable, allowing for better engagement with private investors and funding agencies. From **Satara,** citizens recommend creating **local CSR and philanthropic finance facilitation cells,** which could act as coordination hubs to pool social capital for district infrastructure and services, particularly in education and sanitation.

Respondents from **Mumbai Suburban, Pune**, and **Nagpur,** representing digitally aware and financially literate populations, strongly call for a **retail-friendly digital bond platform** to enable direct public participation in infrastructure investment. They envision a platform with simplified terms, real-time transparency, and low entry thresholds to democratise access. Finally, inputs from **Jalgaon** and **Palghar** highlight the need for a **statewide public dashboard on infrastructure financing and delivery**, where citizens can track project progress, budget status, and investor participation. These diverse and district-rooted recommendations show that citizens are not only ready for financial innovation; they are prepared to actively shape, co-finance, and oversee Maharashtra's development future.

Top Districts for 'Innovative Alternate Financing for State Projects'
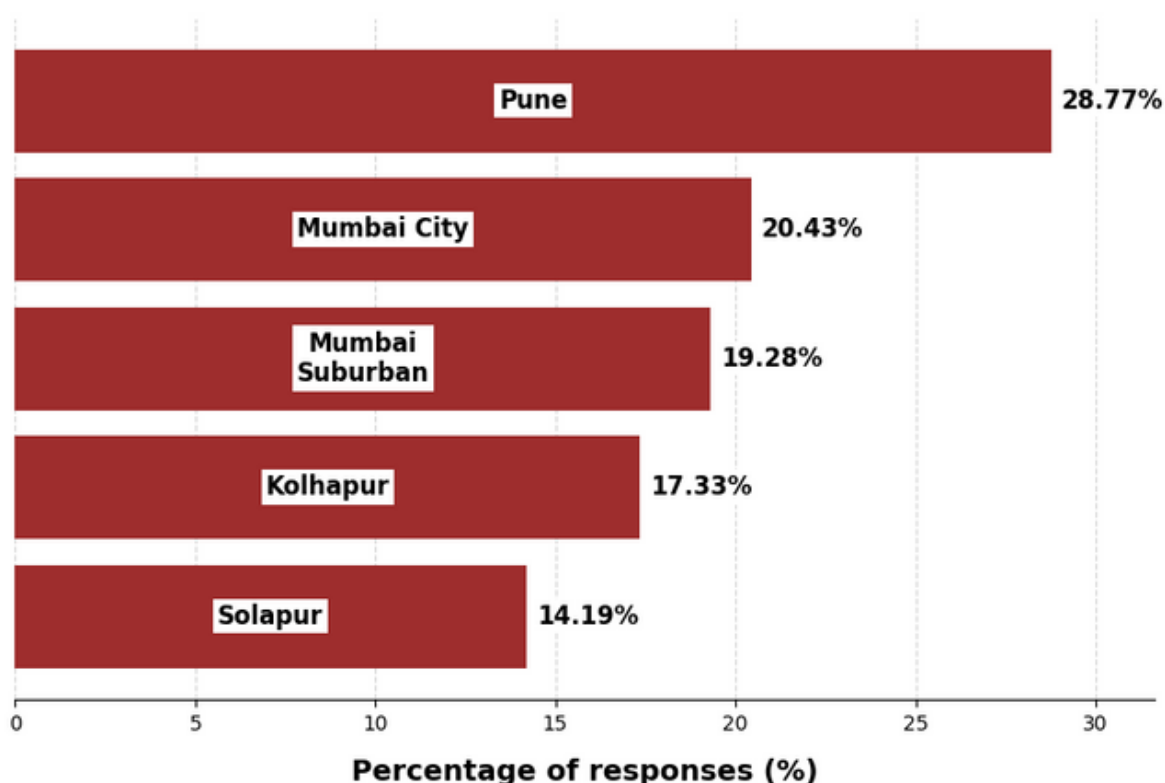
Citizens across Maharashtra offered a forward-looking yet pragmatic vision for alternate financing, encompassing tools like **green bonds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), citizen bond schemes,** and **outcome-based financing models**. The chart highlights the **top five contributing districts (Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Kolhapur, and Solapur)** which together account for **95% of all 14,231 responses** on this theme. This distribution reveals how **financially aware metros** are shaping public discourse around innovative finance, but with **agro-industrial growth hubs** joining in the dialogue, bringing locally contextualised needs and suggestions.

