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Q12

⇒ Agricultural related problems in maharashtra :=

1. Lack of capital
2. Lack of marketing facilities
3. Impact of climatic changes
4. Increase in the number of small and marginal farmers
5. Agricultural indebtedness

● Measures taken by maharashtra government :=

- (i) Distribution of quality seeds at reasonable rate.
- (ii) Financial assistance
- (iii) Development of irrigation facilities
- (iv) Increased number of outlets for fertilizer and pesticide distribution.
- (v) Electrification of agricultural pumps and efforts to provide electricity on demand.

Q2.]

⇒ Industrial problems in Maharashtra : □

- 1.] Lack of infrastructural facilities
 - 2.] Lack of updated technology
 - 3.] Delays in government procedure
 - 4.] Lack of development programmes
 - 5.] Lack of opportunities for skill development
- ⊙ Measures taken by Maharashtra government Industrial sector :

- (i) Creation of special Economic Zones (SEZ) to boost industrial growth.
- (ii) Single window cell initiated to provide clear existing and prospective investors.
- (iii) Awards for export performance are provided to small scale industries to encourage participation in international exhibition.
- (iv) Maharashtra Industry, Trade and investment Facilitation cell (MAITRI) introduced provide online information.
- (v) Maharashtra State industrial cluster Development programme (MSICDP) implemented over the state to develop medium, small.

Q3.]

⇒ Infrastructure development is the basic requirement for economic development. This acts as a magnet for attracting additional investment in the state provides competitive edge to other states.

① Tourism :-

Maharashtra attracts many tourists from different states and abroad.

② Objectives of tourism

- (i) To create one million jobs in the industry.
- (ii) To make Maharashtra leading tourist destination by 2025.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is nodal agency implementation of policy in state.

③ Education :-

It is one of the basic human needs. It forms backbone of socio-economic development of country. Education is aspect of human resource development. Education is priority at national and state level.

1] Primary education :-

The state of Maharashtra the right education to children age group 6-14 years provide free education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

2] Secondary education :-

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in 2009 with objective to improve

access quality of secondary education.

3] Higher education :-

In Higher education in creating technical and skilled human resource which is important necessary for economic development. There are 21 autonomous universities and 5 institutes one central university, 4 private university and 5 institutes of national importance. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan is scheme by government of India 2013.