In **Pune,** citizens demonstrated the most sophisticated understanding of public finance, advocating for **blended finance, PPP-backed rural connectivity**, and **InvIT-led infrastructure upgrades.** Suggestions also included **district-level investment platforms** and co-financing models for water and energy systems. **Mumbai City** respondents emphasised the use of **green and sustainability bonds** to fund urban transit and climate adaptation projects. There was a strong call for **public dashboards,** better governance of PPPs, and legal safeguards around long-term fiscal commitments. In **Mumbai Suburban**, responses centred on **citizen bonds, impact-linked finance,** and equitable access to infrastructure through **socially inclusive public–private frameworks.** Several citizens proposed transparent, retail-friendly bond instruments with direct benefit tracking. **Kolhapur** emphasised on **cooperative and CSR capital** into agro-logistics and local road projects. **Solapur** emphasised **transparent contract mechanisms**, accountability in PPP selection, and stronger institutional capacity within local governance to manage complex financing. There were multiple mentions of **community co-ownership** in water and transport assets.

Beyond these five districts, **Nanded, Nashik, and Sangli** also contributed thoughtful proposals around **phased VGF, PPP transparency**, and **public co-investment structures.** In **Nagpur and Jalgaon**, citizens focused on de**-risking infrastructure investments** in climate-sensitive or tribal belts through **blended capital** and **impact auditing.** This analysis reflects a shift from passive expectations of state-led development to an **active citizenry demanding fiscal innovation, outcome-driven governance, and financial inclusion.**

14. Tourism

Tourism emerged as a powerful cross-cutting theme in the vision for Vikasit Maharashtra 2047, seen by citizens not merely as a leisure activity but as a **strategic pillar** for economic development, employment generation, and global branding. Across geographies, from urban centres like **Mumbai and Pune** to remote tribal belts in **Gadchiroli and Nandurbar**, respondents expressed a strong aspiration to position Maharashtra as **India's premier travel gateway**. This vision is anchored by **Mumbai's international airport, Konkan's scenic coastal circuit, Western Maharashtra's hill stations,** and **spiritual hubs like Shirdi, Nashik, and Pandharpur.**

Importantly, citizens viewed tourism not only as a visitor experience but as a **vehicle for grassroots prosperity.** Respondents from **Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, and Raigad** proposed investing in eco-tourism and ferry-linked circuits to unlock the economic potential of the Konkan coast. There was widespread recognition that tourism development must be **inclusive and infrastructure-driven**. In **Kolhapur and Sangli,** citizens asked for better road and rail connectivity to heritage forts and sugar industry landmarks. Respondents from **Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar)** and **Beed** called for improved multilingual signage, safety measures, and hospitality training at UNESCO and ASI sites. Citizens from **Latur, Yavatmal, and Parbhani** proposed tourism-linked MSMEs such as homestays, local crafts markets, and guided tours as income-generation models for rural youth and women.

The sentiment distribution reflects a balanced but nuanced engagement from citizens. **Concerns accounted for 5,002 (37.7%),** highlighting issues such as **poor upkeep of heritage sites, inadequate safety, and limited access to lesser-known destinations**, suggesting that while Maharashtra has rich tourism potential, it remains underleveraged due to systemic gaps. **Aspirations made up 4,383 (33.1%)** of the responses, underscoring a proactive outlook. Focusing. on **eco-tourism, cultural revitalisation, and inclusive hospitality that benefits rural and urban communities alike. Recommendations were at 3,874 (29.2%),** offering localised and context-specific suggestions for improving the travel experience
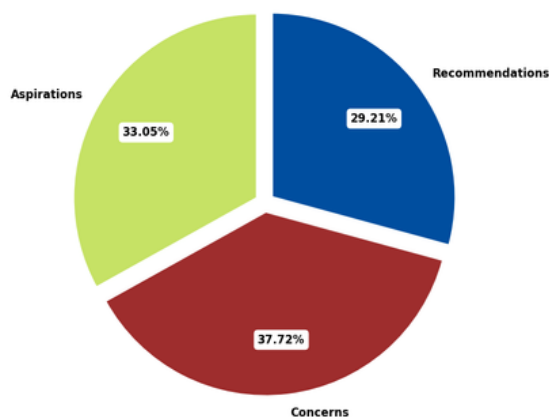
Total responses: 13,259

Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens articulated an ambitious vision for Maharashtra's tourism future, envisaging the state as a **globally competitive travel hub**, attracting both domestic and international visitors throughout the year. A core aspiration was to **expand non-stop international flight connectivity** to Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East,

positioning **Mumbai, Pune, and Nagpur** as key aviation gateways for inbound and outbound travel. Respondents from **Mumbai** emphasised upgrading international terminals and promoting cultural festivals as global tourism magnets. **Nagpur** citizens advocated for leveraging the city's strategic location to serve as an aviation and tourism gateway for Central India.

There was strong support from **coastal districts like Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, and Raigad** for the development of **scenic, all-season tourism circuits**, enriched with **eco-tourism, beach activities, water sports,** and ferry-linked transport routes. Citizens in **Raigad and Thane** also proposed building themed travel routes connecting forts, sea ports, and mangrove trails to boost coastal livelihoods and environmental awareness. **Cultural and spiritual tourism** emerged as a unifying aspiration across both urban and rural regions. Respondents from **Ahmednagar, Nashik, and Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar** stressed the importance of transforming iconic spiritual destinations such as Shirdi, **Trimbakeshwar, Pandharpur, and Ellora** into **globally accessible pilgrimage hubs,** backed by modern amenities, multilingual guides, and heritage conservation, while those from **Satara and Kolhapur** envisioned expanding heritage circuits linked to Maratha history, temples, and palace architecture.

Collectively, these aspirations reflect a desire for Maharashtra to emerge not just as a destination of monuments, but as a **curated, immersive experience** that combines nature, culture, spirituality, and hospitality, delivered through inclusive, future-ready infrastructure.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Despite Maharashtra's vast tourism potential, citizens across the state identified **systemic challenges** that hinder tourism development and visitor satisfaction. One of the foremost issues raised was **airport capacity constraints**, especially in cities like **Mumbai and Nagpur,** where respondents reported delays, overcrowded terminals, and limited international connectivity; restrictions that undermine the state's aspiration to serve as a global travel hub. Respondents from **Pune and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** noted the **absence of a unified ticketing or itinerary system**, forcing travellers to use separate platforms for buses, trains, ferries, and site bookings, fragmenting the tourist experience and deterring seamless travel across circuits.

Concerns around **hospitality quality** were prominent in rural and tribal belts such as **Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, and Hingoli**, where citizens reported a lack of training, infrastructure, and hygiene standards in local homestays. While these regions hold rich cultural and ecological appeal, inadequate preparedness to host tourists risks undermining their economic potential. **Last-mile connectivity** was frequently flagged by respondents from **Satara, Beed, and Washim**, where poor road access or infrequent public transport to forts, temples, and natural attractions was seen as a major deterrent. Even in better-connected districts like **Thane and Raigad,** citizens expressed frustration over poorly maintained link roads and inadequate signage at entry points to key destinations.

During peak travel periods, especially in high-footfall areas such as **Nashik, Shirdi, and Mahabaleshwar,** respondents from raised red flags around **overcrowding,**

insufficient sanitation, and limited emergency services. These not only compromise visitor safety and experience but also stress fragile ecosystems and strain civic infrastructure. These insights reveal that while citizens are optimistic about Maharashtra's tourism potential, **a lack of coordinated infrastructure, quality control, and visitor management systems** continues to restrict growth, especially in non-urban and emerging destinations.

Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens across Maharashtra offered a wide spectrum of **practical and context-aware solutions** to unlock the state's tourism potential. A top priority was the **expansion and modernisation of airport infrastructure,** particularly in high-traffic cities like **Mumbai, Pune, and Nagpur.** Respondents in these districts recommended leveraging **public–private partnerships (PPPs)** to build new terminals, improve flight capacity, and reduce congestion.

To streamline the travel experience, citizens from **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** and **Pune** proposed a unified **'Tourist Pass' smart card** enabling cashless access across **ferries, buses, and rail routes**, particularly useful for multi-destination pilgrimage or heritage circuits. In **Raigad and Ratnagiri**, where coastal movement is vital, this was linked to proposals for reviving and modernising **ferry services** to connect island forts, beaches, and ports. **Digital enablement** featured prominently. Respondents from **Mumbai Suburban, Thane, and Nashik** advocated for **multilingual mobile apps**, real-time mapping, and digital feedback channels to improve navigation and accountability. Citizens also recommended a **centralised tourism portal**, offering **end-to-end booking**, circuit planning, and dynamic pricing, especially important for high-demand zones like **Shirdi and Mahabaleshwar**.

To ensure tourism supports **rural livelihoods**, citizens in **Gondia, Yavatmal, and Palghar** proposed a **state-backed 'Maha-Homestay Network'**, including hospitality training, quality ratings, and sanitation support for local hosts. In districts such as **Kolhapur and Sangli**, feedback emphasised integrating tourism into existing **MSME ecosystems,** by encouraging farm stays, local food trails, and guided village tours. The idea of **'Maha-Tour' packages** as curated travel experiences combining **urban vibrancy, cultural heritage, and ecological zones** garnered wide support as a way to increase footfall beyond conventional hotspots. Together, these proposals reveal a citizenry ready to partner in Maharashtra's tourism transformation, with solutions that are **scalable, tech-enabled, and deeply rooted in local contexts**.
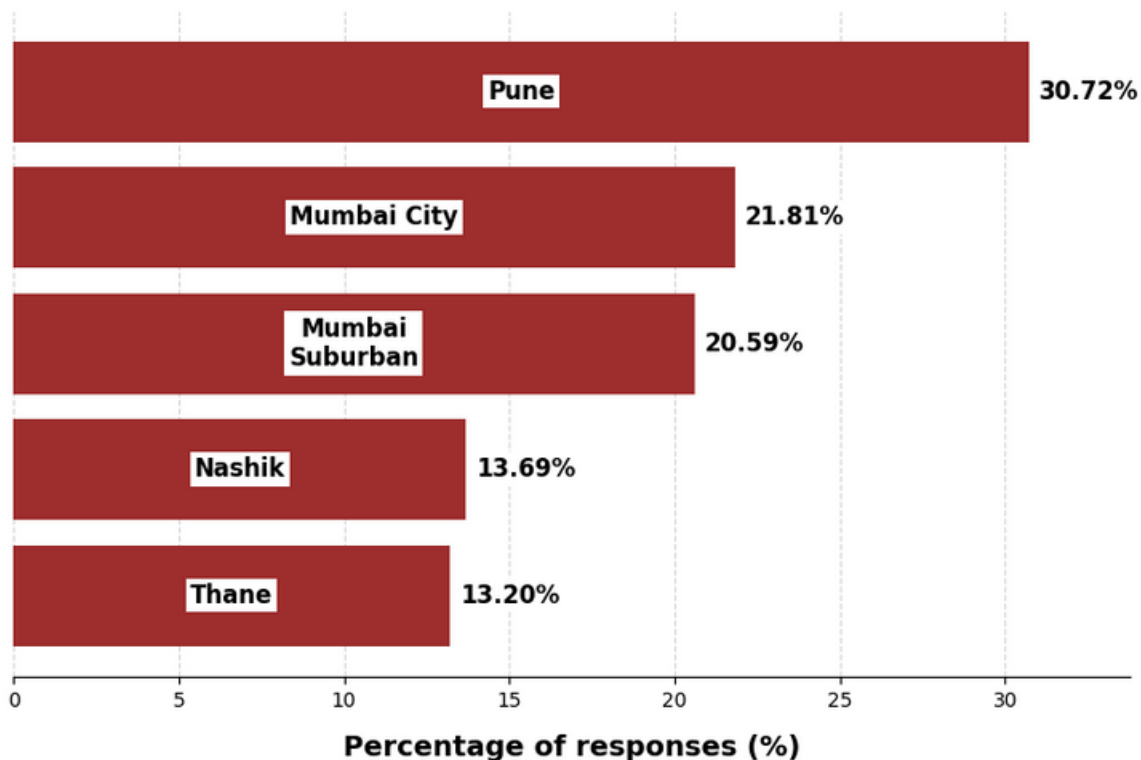
Tourism, in the eyes of citizens across Maharashtra, is not merely a recreational pursuit; it is a lever for development, income and international recognition. This sentiment resonates powerfully in the state's urban and peri-urban corridors, as seen in the thematic response patterns. The **top five districts (Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Nashik, and Thane)** account for the highest volume of engagement under the India's Travel Gateway theme.

Pune leads with aspirations for global air connectivity, integrated tourism circuits, and a modern, tech-enabled visitor experience. **Mumbai City** focuses on elevating brand Maharashtra through festivals, upgraded terminals, and seamless urban transport for tourists. In **Mumbai Suburban**, respondents call for smarter way-finding systems, tourist safety, and multilingual platforms to support international visitors. **Nashik** places strong emphasis on pilgrimage tourism, with a demand for better crowd management, cleanliness, and infrastructure at religious sites. **Thane** highlights the need to connect urban centres with natural and coastal attractions through reliable last-mile transport and eco-tourism planning.

Beyond the top five, voices from **Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg** advocate for ferry-based travel circuits and sustainable beach tourism, while citizens in **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** stress the global potential of heritage destinations like Ellora and demand world-class amenities, guided services, and international promotion. This wide-ranging and place-specific engagement reflects a shared understanding across Maharashtra: that tourism is not just a sector to be developed, but a strategic platform for inclusive, place-based growth.

15 Security

This theme reflects a foundational expectation from citizens: that **physical, digital, and systemic safety should be an everyday right, not an occasional privilege.** Respondents from both urban and rural Maharashtra voiced strong views on the need for **reliable infrastructure, effective policing, disaster resilience, and cyber protection**. Their vision of safety is not reactive or security-centric alone, but one built into planning, design, and governance. This approach blends **proactive risk mitigation with aspirational ideas around equity, accessibility, and systemic robustness.**

Across districts, interlinked areas of public concern and aspiration like **gendered safety, disaster preparedness, road governance, cyber protection, and emergency response systems shape** the discourse. Responses from **Mumbai** and **Thane** emphasised the need for well-lit streets, walkable neighbourhoods, and reliable public transport while **Nagpur** respondents called for stricter enforcement of traffic laws and improved surveillance systems. In **Beed, Chandrapur,** and **Gondia,** the focus was on strengthening fire brigades, ambulance access, and local disaster-readiness. Collectively, the feedback calls for inclusive, accountable systems that protect the vulnerable, anticipate risks, and respond quickly in times of crisis.

The sentiment analysis pie chart reflects a citizenry that is highly engaged and issue-aware, with a clear tilt toward identifying systemic risks and demanding corrective action. The sentiment distribution shows that **concerns form 4,838 (41.5%)** of the total responses, highlighting widespread anxiety about safety gaps such as **poor emergency response, unsafe public spaces, and cybercrime. Aspirations 3,841 (32.9%)** reflect a strong forward-looking vision, with citizens hoping for **inclusive, secure, and tech-enabled environments**. Meanwhile, **recommendations 3,025 (25.6%)** point to a solution-driven mindset, with practical suggestions ranging from CCTV installation to disaster preparedness and cyber safety
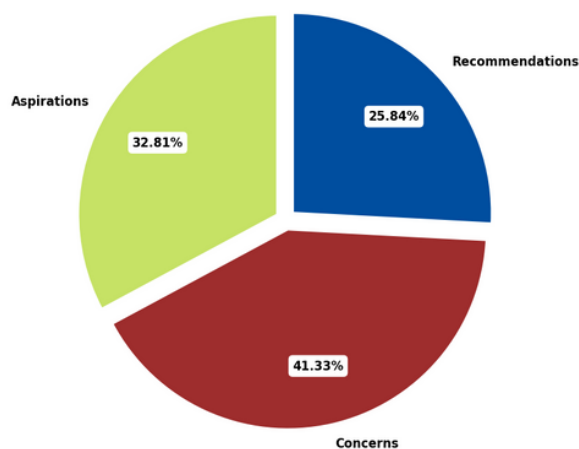
Aspirations - Top Citizen Response Feedback

Citizens aspire to a Maharashtra where safety is deeply embedded in governance, infrastructure, and digital systems. A recurring vision is one of **proactive resilience**, where risks are anticipated and managed through technology such as **panic buttons, public dashboards, and drone surveillance.** Respondents widely called for **district-wide early-warning systems** to alert communities in advance about floods, droughts, or industrial hazards. Across districts, these aspirations manifest in different ways. In **Nagpur** and **Nashik,** residents highlighted the potential of **AI-enabled CCTV networks and smart lighting** to deter crime proactively and reduce reliance on traditional policing. In **Kolhapur,** citizens proposed the use of **drone-based monitoring** for real-

time updates during flooding and traffic congestion. **Thane** and **Mumbai Suburban** respondents envisioned a unified digital safety platform to report incidents, track emergency services, and view public safety alerts.

The idea of **community policing**, involving local patrols and digital grievance tools, was especially strong in semi-urban areas like **Amravati** and **Yavatmal,** where people seek stronger bonds between law enforcement and local communities. Meanwhile, citizens in **Beed** and **Chandrapur** emphasised the need for **climate-resilient infrastructure**, including durable roads, bridges, and stormwater systems, that can withstand extreme weather and ensure year-round connectivity. The demand for **10-minute ambulance response times,** regardless of geography, was echoed statewide, from dense urban centres like **Mumbai City** to remote tribal blocks in **Gondia** and **Nandurbar.** These aspirations reflect a clear public desire for a safety ecosystem that is not only fast and intelligent, but also equitable and anticipatory.

Concerns - Key Pain Points

Despite their forward-looking aspirations, citizens express deep concern over current safety deficits that compromise both everyday life and emergency response. A major issue is the **delayed arrival of emergency services** including fire brigades, ambulances, and police, particularly in **remote and under-resourced districts** such as **Gondia, Chandrapur,** and **Nandurbar,** where infrastructure and staffing are inadequate. In **Beed** and **Washim,** respondents described instances where ambulances took over 45 minutes to reach accident sites, often with no GPS or local coordination.

Lack of **disaster-response training** for local officials and volunteers was flagged in **Yavatmal** and **Dhule**, where recurrent monsoon flooding is a safety concern. These gaps make seasonal hazards more dangerous and increase community dependence on informal networks rather than institutional support. In urban areas like **Mumbai City, Thane,** and **Nagpur,** citizens highlighted **CCTV black-spots** and **non-functioning surveillance systems,** leaving several high-footfall zones vulnerable to theft, harassment, and violent crime. In **Pune,** residents raised concerns about **weak digital reporting systems,** with many unaware of how or where to report safety breaches online.

## Recommendations - Citizen-Proposed Actions

Citizens responded to these concerns with clear and actionable proposals. To address climate risks, they recommended the installation of automated sensor networks that trigger real-time alerts for floods and heatwaves. There is strong backing for **mandated community disaster drills and localised first-responder training**, especially in vulnerable talukas like those in Dhule and Chandrapur, where seasonal flooding and forest fire risks are acute.

Respondents urged the **launch of a single, unified emergency-response number**, integrating police, fire, and ambulance services into one system for speed and coordination; a demand seen across both **urban hubs like Mumbai and rural belts such as Washim.** In **Nagpur and Nanded**, citizens explicitly suggested app-based

emergency dispatch linked to geolocation for faster rural reach. **Road safety improvements** featured prominently, with calls for pedestrian-first street design and strict speed enforcement zones in high-risk areas such as **Kolhapur and Satara,** where citizens flagged frequent road accidents near schools and markets.

In the industrial domain, citizens from Raigad, Thane, and Pune, districts with dense industrial zones, demanded **mandatory annual safety audits for chemical plants and large factories** to prevent accidents and ensure accountability. Some called for a public dashboard to disclose audit outcomes. Citizens in Amravati and Akola emphasised the need for **solar-powered street lighting and CCTV-linked surveillance** in low-lit rural areas to deter crime and improve response time. Meanwhile, Sangli respondents linked safety to everyday governance, recommending **real-time grievance tracking systems** to build trust and deter administrative inaction. These recommendations reflect a mature, solution-oriented public mindset, focused on **prevention, decentralisation, and system-wide preparedness,** with district-level nuances shaping locally grounded yet scalable strategies.

Top Districts for 'A Resilient & Safe Maharashtra for Every Citizen'
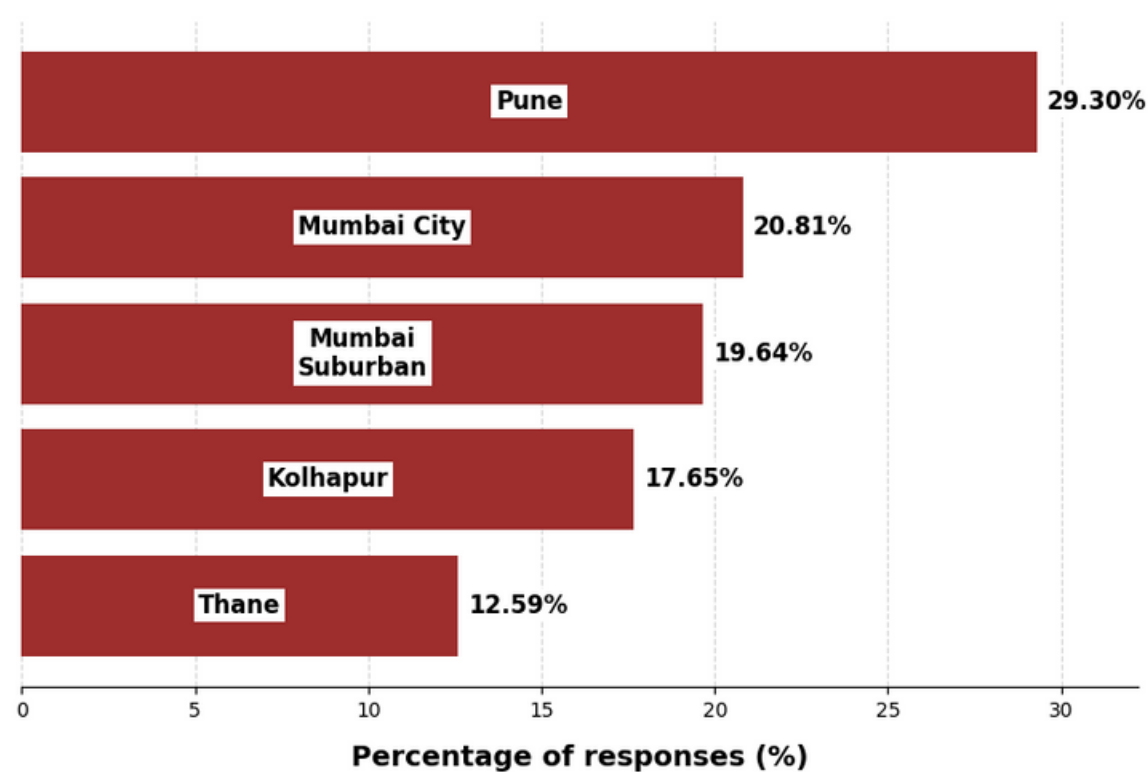
Citizens across **Maharashtra** voiced a strong and systems-focused vision of **safety and resilience,** blending demands for emergency preparedness, equitable public infrastructure, and digital protection with aspirations for proactive governance and inclusive design. The chart above highlights the **top five contributing districts (Pune, Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Kolhapur, and Thane)** which together account **~95%** responses on this theme. This illustrates how both **high-density metros** and **regional growth hubs** are leading the discourse on public safety, infrastructure readiness, and institutional accountability.

Pune respondents called for **smart CCTV networks, AI-based surveillance**, and **real-time emergency tracking systems.** They also highlighted the need for **pedestrian-first urban design** and better **disaster planning** in peri-urban areas. **Mumbai City** citizens **fire safety in vertical housing**, expanding **public emergency helplines**, and filling **CCTV blind spots** in key commercial zones. In **Mumbai Suburban**, the dominant narrative centred on **integrated digital reporting platforms, faster ambulance response**, and the safety needs of **transit-dependent populations** in informal settlements. **Kolhapur** emphasised **resilient public infrastructure, flood alerts** and **community-led disaster drills,** citing gaps in local preparedness. Thane residents, meanwhile, drew attention to **traffic management failures**, unsafe pedestrian zones, and the need for **speed enforcement mechanisms** in congested townships. There was strong support for digitising emergency services and conducting **safety audits** in high-risk public facilities like markets and schools.

Beyond these five districts, citizens from **Gondia, Beed**, and **Chandrapur** raised persistent concerns over **delayed emergency response** and **inadequate service coverage** in rural and tribal areas. In **Yavatmal** and **Dhule,** the lack of **trained local responders** and **disaster protocols** was flagged as a recurring risk, especially during monsoon seasons. **Raigad** and **Kolhapur** also emerged as nodes of concern for **industrial safety**, with calls for **stricter regulation** and **annual safety audits** of chemical and manufacturing zones.

Altogether, this analysis reveals that Maharashtra's safety discourse is being driven not just by urban anxieties but by **state-wide calls for systemic readiness, digital accountability, and infrastructure equity.** From metropolitan hubs to disaster-prone talukas, citizens are actively shaping a roadmap for a **resilient Maharashtra,** where preparedness, protection, and public trust go hand in hand.